

BRPP LLC
Form F-4/A
June 21, 2012

Table of Contents

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 21, 2012

Registration No. 333-177693

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 8
to
Form F-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Reynolds Group Holdings Limited

New Zealand <i>(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)</i>	2673 <i>(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)</i>	Not applicable <i>(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)</i>
---	--	---

Reynolds Group Issuer Inc.

Delaware <i>(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)</i>	2673 <i>(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)</i>	27-1086981 <i>(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)</i>
--	--	---

Reynolds Group Issuer LLC

Delaware <i>(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)</i>	2673 <i>(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)</i>	27-1087026 <i>(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)</i>
--	--	---

Reynolds Group Issuer (Luxembourg) S.A.

Luxembourg	2673	Not applicable
-------------------	-------------	-----------------------

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

*(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)*

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)*

(See table of additional registrants on following page.)

**Reynolds Group Holdings Limited
Level Nine
148 Quay Street
Auckland 1010 New Zealand
Attention: Joseph Doyle
(847) 482-2409**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrants principal executive offices)

**Reynolds Group Issuer Inc.
c/o National Registered Agents, Inc.
160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101,
Dover, Delaware 19904
(804) 281-2630**

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

With a copy to:

**Steven J. Slutzky, Esq.
Debevoise & Plimpton LLP
919 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(212) 909-6000**

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

Edgar Filing: BRPP LLC - Form F-4/A

If applicable, place an X in the box to designate the appropriate rule provision relied upon in conducting this transaction:

Exchange Act Rule 13e-4(i) (Cross-Border Issuer Tender Offer)

Exchange Act Rule 14d-1(d) (Cross-Border Third-Party Tender Offer)

Table of Contents**CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE**

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Aggregate Offering Price per Note(1)	Amount of Registration Fee
7.750% Senior Secured Notes due 2016	\$1,125,000,000	\$1,125,000,000	\$128,925.00(5)
7.750% Senior Secured Notes due 2016	450,000,000	450,000,000	\$73,043.75(2)(5)
8.500% Senior Notes due 2018	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	\$114,600.00(5)
7.125% Senior Secured Notes due 2019	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,500,000,000	\$171,900.00(5)
9.000% Senior Notes due 2019	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,500,000,000	\$171,900.00(5)
7.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2019	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,500,000,000	\$171,900.00(5)
9.875% Senior Notes due 2019	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	\$114,600.00(5)
6.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2021	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	\$114,600.00(5)
8.250% Senior Notes due 2021	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	\$114,600.00(5)
Guarantees of 7.750% Senior Secured Notes due 2016(3)	\$1,125,000,000		None(4)
Guarantees of 7.750% Senior Secured Notes due 2016(3)	450,000,000		None(4)
Guarantees of 8.500% Senior Notes due 2018(3)	\$1,000,000,000		None(4)
Guarantees of 7.125% Senior Secured Notes due 2019	\$1,500,000,000		None(4)
Guarantees of 9.000% Senior Notes due 2019	\$1,500,000,000		None(4)
Guarantees of 7.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2019	\$1,500,000,000		None(4)
Guarantees of 9.875% Senior Notes due 2019	\$1,000,000,000		None(4)
Guarantees of 6.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2021	\$1,000,000,000		None(4)
Guarantees of 8.250% Senior Notes due 2021	\$1,000,000,000		None(4)

- (1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(f) promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933.
- (2) The amount of the registration fee was calculated based on the noon buying rate on October 28, 2011 of 1 = \$1.4164.
- (3) See the following page for a table of guarantor registrants.
- (4) Pursuant to Rule 457(n) promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, no separate filing fee is required for the guarantors.
- (5) Previously paid.

The Registrants hereby amend this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to

said Section 8(a), may determine.

Table of Contents**TABLE OF ADDITIONAL REGISTRANTS**

Exact Name of Additional Registrant as Specified in its Charter*	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number
Whakatane Mill Australia Pty Limited	Australia	Not Applicable
SIG Austria Holding GmbH	Austria	Not Applicable
SIG Combibloc GmbH	Austria	Not Applicable
SIG Combibloc GmbH & Co KG	Austria	Not Applicable
Closure Systems International (Brazil) Sistemas de Vedação Ltda.	Brazil	Not Applicable
SIG Beverages Brasil Ltda.	Brazil	Not Applicable
SIG Combibloc do Brasil Ltda.	Brazil	Not Applicable
CSI Latin American Holdings Corporation	The British Virgin Islands	Not Applicable
Graham Packaging PX Company	California	95-3571918
Graham Packaging PX, LLC	California	95-3585385
Evergreen Packaging Canada Limited	Canada	Not Applicable
Pactiv Canada Inc.	Canada	Not Applicable
CSI Closure Systems Manufacturing de Centro America, Sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada	Costa Rica	Not Applicable
Baker's Choice Products, Inc.	Delaware	54-1440852
BCP/Graham Holdings L.L.C.	Delaware	52-2076130
Blue Ridge Holding Corp.	Delaware	13-4058526
Blue Ridge Paper Products Inc.	Delaware	56-2136509
Closure Systems International Americas, Inc.	Delaware	13-4307216
Closure Systems International Holdings Inc.	Delaware	77-0710458
Closure Systems International Inc.	Delaware	25-1564055
Closure Systems International Packaging Machinery Inc.	Delaware	25-1533420
Closure Systems Mexico Holdings LLC	Delaware	74-3242904
CSI Mexico LLC	Delaware	74-3242901
CSI Sales & Technical Services Inc.	Delaware	77-0710454
Evergreen Packaging Inc.	Delaware	20-8042663
Evergreen Packaging USA Inc.	Delaware	76-0240781
Evergreen Packaging International (US) Inc.	Delaware	33-0429774
GPACSUB LLC	Delaware	26-1127569
GPC Capital Corp. I	Delaware	23-2952403
GPC Capital Corp. II	Delaware	23-2952404
GPC Opco GP, LLC	Delaware	23-2952405
GPC Sub GP LLC	Delaware	23-2952400
Graham Packaging Acquisition Corp.	Delaware	75-3168236
Graham Packaging Company Inc.	Delaware	52-2076126
Graham Packaging Company, L.P.	Delaware	23-2786688
Graham Packaging LC, L.P.	Delaware	36-3735725
Graham Packaging LP Acquisition LLC	Delaware	27-3420362
Graham Packaging PET Technologies Inc.	Delaware	06-1088896
Graham Packaging Plastic Products Inc.	Delaware	95-2097550

Edgar Filing: BRPP LLC - Form F-4/A

Graham Packaging PX Holding Corporation	Delaware	59-1748223
Graham Packaging Regioplast STS Inc.	Delaware	34-1743397
Graham Packaging GP Acquisition LLC	Delaware	27-3420526

Table of Contents

Exact Name of Additional Registrant as Specified in its Charter*	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number
GPC Holdings LLC	Delaware	45-2814255
Pactiv Factoring LLC	Delaware	36-4402363
Pactiv Germany Holdings, Inc.	Delaware	36-4423878
Pactiv International Holdings Inc.	Delaware	76-0531623
Pactiv LLC	Delaware	36-2552989
Pactiv Management Company LLC	Delaware	36-2552989
Pactiv Retirement Administration LLC	Delaware	32-0286913
Pactiv RSA LLC	Delaware	36-4402361
PCA West Inc.	Delaware	76-0254972
Prairie Packaging, Inc.	Delaware	36-3461752
PWP Industries, Inc.	Delaware	74-3183917
RenPac Holdings Inc.	Delaware	45-3464426
Reynolds Consumer Products Holdings LLC	Delaware	77-0710450
Reynolds Consumer Products Inc.	Delaware	77-0710443
Reynolds Flexible Packaging Inc.	Delaware	77-0710437
Reynolds Food Packaging LLC	Delaware	20-1902916
Reynolds Group Holdings Inc.	Delaware	27-1086869
Reynolds Manufacturing, Inc.	Delaware	45-3412370
Reynolds Packaging Holdings LLC	Delaware	77-0710439
Reynolds Packaging Kama Inc.	Delaware	36-3916292
Reynolds Packaging LLC	Delaware	20-1902976
Reynolds Presto Products Inc.	Delaware	76-0170620
Reynolds Services Inc.	Delaware	27-0147082
SIG Combibloc Inc.	Delaware	56-1374534
SIG Holding USA, LLC	Delaware	22-2398517
Closure Systems International Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Not Applicable
Closure Systems International Holdings (Germany) GmbH	Germany	Not Applicable
Omni-Pac Ekco GmbH Verpackungsmittel	Germany	Not Applicable
Omni-Pac GmbH Verpackungsmittel	Germany	Not Applicable
Pactiv Deutschland Holdinggesellschaft mbH	Germany	Not Applicable
SIG Beteiligungs GmbH	Germany	Not Applicable
SIG Beverages Germany GmbH	Germany	Not Applicable
SIG Combibloc GmbH	Germany	Not Applicable
SIG Combibloc Holding GmbH	Germany	Not Applicable
SIG Combibloc Systems GmbH	Germany	Not Applicable
SIG Combibloc Zerspanungstechnik GmbH	Germany	Not Applicable
SIG Euro Holding AG & Co. KGaA	Germany	Not Applicable
SIG Information Technology GmbH	Germany	Not Applicable
SIG International Services GmbH	Germany	Not Applicable
SIG Asset Holdings Limited	Guernsey	Not Applicable
Closure Systems International (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	Not Applicable
Evergreen Packaging (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	Not Applicable
SIG Combibloc Limited	Hong Kong	Not Applicable

Table of Contents

Exact Name of Additional Registrant as Specified in its Charter*	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number
CSI Hungary Manufacturing and Trading Limited Liability Company Kft.	Hungary	Not Applicable
Closure Systems International Holdings (Japan) KK	Japan	Not Applicable
Closure Systems International Japan, Limited	Japan	Not Applicable
Southern Plastics Inc.	Louisiana	72-0631453
Beverage Packaging Holdings (Luxembourg) I S.A.	Luxembourg	Not Applicable
Beverage Packaging Holdings (Luxembourg) III S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	Not Applicable
Beverage Packaging Holdings (Luxembourg) IV S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	Not Applicable
Evergreen Packaging (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	Not Applicable
Bienes Industriales del Norte, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Not Applicable
CSI en Ensenada, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Not Applicable
CSI en Saltillo, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Not Applicable
CSI Tecniservicio, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Not Applicable
Evergreen Packaging Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Not Applicable
Grupo Corporativo Jaguar, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Not Applicable
Grupo CSI de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Not Applicable
Pactiv Foodservice Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Not Applicable
Pactiv Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Not Applicable
Reynolds Metals Company de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Not Applicable
Técnicos de Tapas Innovativas, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Not Applicable
Servicios Industriales Jaguar, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Not Applicable
Servicio Terrestre Jaguar, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Not Applicable
Ultra Pac, Inc.	Minnesota	41-1581031
Closure Systems International B.V.	The Netherlands	Not Applicable
Evergreen Packaging International B.V.	The Netherlands	Not Applicable
Reynolds Consumer Products International B.V.	The Netherlands	Not Applicable
Reynolds Packaging International B.V.	The Netherlands	Not Applicable
Newspring Industrial Corp.	New Jersey	22-3256117
Whakatane Mill Limited	New Zealand	Not Applicable
BRPP, LLC	North Carolina	56-2206100
Graham Packaging Minster LLC	Ohio	56-2595198
Dopaco, Inc.	Pennsylvania	23-2106485
Graham Packaging Holdings Company	Pennsylvania	23-2553000
Graham Recycling Company, L.P.	Pennsylvania	23-2636186
SIG allCap AG	Switzerland	Not Applicable
SIG Combibloc Group AG	Switzerland	Not Applicable
SIG Combibloc Procurement AG	Switzerland	Not Applicable
SIG Combibloc (Schweiz) AG	Switzerland	Not Applicable
SIG Schweizerische Industrie-Gesellschaft AG	Switzerland	Not Applicable
SIG Technology AG	Switzerland	Not Applicable
SIG Combibloc Ltd.	Thailand	Not Applicable
Closure Systems International (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	Not Applicable
IVEX Holdings, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Not Applicable

Table of Contents

Exact Name of Additional Registrant as Specified in its Charter*	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number
J. & W. Baldwin (Holdings) Limited	United Kingdom	Not Applicable
Kama Europe Limited	United Kingdom	Not Applicable
Omni-Pac U.K. Limited	United Kingdom	Not Applicable
Reynolds Consumer Products (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	Not Applicable
Reynolds Subco (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	Not Applicable
SIG Combibloc Limited	United Kingdom	Not Applicable
SIG Holdings (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	Not Applicable
The Baldwin Group Limited	United Kingdom	Not Applicable
Graham Packaging West Jordan, LLC	Utah	04-3642518

* The address and telephone number for each of the additional registrants is c/o Reynolds Group Holdings Limited Level Nine, 148 Quay Street, Auckland 1010 New Zealand, Attention: Joseph Doyle, telephone: +1 (847) 482-2409. The name and address, including zip code, of the agent for service for each additional registrant is Reynolds Group Issuer Inc. c/o National Registered Agents, Inc., 160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, telephone: (804) 281-2630.

Table of Contents

The information contained in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not complete this exchange offer or issue these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED JUNE 21, 2012
PROSPECTUS

**Reynolds Group Issuer Inc.
Reynolds Group Issuer LLC
Reynolds Group Issuer (Luxembourg) S.A.**

Offer to Exchange

\$1,125,000,000 Outstanding 7.750% Senior Secured Notes due 2016 and Related Guarantees for
\$1,125,000,000 Registered 7.750% Senior Secured Notes due 2016 and Related Guarantees

450,000,000 Outstanding 7.750% Senior Secured Notes due 2016 and Related Guarantees for
450,000,000 Registered 7.750% Senior Secured Notes due 2016 and Related Guarantees

\$1,000,000,000 Outstanding 8.500% Senior Notes due 2018 and Related Guarantees for
\$1,000,000,000 Registered 8.500% Senior Notes due 2018 and Related Guarantees

\$1,500,000,000 Outstanding 7.125% Senior Secured Notes due 2019 and Related Guarantees for
\$1,500,000,000 Registered 7.125% Senior Secured Notes due 2019 and Related Guarantees

\$1,500,000,000 Outstanding 9.000% Senior Notes due 2019 and Related Guarantees for
\$1,500,000,000 Registered 9.000% Senior Notes due 2019 and Related Guarantees

\$1,500,000,000 Outstanding 7.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2019 and Related Guarantees for
\$1,500,000,000 Registered 7.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2019 and Related Guarantees

\$1,000,000,000 Outstanding 9.875% Senior Notes due 2019 and Related Guarantees for
\$1,000,000,000 Registered 9.875% Senior Notes due 2019 and Related Guarantees

\$1,000,000,000 Outstanding 6.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2021 and Related Guarantees for
\$1,000,000,000 Registered 6.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2021 and Related Guarantees

and

\$1,000,000,000 Outstanding 8.250% Senior Notes due 2021 and Related Guarantees for
\$1,000,000,000 Registered 8.250% Senior Notes due 2021 and Related Guarantees

Reynolds Group Issuer Inc., or the US Issuer, Reynolds Group Issuer LLC, or the US Co-Issuer, and Reynolds Group Issuer (Luxembourg) S.A., or the Lux Issuer, which collectively we refer to as the Issuers, are offering to exchange the old notes, as defined in this prospectus, for a like principal amount of new notes, as defined in this prospectus. We

refer to this offer as the exchange offer.

The terms of the new notes of each series are identical in all material respects to the terms of the old notes of the same series, except that, among other differences, the new notes are registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to as the Securities Act, and the transfer restrictions and registration rights relating to the old notes will not apply to the new notes. The old notes and the new notes are joint and several obligations of the Issuers. The new notes will be issued under the same indenture governing the old notes of the same series. See Description of the 2009 Notes General, Description of the May 2010 Notes General, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes General, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes General, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes General, Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes General, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes General and Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes General.

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2012, which date and time we refer to as the expiration date, unless the Issuers extend the expiration date, in which case expiration date means the latest date and time to which the exchange offer is extended. You should read the section called The Exchange Offer for further information on how to exchange your old notes for new notes.

The old notes and the new notes are guaranteed (subject to certain customary guarantee release provisions set forth in the indentures governing the notes), on a joint and several basis, by Reynolds Group Holdings Limited, or RGHL, Beverage Packaging Holdings (Luxembourg) I S.A., or BPI, and certain of BPI's subsidiaries that, subject to certain exceptions, are borrowers under, or guarantee the Senior Secured Credit Facilities (as defined herein) of RGHL, BPI and certain subsidiaries of BPI, which collectively we refer to as the guarantors. Each guarantor is 100% owned by RGHL. The registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part, registers the guarantees as well as the notes. Both the senior secured notes and the senior notes and the related guarantees are senior obligations of the Issuers and the guarantors and the senior secured notes are secured on a first lien priority basis by existing and future assets of certain of the guarantors, including RGHL and certain of its subsidiaries, as described in this prospectus. In the event of enforcement of the liens securing the senior secured notes, the proceeds thereof will be applied (subject to repaying certain agent and transfer fees and costs of enforcement) first to repay on a ratable basis the senior secured notes and the other indebtedness secured on a first lien priority basis by those liens, including under BPI's and its subsidiaries senior secured credit facilities. The priority of all liens securing the senior secured notes and the related guarantees is subject to certain exceptions and prior permitted liens.

See Risk Factors beginning on page 49 for a discussion of risk factors that you should consider prior to tendering your old notes in the exchange offer.

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such new notes. The letter of transmittal states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of new notes received in exchange for the old notes where such old notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. The Issuers have agreed that, for a period of

Table of Contents

180 days after the expiration date, they will make this prospectus available to any exchanging dealer or initial purchaser and for a period of 90 days after the expiration day to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale. See Plan of Distribution.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2012

Table of Contents

NOTICE TO EEA INVESTORS

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a Relevant Member State), with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the Relevant Implementation Date) there shall be no offer of notes to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, an offer of notes may be made to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;

to fewer than 100 or, if the Relevant Member State has implemented the relevant provision of the 2010 PD Amending Directive, 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) as permitted under the Prospectus Directive subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representatives for any such offer; or

in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the Issuers or any guarantor of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an offer of notes to the public in relation to any of the notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the notes, as this definition may have been amended in the Relevant Member State, and the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

NOTICE TO CERTAIN NON-US INVESTORS

Austria. The notes may be offered and sold in the Republic of Austria only in accordance with the provisions of Capital Markets Act (*Kapitalmarktgesetz*), the Banking Act (*Bankwesengesetz*), the Securities Supervision Act 2007 (*Wertpapieraufsichtsgesetz 2007*) of Austria and any other applicable Austrian law governing the offer and sale of the notes in the Republic of Austria. The notes have not been admitted for a public offer in Austria either under the provisions of the Capital Markets Act (*Kapitalmarktgesetz*), or the Investment Funds Act (*Investmentfondsgesetz*) or the Stock Exchange Act (*Börsegesetz*). Neither this document nor any other document in connection with the notes is a prospectus according to the Capital Markets Act (*Kapitalmarktgesetz*), the Stock Exchange Act (*Börsegesetz*) or the Investment Funds Act (*Investmentfondsgesetz*) and has therefore not been drawn up, audited, approved, pass-ported and/or published in accordance with the aforesaid acts. Consequently, the notes may not be, and are not being, offered, (re-)sold or otherwise transferred directly or indirectly by way of a public offering in the Republic of Austria. No steps may be taken that would constitute a public offer of the notes in Austria and the offer of the notes may not be advertised publicly in the Republic of Austria.

Brazil. The notes have not been, and will not be, registered with the Brazilian Securities Commission (*Comissão de Valores Mobiliários*). The notes may not be offered or sold in Brazil, except in circumstances that do not constitute a public offering or unauthorized distribution under Brazilian laws and regulations. The notes are not being offered into Brazil. Documents relating to the offering of the notes, as well as information contained therein, may not be supplied

to the public in Brazil, nor be used in connection with any offer for subscription or sale of the notes to the public in Brazil.

Denmark. This prospectus does not constitute a prospectus under Danish law or regulations and has not been and will not be filed with or approved by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority or any other regulatory authority in Denmark, and the notes have not been and are not intended to be listed on a Danish stock exchange or a Danish authorized market place. Furthermore, the notes have not been and will not be

Table of Contents

offered to the public in Denmark. Consequently, this prospectus may not be made available nor may the notes otherwise be marketed or offered for sale directly or indirectly in Denmark, except to qualified investors within the meaning of, or otherwise in compliance with an exemption set forth in, Executive Order No. 306 of April 28, 2005.

France. The notes have not been and will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in France (*offre au public de titres financiers*), and no offering or marketing materials relating to the notes must be made available or distributed in any way that would constitute, directly or indirectly, an offer to the public in France.

The notes may only be offered or sold in France to qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*) and/or to a limited group of investors (*cercle restreint d'investisseurs*) as defined in and in accordance with articles L.411-1, L.411-2 and D.411-1 to D.411-3 of the French Code monétaire et financier and article 211-2 of the Règlement Général of the French financial market authority (*Autorité des Marchés Financiers*).

Prospective investors are informed that:

this prospectus has not been submitted for clearance to the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers*;

in compliance with article D.411-1 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*, any investors subscribing for the notes should be acting for their own account; and

the direct and indirect distribution or sale to the public of the notes acquired by them may only be made in compliance with articles L.411-1, L.411-2, L.412-1 and L.621-8 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*.

Germany. The notes may be offered and sold in the Federal Republic of Germany only in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Prospectus Act of the Federal Republic of Germany (*Wertpapierprospektgesetz, WpPG*) and any other applicable German law. This prospectus has not been and will not be filed with or approved by the German Financial Services Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, BaFin*) or any other regulatory authority in Germany, and the notes have not been and will not be admitted for public offering in Germany. Consequently, in Germany the notes will only be available to, and this prospectus and any other offering material in relation to the notes is directed only at, persons who are qualified investors (*qualifizierte Anleger*) within the meaning of Section 2 No. 6 of the Securities Prospectus Act. Any resale of the notes in Germany may only be made in accordance with the Securities Prospectus Act and other applicable German laws.

Hungary. The offering of the notes is not a public offering in the Republic of Hungary. Therefore, no license has been and will be issued by the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority or any other authority for the public offering of the notes in Hungary. Any marketing, subsequent transfer or on-sale of the notes must be carried out in accordance with the private placement exemptions of the Capital Markets Act (Act CXX of 2001) and any other applicable Hungarian law.

Ireland. This document does not comprise a prospectus for the purposes of the Investment Funds, Companies and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2005 of Ireland, the Prospectus (Directive 2003/71/EC) Regulations 2005 of Ireland or the Prospectus Rules issued by the Central Bank of Ireland in March 2006. No person may: (i) underwrite the issue of, or place, the notes, otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Irish Investment Intermediaries Act 1995 (as amended), including, without limitation, Sections 9 and 23 thereof and any codes of conduct rules made under Section 37 thereof, and the provisions of the Investor Compensation Act 1998; (ii) underwrite the issue of, or place, the notes, otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Irish Central Bank Acts 1942-2003 (as amended) and any codes of conduct rules made under Section 117(1) thereof; and (iii) underwrite the issue of, or place, or otherwise act in Ireland in respect of, the notes, otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Irish Market Abuse (Directive 2003/6/EC) Regulations 2005 and any rules issued by The Central Bank of Ireland pursuant thereto.

Italy. The offering of the notes has not been registered with the *Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa* (CONSOB) (the Italian Securities Exchange Commission), in accordance with Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, in the Republic of Italy the notes may not be offered, sold or delivered, nor may

Table of Contents

copies of the prospectus or of any other document relating to the notes be distributed in the Republic of Italy, except:

to professional investors (*operatori qualificati*), as defined in Article 31, second paragraph, of CONSOB Regulation No. 11522 of July 1, 1998 (Regulation 11522), as amended; or

in circumstances which are exempted from the rules on solicitation of investments pursuant to Article 100 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 24, 1998 (the Financial Services Act) and Article 33, first paragraph, of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of May 14, 1999, as amended; and

provided, however, that any such offer, sale or delivery of notes or distribution of copies of this prospectus or any other document relating to the notes in the Republic of Italy must:

be made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with Legislative Decree No. 385 of September 1, 1993 (the Banking Act), the Financial Services Act, Regulation 11522 and any other applicable laws and regulations;

be conducted in accordance with any relevant limitations or procedural requirements that CONSOB may impose upon the offer or sale of the notes, and

be made in compliance with any and all other applicable laws and regulations.

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The notes may not be offered or sold within the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg unless:

a prospectus has been duly approved by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier in accordance with the Law of 10 July 2005 on prospectuses for securities as amended from time to time (the Prospectus Law) and implementing Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 November 2003 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading (the Prospectus Directive) and any Luxembourg law which will implement Directive 2010/73/EU of 24 November 2010 (the PD Amending Directive) if Luxembourg is a home member state (as defined in the Prospectus Law); or

if Luxembourg is not the home member State, the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier has been notified by the competent authority in the home member state that the prospectus has been duly approved in accordance with the Prospectus Directive and the PD Amending Directive; or

the offer is made to (i) legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities, or (ii) a legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than 43,000,000; and (3) an annual net turnover of more than 50,000,000 as shown in its last annual or consolidated published accounts, or the offer benefits from any other exemption to or constitutes a transaction otherwise not subject to, the requirement to publish a prospectus.

Spain. The notes may not be offered or sold in Spain except in accordance with the requirements of the Spanish Securities Market Law (*Ley 24/1988, de 28 de julio, del Mercado de Valores*), as amended and restated, and Royal Decree 1310/2005 (*Real Decreto 1310/2005, de 4 de noviembre de 2005, en materia de admisión a negociación de valores en mercados secundarios oficiales, de ofertas públicas de venta o suscripción y del folleto exigible a tales efectos*), as amended and restated, and the decrees and regulations made thereunder. The notes may not be sold, offered or distributed to persons in Spain except in circumstances which do not constitute an offer of securities in Spain within the meaning of the Spanish Securities Market Law and further relevant legislation. This prospectus has

not been registered with the

Table of Contents

Spanish Securities Market Commission (*Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores*) and therefore it is not intended for the offering or sale of the notes in Spain.

Switzerland. The notes may be offered in Switzerland on the basis of a private placement and not as a public offering. The notes will neither be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange or any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland, nor are they subject to Swiss Law. This prospectus does not constitute a prospectus within the meaning of Art. 1156 of the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations, Art. 27, et seqq. of the Listing Rules of the SIX Swiss Exchange or the listing rules of any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland, and does not comply with the Directive for notes of Foreign Borrowers of the Swiss Bankers Association. Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the notes or this offering may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering of the notes, the issuers of the notes or the notes have been or will be registered with the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) or any other Swiss authority for any purpose whatsoever.

United Kingdom. This document is only being distributed to and is only directed at (1) persons who are outside the United Kingdom or (2) to investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the Order) or (3) high net worth entities, and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated falling within Article 49(2) (a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as relevant persons). The exchange notes are only available to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to subscribe, purchase or otherwise acquire such exchange notes will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

MARKET DATA

We operate in markets for which it is difficult to obtain precise and current industry and market information. All statements made in this prospectus regarding our position in the markets in which we operate, including market data, certain economics data and forecasts, were estimated or derived based upon assumptions we deem reasonable and from our own research, surveys or studies conducted by third parties, and other industry or general publications. There is no single third party source for any of our market shares or total market size. Industry publications and surveys generally state that they have obtained information from sources believed to be reliable. While we believe that each of these studies and publications is reliable, we have not independently verified data from third-party sources, nor have we ascertained the underlying economic assumptions relied upon therein. Similarly, we believe our internal research with respect to our markets is reliable, but it has not been verified by any independent sources. Historical data on the food and beverage packaging manufacturing market do not have a universally recognized authoritative source.

In addition, in many cases we have made statements in this prospectus regarding our markets and our position in such markets based on our experience and investigation of market conditions. None of our internal surveys or information has been verified by any independent sources.

TRADEMARKS

As used in this prospectus, Combibloc[®], Combifit[™], Combishape[®], Diamond[®], Evergreen Packaging[®], Kordite[®], Presto[®], Reynolds[®], Reynolds Wrap[®], Hefty[®], Hefty[®] Baggies[®], Hefty[®] Cinch Sak[®], Hefty[®] EZ Foil[®], Hefty[®] Odor Block[®], Hefty[®] OneZip[®], Hefty[®] The Gripper[®], Hefty[®] Zoo Pals[®], Monosorb[®], SurShot[®], Escape[®], G-Lite[®] and SlingShot[™] are trademarks of our different businesses. This prospectus also refers to brand names, trademarks or service marks of other companies. All brand names and other trademarks or service marks cited in this prospectus are the property of their respective holders.

Table of Contents

We have not authorized anyone to give you any information or to make any representations about the transactions we discuss in this prospectus other than those contained in this prospectus. If you are given any information or representation about these matters that is not discussed in this prospectus, you must not rely on that information. This prospectus is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities anywhere or to anyone where or to whom we are not permitted to offer to sell securities under applicable law.

In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of our business and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. These securities have not been recommended by any federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, the foregoing authorities have not confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of this document. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

In connection with the exchange offer, we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, a registration statement on Form F-4, under the Securities Act, relating to the new notes to be issued in the exchange offer. As permitted by SEC rules, this prospectus does not contain all the information included in the registration statement. For a more complete understanding of the exchange offer, you should refer to the registration statement, including its exhibits.

The public may read and copy any reports or other information that we file with the SEC. Such filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The SEC's Internet address is included in this prospectus as an inactive textual reference only. You may also read and copy any document that we file with the SEC at its public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the public reference room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. You may also obtain a copy of the registration statement relating to the exchange offer and other information that we file with the SEC at no cost by calling us or writing to us at the following address:

Reynolds Group Holdings Limited
Level Nine
148 Quay Street
Auckland 1010 New Zealand
Attention: Joseph Doyle
+1 847 482 2409

In order to obtain timely delivery of such materials, you must request documents from us no later than five business days before you must make your investment decision or at the latest by _____, 2012.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>Notice to EEA Investors</u>	i
<u>Notice to Certain Non-US Investors</u>	i
<u>Market Data</u>	iv
<u>Trademarks</u>	iv
<u>Summary</u>	1
<u>Risk Factors</u>	49
<u>Special Note of Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements</u>	90
<u>The Exchange Offer</u>	92
<u>The Transactions</u>	101
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	106
<u>Selected Historical Consolidated And Historical Combined Financial Data</u>	107
<u>Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information</u>	112
<u>Operating and Financial Review and Prospects</u>	135
<u>Business</u>	212
<u>Management</u>	247
<u>Shareholders and Related Party Transactions</u>	251
<u>Description of Certain Other Indebtedness and Intercreditor Agreements</u>	261
<u>Description of the 2009 Notes</u>	282
<u>Description of the May 2010 Notes</u>	380
<u>Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes</u>	459
<u>Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes</u>	560
<u>Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes</u>	647
<u>Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes</u>	754
<u>Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes</u>	842
<u>Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes</u>	951
<u>Tax Considerations</u>	1038
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	1040
<u>Validity of the Securities</u>	1041
<u>Experts</u>	1041
<u>Where You Can Find More Information</u>	1042
<u>Enforcement of Civil Liabilities</u>	1043
<u>Certain Insolvency and Other Local Law Considerations</u>	1060
<u>Glossary of Selected Terms</u>	1113
<u>Annex A</u>	1116
<u>Index to the Financial Statements</u>	F-1
<u>EX-4.1.24</u>	
<u>EX-4.2.18</u>	
<u>EX-4.3.17</u>	
<u>EX-4.4.17</u>	
<u>EX-4.5.15</u>	
<u>EX-4.6.31</u>	
<u>EX-4.6.32</u>	
<u>EX-4.6.33</u>	
<u>EX-4.6.34</u>	
<u>EX-5.1</u>	
<u>EX-5.2</u>	

EX-5.3
EX-5.4
EX-5.5
EX-5.6
EX-5.7
EX-5.8
EX-5.9
EX-5.10
EX-5.11
EX-5.12
EX-5.13
EX-5.14
EX-5.15
EX-5.16
EX-5.17
EX-5.18
EX-5.19
EX-5.20
EX-5.21
EX-5.22
EX-5.23
EX-5.24
EX-5.25
EX-5.26
EX-5.27
EX-5.28
EX-10.2.89
EX-10.3.89
EX-10.131
EX-10.132
EX-10.133
EX-10.134
EX-21.1
EX-23.1
EX-23.2
EX-23.3
EX-

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. You should read this entire prospectus carefully, including Summary Presentation of Financial Information, Risk Factors, Special Note of Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements, and Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

In this prospectus, unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires (a) references to we, us or our are to RGHL and its consolidated subsidiaries, (b) references to Graham Packaging are to Graham Packaging Company Inc. and, unless the context otherwise requires, its consolidated subsidiaries and (c) references to the RGHL Group are to RGHL and its consolidated subsidiaries. We describe the six segments that comprise the RGHL Group following the consummation of the Graham Packaging Acquisition ((i) our aseptic carton packaging segment, or SIG, (ii) our fresh carton packaging, liquid packaging board, carton board and freesheet segment, or Evergreen, (iii) our caps and closures segment, or Closures, (iv) our consumer products segment, or Reynolds Consumer Products, (v) our foodservice packaging segment, or Pactiv Foodservice, and (vi) our custom blow molded plastic container segment, or Graham Packaging) as if they were the RGHL Group s segments for all historical periods described in this prospectus, unless otherwise indicated.

For a discussion of the terms used to describe our transactions (e.g. 2012 Refinancing Transactions, Graham Packaging Change of Control Offer, Graham Packaging Acquisition, Dopaco Acquisition, 2011 Refinancing Transactions, Pactiv Acquisition, Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition, Evergreen Acquisition, RGHL Acquisition, Acquisition and Initial Evergreen Acquisition), refer to The Transactions.

For ease of reference, you may also refer to the Glossary of Selected Terms for many of the defined terms used in this prospectus.

Our Company

We are a leading global manufacturer and supplier of consumer, beverage and foodservice packaging products. We sell our products to customers globally, including to a diversified mix of leading multinational companies, large national and regional companies and small local businesses. We primarily serve the consumer food, beverage and foodservice market segments.

Our Segments

We operate through six segments: SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging.

SIG Overview

SIG is a leading manufacturer of aseptic carton packaging systems for both beverage and liquid food products, ranging from juices and milk to soups and sauces. Aseptic carton packaging, most prevalent in Europe and Asia, is designed to allow beverages or liquid food to be stored for extended periods of time without refrigeration. SIG supplies complete aseptic carton packaging systems, which include aseptic filling machines, aseptic cartons, spouts, caps and closures and related services. SIG has a large global customer base with its largest presence in Europe.

Evergreen Overview

Evergreen is a vertically integrated, leading manufacturer of fresh carton packaging for beverage products, primarily serving the juice and milk end-markets. Fresh carton packaging, most predominant in North America, is designed for beverages that require a cold-chain distribution system, and therefore have a more limited shelf life than beverages in aseptic carton packaging. Evergreen supplies integrated fresh carton packaging systems, which can include fresh cartons, spouts and filling machines. Evergreen produces liquid packaging board for its internal requirements and to sell to other manufacturers. Evergreen also produces

Table of Contents

coated groundwood primarily for catalogs, inserts, magazine and commercial printing, as well as uncoated freesheet primarily for envelope, specialty and offset printing paper. Evergreen has a large customer base and operates primarily in North America.

Closures Overview

Closures is a leading manufacturer of plastic beverage caps and closures, primarily serving the carbonated soft drink, non-carbonated soft drink and bottled water segments of the global beverage market. Closures' products also serve the liquid dairy, food, beer and liquor and automotive fluid markets. In addition to supplying plastic caps and closures, Closures also offers high speed rotary capping equipment, which secure caps on a variety of packaging, and related services. Closures has a large global customer base with its largest presence in North America.

Reynolds Consumer Products Overview

Reynolds Consumer Products is a leading manufacturer in the U.S. of branded and store branded consumer products such as foil, wraps, waste bags, food storage bags, and disposable tableware and cookware. These products are typically used by consumers in their homes and are sold through a variety of retailers, including grocery stores, mass-merchandisers, warehouse clubs, drug stores, discount chains and military channels. Reynolds Consumer Products has a large customer base and operates primarily in North America.

Pactiv Foodservice Overview

Pactiv Foodservice is a leading manufacturer of foodservice and food packaging products. Pactiv Foodservice offers a comprehensive range of products including tableware items, takeout service containers, clear rigid-display packaging, microwaveable containers, foam trays, dual-ovenable paperboard containers, cups, molded fiber egg cartons, meat and poultry trays, plastic film and aluminum containers. Pactiv Foodservice distributes its foodservice and food packaging products through foodservice distributors, food processors, supermarket distributors, supermarkets and restaurants. Pactiv Foodservice has a large customer base and operates primarily in North America.

Graham Packaging Overview

Graham Packaging, including the operations and activities of Graham Packaging Holdings Company, or Graham Holdings, is a worldwide leader in the design, manufacture and sale of value-added, custom blow molded plastic containers for branded consumer products. We believe that Graham Packaging has the number one market share positions in North America for hot-fill juices, sports drinks/isotonics, yogurt drinks, liquid fabric care, dish detergents, motor oil and certain other products measured by volume based on our analysis of industry data. Graham Packaging operates in product categories where customers and end-users value the technology and innovation that Graham Packaging's custom plastic containers offer as an alternative to traditional packaging materials such as glass, metal and paperboard.

Risk Factors

Our ability to successfully operate our business is subject to certain risks, including those that are generally associated with operating in the packaging industry. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following:

risks related to the future costs of energy, raw materials and freight;

risks related to our substantial outstanding indebtedness of approximately \$18,140 million as of March 31, 2012;

risks related to our ability to service our current and future indebtedness for which we will have to spend approximately \$1,450 million annually to service our indebtedness;

risks related to our other hedging activities which may result in significant losses and in period-to-period earnings volatility;

Table of Contents

- risks related to our suppliers of raw materials and any interruption in our supply of raw materials;
- risks related to downturns in our target markets;
- risks related to dependence on the protection of our intellectual property and the development of new products;
- risks related to the consolidation of our customer bases, competition and pricing pressure;
- risks related to the impact of a loss of one of our key manufacturing facilities;
- risks related to our exposure to environmental liabilities and potential changes in legislation or regulation;
- risks related to complying with environmental, health and safety laws or as a result of satisfying any liability or obligation imposed under such laws;
- risks related to changes in consumer lifestyle, eating habits, nutritional preferences and health-related and environmental concerns that may harm our business and financial performance;
- risks related to other factors discussed or referred to in this prospectus, including in the section titled Risk Factors.

We operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. Investing in the notes involves substantial risk. You should consider carefully all of the information in this prospectus and, in particular, you should evaluate the specific risk factors set forth in the Risk Factors section of this prospectus in evaluating the exchange offer and making a decision whether to invest in the new notes.

Our Strategic Owner

We are part of a group of private companies based in New Zealand that are wholly-owned by Mr. Graeme Hart, our strategic owner.

Between January 31, 2007 and August 1, 2007, entities beneficially owned by Mr. Graeme Hart acquired the businesses that now constitute our Evergreen segment in a series of transactions for \$618 million. On May 4, 2010, we acquired the equity of the businesses that now constitute our Evergreen segment from these entities for a total purchase price of \$1,612 million. The purchase price was paid to entities controlled by Mr. Graeme Hart.

Through a series of acquisitions that occurred from February 29, 2008 to July 31, 2008, certain entities beneficially owned by Mr. Graeme Hart acquired from Alcoa Inc. the businesses that now constitute our Closures segment, our Reynolds consumer products business and our Reynolds foodservice packaging business for a total purchase price of \$2.7 billion.

On November 5, 2009, we acquired the equity of the businesses that now constitute our Closures segment for a total purchase price of \$708 million and our Reynolds consumer products business for a total purchase price of \$984 million from these entities. The purchase price was paid to entities controlled by Mr. Graeme Hart.

On September 1, 2010, we acquired the equity of the businesses that now constitute our Reynolds foodservice packaging business from these entities for a total purchase price of \$342 million. The purchase price was paid to entities controlled by Mr. Graeme Hart.

In each case, the difference between the consideration paid to initially acquire a business from a third-party and the consideration paid by the RGHL Group to acquire the same business from entities that are beneficially owned by Mr. Graeme Hart reflects changes in fair value. The changes in fair value of the net assets acquired plus debt issued from the original purchase price relate to indebtedness assumed as well as changes in the underlying value of the equity of the business. The change in the underlying value of the business relates to the realization of the cost savings initiatives and operational synergies combined with improvements in industry and general market conditions. Cash payments made by us to acquire these

Table of Contents

businesses either reduced our available cash or were funded by increases in the principal amount of our outstanding indebtedness.

RGHL

Reynolds Group Holdings Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act 1993 of New Zealand on May 30, 2006. Its registered office is located at Level Nine, 148 Quay Street, Auckland 1010 New Zealand, and its telephone number is +1 847 482 2409.

The Issuers

US Issuer is a corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States, on September 29, 2009 as an indirect special purpose finance subsidiary of RGHL to facilitate the offering of the notes. Other than its financing activities as a co-issuer of the notes, US Issuer has no material assets, operations or revenue. Accordingly, we have not included any financial statements or other information about the US Issuer. Its registered office is located at 160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, and its telephone number is (804) 281-2630.

US Co-Issuer is a limited liability company formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States, on September 17, 2009 as an indirect special purpose finance subsidiary of RGHL to facilitate the offering of the notes. Other than its financing activities as a co-issuer of the notes, US Co-Issuer has no material assets (other than certain intercompany loans), operations or revenue. Accordingly, we have not included any financial statements or other information about the US Co-Issuer. Its registered office is located at 160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, and its telephone number is (804) 281-2630.

Lux Issuer is a public limited liability company (société anonyme), formed under the laws of Luxembourg on September 24, 2009 as an indirect special purpose finance subsidiary of RGHL to facilitate the offering of the notes. Other than its financing activities as a co-issuer of the notes, Lux Issuer has no material assets (other than certain intercompany loans), operations or revenue. Accordingly, we have not included any financial statements or other information about the Lux Issuer. Its registered office is located at 6C Rue Gabriel Lippmann, L-5365 Munsbach, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and its telephone number is +352-26-258-8883.

Corporate Structure

RGHL is a holding company that conducts its business operations through its controlled entities. The following diagram provides a simplified overview of our corporate structure. For a detailed list of RGHL's controlled entities (including the guarantors of the notes), their country of incorporation and the proportion of ownership and voting interest held, directly or indirectly, in them by RGHL, refer to Annex A to this prospectus. Unless indicated below, all depicted entities are issuers or guarantors of the notes.

The following diagram sets forth a summary of our corporate structure and certain financing arrangements. The 7.750% senior secured notes due 2016, or the 2009 Notes, the 8.500% senior notes due 2018, or the May 2010 Notes, the 7.125% senior secured notes due 2019, or the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes, the 9.000% senior notes due 2019, or the October 2010 Senior Notes, which together with the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes, we refer to as the October 2010 Notes, the 6.875% senior secured notes due 2021, or the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes, the 8.250% senior notes due 2021, or the February 2011 Senior Notes, which together with the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes, we refer to as the February 2011 Notes, the 7.875% senior secured notes due 2019, or the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes, and the 9.875% senior notes due 2019 (originally issued on August 9, 2011), or the August 2011 Senior Notes, which together with the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes, we refer to as the August 2011 Notes, are being registered in connection with this offering.

The (i) 8.0% senior notes due 2016 issued by Beverage Packaging Holdings (Luxembourg) II S.A., or BP II, or the 2007 Senior Notes, the 9.5% senior subordinated notes due 2017 issued by BP II, or the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes, which together with the 2007 Senior Notes, we refer to as the 2007

Table of Contents

Notes, (ii) the 8.135% Debentures due 2017, the 6.400% Notes due 2018, the 7.950% Debentures due 2025 and the 8.375% Debentures due 2027, each issued by Pactiv, which collectively we refer to as the Pactiv Notes, and (iii) the 9.875% senior notes due 2019 (originally issued on February 15, 2012), or the February 2012 Notes, are not part of and are not being registered in connection with this offering.

For a summary of the debt obligations referenced in this diagram, see Description of Certain Other Indebtedness and Intercreditor Agreements, Description of the 2009 Notes, Description of the May 2010 Notes, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes, Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes and Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes.

* Does not guarantee the notes, the February 2012 Notes or our senior secured credit facilities.

Table of Contents

Summary of the Terms of the Exchange Offer

The old notes were issued in private placement offerings made only to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, or Rule 144A, and to persons outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act, or Regulation S, and accordingly were exempt from registration under the Securities Act. See The Exchange Offer.

Notes Offered

\$1,125,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new 2009 Notes, which have been registered under the Securities Act.

450,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new 2009 Notes, which have been registered under the Securities Act.

\$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new May 2010 Notes, which have been registered under the Securities Act.

\$1,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new October 2010 Senior Secured Notes, which have been registered under the Securities Act.

\$1,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new October 2010 Senior Notes, which have been registered under the Securities Act.

\$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new February 2011 Senior Secured Notes, which have been registered under the Securities Act.

\$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new February 2011 Senior Notes, which have been registered under the Securities Act.

\$1,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new August 2011 Senior Secured Notes, which have been registered under the Securities Act.

\$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new August 2011 Senior Notes, which have been registered under the Securities Act.

We refer to (i) the outstanding 2009 Notes, the May 2010 Notes, October 2010 Notes, the February 2011 Notes and the August 2011 Notes as the old notes and the corresponding series of notes registered pursuant to this exchange offer as the new notes, (ii) the 2009 Notes, the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes, the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes and the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes as the senior secured notes, (iii) the May 2010 Notes, the October 2010 Senior Notes, the February 2011 Senior Notes and the August 2011 Senior Notes as the senior notes and (iv) the old notes and the new notes as the notes.

The terms of the new notes of each series are identical in all material respects to the terms of the old notes of the same series, except that the new notes are registered under the Securities Act and will not be subject to restrictions on transfer or provisions relating to additional interest, will bear a different CUSIP and ISIN number than the old notes of the same

series, will not entitle their holders to registration rights and will be subject to terms relating to book-entry procedures and administrative terms relating to transfers that differ from those of the old notes.

Table of Contents

The Exchange Offer	You may exchange old notes and the related guarantees of each series for a like principal amount of new notes and the related guarantees.
Resale of New Notes	<p>Based on interpretations by the staff of the SEC as set forth in no-action letters issued to third parties (including Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation (available May 13, 1988), Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated (available June 5, 1991), K-111 Communications Corporation (available May 14, 1993) and Shearman & Sterling (available July 2, 1993)), we believe that the new notes issued pursuant to the exchange offer may be offered for resale, resold and otherwise transferred by any holder of such new notes, other than any such holder that is a broker-dealer or an affiliate of us within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act, without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act, provided that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">such new notes are acquired in the ordinary course of business;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">at the time of the commencement of the exchange offer such holder has no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in a distribution of such new notes; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">such holder is not engaged in and does not intend to engage in a distribution of such new notes.</p> <p>By tendering old notes as described in The Exchange Offers Procedures for Tendering, you will be making representations to this effect. If you fail to satisfy any of these conditions, you cannot rely on the position of the SEC set forth in the interpretive letters referred to above and you must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a resale of the new notes. You should read the discussion under the heading The Exchange Offer for further information regarding the exchange offer and resale of the new notes.</p>
Registration Rights Agreement	We have undertaken the exchange offer pursuant to the terms of the registration rights agreements that the Issuers entered into with the initial purchasers of the old notes. See The Exchange Offer Purpose of the Exchange Offer .
Consequences of Failure to Exchange the Old Notes	<p>You will continue to hold old notes that remain subject to their existing transfer restrictions if:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">you do not tender your old notes; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">you tender your old notes and they are not accepted for exchange.</p> <p>With some limited exceptions, we will have no obligation to register the old notes after we consummate the exchange offer. See The Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer and The Exchange Offer Consequences of Failure to Exchange.</p>

Expiration Date

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time,
on _____, 2012, unless we extend it, in which case expiration

Table of Contents

date means the latest date and time to which the exchange offer is extended.

Interest on the New Notes

The new notes of each series will accrue interest from the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the old notes of the same series or, if no interest has been paid on the old notes of the same series, from the date of original issue of the old notes of the same series.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

The exchange offer is subject to several customary conditions. We will not be required to accept for exchange, or to issue new notes in exchange for, any old notes, and we may terminate or amend the exchange offer, if we determine at any time before the expiration date that the exchange offer would violate applicable law, any applicable interpretation of the SEC or its staff or any order of any governmental agency or court of competent jurisdiction. The foregoing conditions are for our sole benefit and, except those conditions related to the receipt of government regulatory approvals necessary to consummate the exchange offer, will be satisfied or waived by us at or before the expiration of the exchange offer. In addition, we will not accept for exchange any old notes tendered, and no new notes will be issued in exchange for any such old notes, if at any time any stop order is threatened or in effect with respect to:

the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part; or

the qualification of the indenture governing the relevant notes under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, which we refer to as the Trust Indenture Act.

See The Exchange Offer Conditions. We reserve the right to terminate or amend the exchange offer at any time prior to the expiration date upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing events.

If we amend the exchange offer in a manner that we determine to constitute a material change, including the waiver of a material condition, we will promptly disclose the amendment in a manner reasonably calculated to inform the holders of outstanding notes of that amendment and we will extend the exchange offer if necessary so that at least five business days remain in the offer following notice of the material change.

Procedures for Tendering Old Dollar Denominated Notes

If you wish to participate in any of the exchange offers, you must submit required documentation and effect a tender of old notes pursuant to the procedures for book-entry transfer (or other applicable procedures), all in accordance with the instructions described in this prospectus and in the relevant letter of transmittal or electronic acceptance instruction. See The Exchange Offers Procedures for Tendering.

Procedures for Tendering Old Euro Denominated Notes

Pursuant to their internal guidelines, Euroclear and Clearstream will automatically exchange old euro notes for new euro notes on behalf of the holders of the old euro notes. **If you do not wish to**

Table of Contents

participate in the exchange offer, the registered holder of old euro notes on the records of Euroclear or Clearstream must electronically instruct Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, to Take No Action ; otherwise such old euro notes will be tendered in the exchange offer, and you will be deemed to have agreed to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal. The exchange for old euro notes so tendered will only be made after a timely confirmation of a book-entry transfer of old euro notes into the exchange agent's account, and timely receipt by the exchange agent of an agent's message.

Holders that cannot make the representations contained in the letter of transmittal must electronically instruct Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, to Take No Action.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

None.

Withdrawal Rights

Tenders of old notes may be withdrawn at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. To withdraw a tender of old notes, a notice of withdrawal must be received by the exchange agent at its address set forth in The Exchange Offer Exchange Agent prior to the expiration date. See The Exchange Offer Withdrawal of Tenders.

Acceptance of Old Notes and Delivery of New Notes

Except in some circumstances, any and all old notes that are validly tendered in the exchange offer prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date will be accepted for exchange. The new notes issued pursuant to the exchange offer will be delivered promptly after such acceptance. We reserve the absolute right to reject any and all old notes not properly tendered or any old notes which, if accepted, would, in the opinion of counsel for us, be unlawful. See The Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer and The Exchange Offer Acceptance of Old Notes for Exchange; Delivery of New Notes.

Certain U.S. Federal Tax Considerations

We believe that the exchange of the old notes for the new notes will not constitute a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See Tax Considerations Certain U.S. Tax Considerations.

Exchange Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon is serving as the exchange agent for the notes.

Table of Contents

Summary of the Terms of the New Notes

The terms of the new notes of each series are identical in all material respects to the terms of the old notes of the same series, except that the new notes:

are registered under the Securities Act and therefore will not be subject to restrictions on transfer;

will not be subject to provisions relating to additional interest;

will bear a different CUSIP and ISIN number than the old notes of the same series;

will not entitle their holders to registration rights; and

will be subject to terms relating to book-entry procedures and administrative terms relating to transfers that differ from those of the old notes.

Issuers The new notes will be the joint and several obligations of Reynolds Group Issuer Inc., Reynolds Group Issuer LLC and Reynolds Group Issuer (Luxembourg) S.A.

Maturity Date Each new note will mature on the same date as the old note for which it is being exchanged.

Interest Rates and Payment Dates Each new note will bear interest accruing at the same coupon rate and payable at the same times as the old note for which it is being exchanged.

Guarantees The old notes are and the new notes will be guaranteed (subject to certain customary guarantee release provisions set forth in the indentures governing the notes) on a senior and joint and several basis by RGHL, BP I and, subject to certain conditions and exceptions, by certain subsidiaries of BP I that are or will be borrowers under or guarantee or will guarantee the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. Non-U.S. subsidiaries of our U.S. subsidiaries do not and will not guarantee the notes. Each guarantor is 100% owned by RGHL. See Description of the 2009 Notes Note Guarantees, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Senior Secured Note Guarantees, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Senior Secured Note Guarantees, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Senior Secured Note Guarantees, Description of the 2009 Notes Certain Covenants Future Note Guarantors, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants Future Senior Secured Note Guarantors, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants Future Senior Secured Note Guarantors, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants Future Senior Secured Note Guarantors, Description of the May 2010 Notes Note Guarantees, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Senior Note Guarantees, Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes Senior Note Guarantees, Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes Senior Note Guarantees, Description of the May 2010 Notes Certain Covenants Future Note

Guarantors, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Certain
Covenants Future Senior Note Guarantors, Description of the February
2011 Senior Notes Certain Covenants Future Senior

Table of Contents

Note Guarantors and Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes Certain Covenants Future Senior Note Guarantors. The laws of certain jurisdictions may limit the enforceability of certain guarantees with respect to both the senior secured notes and senior notes, and security with respect to the senior secured notes. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Structure, the Guarantees, the Collateral and the Notes and Certain Insolvency and Other Local Law Considerations.

We refer to our senior secured credit facilities, which, as of March 31, 2012, consist of \$4,246 million in senior secured term loans, 245 million in senior secured term loans, and a \$120 million and 80 million senior secured revolving credit facility, as the Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

Ranking

Senior Secured Notes

Each series of senior secured notes is a senior secured obligation of the Issuers and:

is effectively senior to all existing and future unsecured indebtedness of the Issuers to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such series of senior secured notes;

ranks *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future senior indebtedness of the Issuers, including indebtedness under, or in respect to their guarantees of, each other series of senior secured notes, the senior notes, the February 2012 Notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities;

is effectively subordinated to the other First Lien Obligations (as defined in Description of the 2009 Notes Certain Definitions, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Certain Definitions, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Definitions and Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Definitions) of the Issuers, including amounts outstanding under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, to the extent such First Lien Obligations are secured by property that does not also secure such series of senior secured notes to the extent of the value of all such property;

is senior in right of payment to all existing and future subordinated indebtedness of the Issuers, including the Issuers' respective guarantees of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes; and

is effectively subordinated to all claims of creditors, including trade creditors, and claims of preferred stockholders (if any) of each of the subsidiaries of RGHL (including BP II) that is not a guarantor.

The guarantees related to each series of senior secured notes are senior obligations of each guarantor and:

are effectively senior to all existing and future unsecured indebtedness of the guarantors that have provided security interests in respect of their assets to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such series of senior secured notes;

Table of Contents

rank *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future senior indebtedness of such guarantor, including indebtedness under, or in respect to its guarantee of, each other series of senior secured notes, the senior notes, the February 2012 Notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities;

are effectively subordinated to the other First Lien Obligations (as defined in Description of the 2009 Notes Certain Definitions, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Certain Definitions, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Definitions and Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Definitions) of such guarantor (including indebtedness of such guarantor outstanding under, or with respect to its guarantee of, the Senior Secured Credit Facilities) to the extent such First Lien Obligations are secured by property that does not also secure the senior secured notes to the extent of the value of all such property; and

are senior in right of payment to all existing and future subordinated indebtedness of such guarantor, including such guarantor's guarantee of the 2007 Senior Notes and the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes.

Senior Notes

Each series of senior notes is a senior obligation of the Issuers and:

ranks *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future senior indebtedness of the Issuers, including indebtedness under, or in respect to their guarantees of, each other series of senior notes, the senior secured notes, the 2007 Senior Notes, the February 2012 Notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities;

is effectively subordinated to all existing and future secured indebtedness of the Issuers, including amounts outstanding under the 2007 Notes, the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, to the extent of the value of the property securing such indebtedness;

is senior in right of payment to all existing and future subordinated indebtedness of the Issuers, including the Issuers' respective guarantees of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes; and

is effectively subordinated to all claims of creditors, including trade creditors, and claims of preferred stockholders, if any, of each of the subsidiaries of RGHL (including BP II) that is not a guarantor.

The guarantees related to each series of senior notes are senior obligations of each guarantor and:

rank *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future senior indebtedness of such guarantor, including indebtedness under, or in respect to its guarantee of, each other series of senior notes, the senior

secured notes, the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the 2007 Senior Notes
and the February 2012 Notes;

Table of Contents

are effectively subordinated to all existing and future secured indebtedness of such guarantor, including indebtedness of such guarantor outstanding under, or with respect to its guarantee of, the 2007 Notes, the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, to the extent of the value of the property securing such indebtedness; and

are senior in right of payment to all existing or future subordinated indebtedness of such guarantor, including such guarantor's guarantee of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes.

As of March 31, 2012, the RGHL Group had:

\$10,371 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding secured indebtedness. The RGHL Group has \$63 million and \$41 million of availability under the revolving credit facility under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the ability to incur up to \$56 million of secured indebtedness under certain local facilities; and

\$17,554 million of indebtedness outstanding other than subordinated indebtedness, whether secured or unsecured, consisting of amounts outstanding under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the senior notes, the senior secured notes, the 2007 Senior Notes, the February 2012 Notes and the Pactiv Notes (in each case, including without duplication, the guarantees with respect thereto), certain local facilities and certain other local overdraft and local working capital facilities.

The senior notes and the related guarantees will constitute Senior Indebtedness (as defined in Description of the May 2010 Notes Certain Definitions, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Certain Definitions, Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes Certain Definitions and Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes Certain Definitions) for purposes of the indenture governing the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes and, as such, in a liquidation, dissolution or bankruptcy of the Issuers or the note guarantors, holders of the senior notes and related guarantees will be entitled to receive payment in full of such senior notes and related guarantees before holders of the guarantees of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes are entitled to receive any payment, other than certain permitted junior securities, in respect of such guarantees.

However, because the senior notes and related guarantees will not, unlike the senior secured notes, the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the 2007 Senior Notes, constitute Designated Senior Indebtedness for purposes of the indenture governing the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes, the holders thereof have more rights than the holders of senior notes. Thus, holders of senior notes and related guarantees are not entitled to the benefit of certain provisions in the indenture governing the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes relating to the subordination of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes that

provide rights only to holders of Designated Senior Indebtedness (as defined therein), not Senior Indebtedness, including among other things, the benefits of

Table of Contents

delivering payment blockage notices or enforcing the turnover provisions of the indenture governing the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes. Accordingly, holders of senior notes may recover less than holders of Designated Senior Indebtedness as a result thereof. See Description of the May 2010 Notes Ranking, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Ranking, Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes Ranking and Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes Ranking.

Each series of senior notes and related guarantees rank *pari passu* in right of payment with each other series of our senior indebtedness, including the guarantees with respect thereto. Therefore, in the event that an Issuer or a guarantor of a series of senior notes becomes a debtor in a United States bankruptcy case, claims of holders of such series of senior notes and related guarantees will rank *pari passu* in right of payment with the claims of holders of the other series of senior notes and the February 2012 Notes and related guarantees, and in the event that claims under the 2007 Senior Notes, the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities are not fully secured, claims of holders of such series senior notes and related guarantees will rank *pari passu* in right of payment with the unsecured portion of claims of holders of the guarantees of the 2007 Senior Notes, the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, in each case, including the guarantees with respect thereto.

In addition, in such an event, we expect that claims of holders of senior notes and related guarantees will be senior in right of payment to the claims of holders of the guarantees of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes. However, because of the differences in the rights of the holders of the senior notes and the holders of Designated Senior Indebtedness, there can be no guarantee that a bankruptcy court would enforce the contractual subordination of the 2007 Subordinated Notes in favor of the senior notes in the same manner as the contractual subordination of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes in favor of the 2007 Senior Notes, the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities under such circumstances.

As of March 31, 2012, the RGHL Group had:

\$4,246 million and 245 million of indebtedness outstanding under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities;

\$5,125 million and 450 million of indebtedness outstanding under the secured notes;

\$4,500 million of indebtedness outstanding under the senior notes;

\$1,250 million of indebtedness outstanding under the February 2012 Notes;

480 million of indebtedness outstanding under the 2007 Senior Notes;

Table of Contents

420 million of indebtedness outstanding under the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes; and

\$792 million of indebtedness outstanding under the Pactiv Notes.

Security

Senior Secured Notes

Subject to the terms of the security documents, each series of senior secured notes and the related guarantees are secured by a security interest granted on a first priority basis (subject to certain exceptions and to permitted liens) in certain assets of RGHL, BP I and certain of BP I's subsidiaries. These security interests are, subject to certain exceptions, of equal priority with the liens on such assets securing each other series of senior secured notes, the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and other future first lien obligations. BP II has also granted a second and third priority security interest in respect of the proceeds loans in relation to the 2007 Notes.

The collateral consists of substantially all the assets of the Issuers and the guarantors, including their capital stock and the capital stock of their direct subsidiaries, real property, bank accounts, investments, receivables, equipment and inventory, intellectual property and insurance policies, but excluding, among others (i) real property with a value equal to or less than \$5 million or in which such entity has only a leasehold interest, (ii) a number of Pactiv's real properties, which are estimated to have a book value as of March 31, 2012 of approximately \$68 million, (iii) intellectual property with a value of less than \$1 million (unless subject to all-asset security documents), (iv) insurance policies that are not material to the RGHL Group as a whole, (v) equity of inactive subsidiaries with a book value of less than \$100,000 and (vi) equity of subsidiaries that are not guarantors, are organized in jurisdictions in which no guarantor is organized and have (a) gross assets below 1.0% of the consolidated total assets of the RGHL Group and (b) EBITDA below 1.0% of the consolidated EBITDA of the RGHL Group.

The pledge of the securities of any first tier non-U.S. subsidiaries of our U.S. subsidiaries is also limited to 100% of their non-voting capital stock and 65% of their voting capital stock. First-tier non-U.S. subsidiaries refers to the subsidiaries of RGHL that are domiciled outside the United States that are directly owned by subsidiaries of RGHL that are domiciled in the United States. The senior secured notes are not secured by a pledge of (i) any of the assets of the non-U.S. subsidiaries of our U.S. subsidiaries or (ii) the capital stock of non-U.S. subsidiaries of our U.S. subsidiaries (other than first tier non-U.S. subsidiaries).

Liens on assets are also limited to the extent deemed necessary to comply with legal limitations, avoid significant tax disadvantages, comply with certain third party arrangements, satisfy fiduciary duties of directors and

minimize fees, taxes and duties. Liens over assets are also not granted to the extent granting of such lien would have a material adverse effect on the ability of the relevant Issuer or guarantor to conduct business in the ordinary course.

Table of Contents

In addition, the indentures governing the senior secured notes provide that any portion of the capital stock and other securities of any of our subsidiaries will be excluded from the collateral to the extent that it exceeds the maximum amount of such capital stock or other security that can be pledged to secure the senior secured notes without causing such subsidiary to be required to file separate financial statements with the SEC. This collateral cutback provision does not apply to BP I with respect to any series of senior secured notes. Under the SEC regulations in effect as of the issue date of the new senior secured notes, if the par value, book value or market value, whichever is greatest, of the capital stock or other securities of a subsidiary pledged as part of the collateral is greater than or equal to 20% of the aggregate principal amount of one of the series of senior secured notes then outstanding, such a subsidiary would be required to provide separate financial statements to the SEC. As a result, pursuant to the collateral cutback provision, the value of the capital stock of any of our subsidiaries that is equal to or greater than 20% of the aggregate principal amount of one of the series of senior secured notes would be excluded from the collateral securing such series of senior secured notes.

We estimate that the aggregate book value and market value of the capital stock of our subsidiaries, as of March 31, 2012 and measured in accordance with IFRS after giving effect to consolidation, are approximately \$1.4 billion and \$5 billion, respectively, which is equivalent to the book value and market value of the capital stock of our subsidiary BP I the ultimate parent of all of our other subsidiaries (other than BP II). While the capital stock of BP I's subsidiaries that is pledged to secure the senior secured notes is generally subject to the collateral cutback provision described above, the capital stock of BP I is not subject to the collateral cutback provision. Accordingly, the aggregate book value or market value of the capital stock of our pledged subsidiaries is equivalent to the book value or market value of the capital stock of BP I. We estimated the market value of the capital stock of BP I using the fair value less cost to sell methodology. Under this methodology, we used an EBITDA measure for each of our segments and a market-based EBITDA multiple for each segment to determine the estimated initial fair value of the capital stock of BP I, which was further adjusted for the net debt of BP I and its controlled entities.

The granting of a lien in an asset and the priority of any lien are subject to exceptions. We estimate that the assets of RGHL and its subsidiaries that are part of the collateral securing the secured notes have a book value greater than the principal amount of our outstanding secured indebtedness, which totaled \$10,371 million, as of March 31, 2012 and measured in accordance with IFRS. See Description of the 2009 Notes Security, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Security, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Security, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Security, Description of the 2009 Notes Certain Definitions Agreed

Table of Contents

Security Principles, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Certain Definitions Agreed Security Principles, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Definitions Agreed Security Principles, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Definitions Agreed Security Principles, Description of the 2009 Notes Certain Covenants Future Collateral, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants Future Collateral, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants Future Collateral, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants Future Collateral, Description of the 2009 Notes Certain Covenants Liens, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants Liens, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants Liens, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants Liens, Description of the 2009 Notes Certain Definitions Permitted Liens, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Certain Definitions Permitted Liens, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Definitions Permitted Liens, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Definitions Permitted Liens and Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Structure, the Guarantees, the Collateral and the Notes .

Senior Notes

Not applicable.

Intercreditor Agreements

Senior Secured Notes

We are party to two intercreditor agreements that govern the relative rights of the obligors under our existing and future financing arrangements with respect to the collateral: (1) our intercreditor agreement, dated May 11, 2007, as amended from time to time, which sets forth the relative rights and obligations with respect to the holders of the senior secured notes, the lenders and other secured parties (including certain local facility providers and hedging counterparties) under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the holders of the 2007 Notes, or the 2007 UK Intercreditor Agreement , and (2) our intercreditor agreement, dated November 5, 2009, as amended from time to time, which sets forth the relative rights and obligations with respect to the holders of the senior secured notes, the lenders and other secured parties (including certain local facility providers and hedging counterparties) under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, or the First Lien Intercreditor Agreement.

Senior Notes

Not applicable.

Optional Redemption

Senior Secured Notes

The Issuers may redeem some or all of the 2009 Notes at any time and from time to time on or after October 15, 2012, at the redemption prices described in this prospectus. Prior to October 15, 2012, the Issuers may redeem some or all of the 2009 Notes at a redemption price equal to 100%

of the principal amount of the 2009 Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the

Table of Contents

applicable redemption date plus the applicable make-whole premium described in this prospectus. See Description of the 2009 Notes Optional Redemption. In addition, at any time prior to October 15, 2012, the Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2009 Notes with the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 107.750%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. See Description of the 2009 Notes Optional Redemption.

The Issuers may redeem some or all of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes at any time and from time to time on or after October 15, 2014, at the redemption prices described in this prospectus. Prior to October 15, 2014, the Issuers may redeem some or all of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date plus the applicable make-whole premium described in this prospectus. See Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Optional Redemption. In addition, at any time prior to October 15, 2013, the Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes with the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 107.125%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. See Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Optional Redemption.

The Issuers may redeem some or all of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes at any time and from time to time on or after February 15, 2016, at the redemption prices described in this prospectus. Prior to February 15, 2016, the Issuers may redeem some or all of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date plus the applicable make-whole premium described in this prospectus. See Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Optional Redemption. In addition, at any time prior to February 15, 2014 the Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes with the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 106.875%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. See Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Optional Redemption.

The Issuers may redeem some or all of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes at any time and from time to time on or after August 15, 2015, at the redemption prices described in this prospectus. Prior to August 15, 2015, the Issuers may redeem some or all of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date plus the applicable make-whole premium described in this prospectus. See Description of the

Table of Contents

2011 Senior Secured Notes Optional Redemption. In addition, at any time prior to August 15, 2014 the Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes with the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 107.875%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. See Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Optional Redemption.

Senior Notes

The Issuers may redeem some or all of the May 2010 Notes at any time and from time to time on or after May 15, 2014, at the redemption prices described in this prospectus. Prior to May 15, 2014, the Issuers may redeem some or all of the May 2010 Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the May 2010 Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date plus the applicable make-whole premium described in this prospectus. See Description of the May 2010 Notes Optional Redemption. In addition, at any time prior to May 15, 2013, the Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the May 2010 Notes with the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 108.500%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. See Description of the May 2010 Notes Optional Redemption.

The Issuers may redeem some or all of the October 2010 Senior Notes at any time and from time to time on or after October 15, 2014, at the redemption prices described in this prospectus. Prior to October 15, 2014, the Issuers may redeem some or all of the October 2010 Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the October 2010 Senior Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date plus the applicable make-whole premium described in this prospectus. See Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Optional Redemption. In addition, at any time prior to October 15, 2013, the Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the October 2010 Senior Notes with the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 109.000%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. See Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Optional Redemption.

The Issuers may redeem some or all of the February 2011 Senior Notes at any time and from time to time on or after February 15, 2016, at the redemption prices described in this prospectus. Prior to February 15, 2016, the Issuers may redeem some or all of the February 2011 Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the February 2011 Senior Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date plus the applicable make-whole premium described in this prospectus. See Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes Optional Redemption. In addition, at any time prior to February 15, 2014, the Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the February 2011 Senior Notes with the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 108.250%, plus accrued and

unpaid interest, if any, to the

Table of Contents

applicable redemption date. See Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes Optional Redemption.

The Issuers may redeem some or all of the August 2011 Senior Notes at any time and from time to time on or after August 15, 2015, at the redemption prices described in this prospectus. Prior to August 15, 2015, the Issuers may redeem some or all of the August 2011 Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the August 2011 Senior Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date plus the applicable make-whole premium described in this prospectus. See Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes Optional Redemption. In addition, at any time prior to August 15, 2014, the Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the August 2011 Senior Notes with the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 109.875%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. See Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes Optional Redemption.

Redemption for Taxation Reasons

In the event of certain developments affecting taxation, the Issuers may redeem all, but not less than all, of each series of the notes at 100% of the outstanding principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption. See Description of the 2009 Notes Redemption for Taxation Reasons, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Redemption for Taxation Reasons, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Redemption for Taxation Reasons, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Redemption for Taxation Reasons, Description of the May 2010 Notes Redemption for Taxation Reasons, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Redemption for Taxation Reasons, Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes Redemption for Taxation Reasons and Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes Redemption for Taxation Reasons.

Change of Control

If a change of control occurs, each holder of the notes may require us to repurchase all or a portion of such holder's notes at a purchase price of 101% of the principal amount of such notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. The term Change of Control is defined under Description of the 2009 Notes Change of Control, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Change of Control, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Change of Control, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Change of Control, Description of the May 2010 Notes Change of Control, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Change of Control, Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes Change of Control and Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes Change of Control.

Table of Contents

Certain Covenants

Separate indentures govern the terms of each series of the notes.

The indentures governing each series of notes contain covenants that, among other things, limit the ability of BP I, BP II and their restricted subsidiaries to:

incur additional indebtedness and issue disqualified and preferred stock;

make restricted payments, including dividends or other distributions;

create certain liens;

sell assets;

in the case of BP I, BP II and their respective restricted subsidiaries, enter into arrangements that limit any restricted subsidiary's ability to pay dividends or other payments to BP I, BP II, or any other restricted subsidiary;

engage in transactions with affiliates;

consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of their assets and the assets of their subsidiaries on a consolidated basis; and

with respect to the senior secured notes, impair the security interests.

These covenants are subject to a number of important limitations and exceptions as described under Description of the 2009 Notes Certain Covenants, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants, Description of the May 2010 Notes Certain Covenants, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Certain Covenants, Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes Certain Covenants and Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes Certain Covenants.

No Public Market

The new notes will be new securities for which there is currently no public market.

Table of Contents

Governing Law of the Indentures, the Notes, the Guarantees, the Intercreditor Agreements and the Security Documents	The indentures, the senior secured notes, the senior notes, the related guarantees, and certain of the intercreditor agreements are governed by the laws of the State of New York. The intercreditor agreements not governed by the laws of the State of New York are governed by the laws of England. For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions of articles 86 to 94-8 of the Luxembourg law of August 10, 1915, as amended, on commercial companies are excluded. The security documents related to the senior secured notes, are, in most cases, governed by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the relevant Issuer or guarantor is organized with certain exceptions including, as necessary, in respect of security over equity interests, bank accounts and receivables or security documents in respect of property located in Quebec. Accordingly, the security documents are subject to the laws of multiple jurisdictions. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Structure, the Guarantees, the Collateral and the Notes Enforcing your rights as a holder of the notes or under the guarantees, or with respect to the senior secured notes, the security, across multiple jurisdictions may be difficult, Description of the 2009 Notes Governing Law, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Governing Law, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Governing Law, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Governing Law and Certain Insolvency and Other Local Law Considerations.
--	--

Table of Contents**Presentation of Financial Information**

The segments that comprise the RGHL Group have not been owned, directly or indirectly, by a single company that consolidates their financial results or operates them as a single combined business for all the periods for which financial results are presented in this prospectus. RGHL, through an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, acquired (i) SIG, on May 11, 2007 as part of the SIG Acquisition, (ii) our Reynolds consumer products business and Closures, on November 5, 2009, as part of the RGHL Transaction, (iii) Evergreen, on May 4, 2010, as part of the Evergreen Transaction, (iv) our Reynolds foodservice packaging business, on September 1, 2010, as part of the Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition, (v) Pactiv on November 16, 2010, as part of the Pactiv Transaction, (vi) Dopaco, on May 2, 2011, as part of the Dopaco Acquisition and (vii) Graham Packaging, on September 8, 2011, as part of the Graham Packaging Acquisition. Graham Packaging has become the sixth segment of the RGHL Group. In addition, as a result of the Initial Evergreen Acquisition, the beverage packaging business of International Paper Company, or IP's Bev Pack Business, is our predecessor for accounting purposes.

The table below summarizes the financial statements and information that are presented herein as well as the applicable accounting standards pursuant to which such financials statements and information were prepared:

	Interim Financial Information		Annual Financial Information				
	2012	2011	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
<i>RGHL Group</i>	Financial Statements as of and for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 (Unaudited IFRS)	Financial Statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 (Unaudited IFRS)	Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 (Audited IFRS)*	Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 (Audited IFRS)**	Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 (Audited IFRS)	Selected financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 (Audited IFRS)***	Selected financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 (Audited IFRS)****
					Financial Statements as of December 31, 2009 (Audited IFRS)		
<i>BP I(1)</i>	Financial Statements as of and for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 (Unaudited IFRS)	Financial Statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 (Unaudited IFRS)	Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 (Audited IFRS)*	Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 (Audited IFRS)**	Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 (Audited IFRS)	Selected financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 (Audited IFRS)***	Selected financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 (Audited IFRS)****

(Unaudited IFRS)
IFRS)

IFRS)*** IFRS)****

Financial
Statements
as of
December 31,
2009
(Audited
IFRS)

Table of Contents

	Interim Financial Information		Annual Financial Information				
	2012	2011	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
<i>Beverage Packaging Holdings Group(2)</i>	Financial Statements as of and for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 (Unaudited IFRS)	Financial Statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 (Unaudited IFRS)	Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 (Audited IFRS)*	Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 (Audited IFRS)**	Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 (Audited IFRS)	Selected financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 (Audited IFRS)***	Selected financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 (Audited IFRS)****
<i>RGHL Group Predecessor/ North American Operations of IP s Bev Pack Business</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Financial Statements as of December 31, 2009 (Audited IFRS)	N/A	Selected financial information for the one month period from January 1, 2007 to January 31, 2007 (Audited U.S. GAAP)
<i>Pactiv(3)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	Financial information of Pactiv for the period from January 1, 2010 to November 15, 2010, as extracted from Pactiv s accounting records (Unaudited	Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009 (Audited U.S. GAAP)	Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 (Audited U.S. GAAP)	Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007 (Audited U.S. GAAP)

U.S. GAAP)

Financial
Statements as
of and for the
three and nine
month periods
ended
September 30,
2010
(Unaudited
U.S. GAAP)

<i>Dopaco(3)</i>	N/A	Financial information of Dopaco for the three month period ended March 27, 2011 (Unaudited U.S. GAAP)	Financial Statements as of and for the 126-day period ended May 1, 2011 (Audited U.S. GAAP)	Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 26, 2010 (Audited U.S. GAAP)	Financial Statements for the year ended December 27, 2009 (Audited U.S. GAAP)	N/A	N/A
------------------	-----	--	---	---	---	-----	-----

Table of Contents

	Interim Financial Information		Annual Financial Information				2007
	2012	2011	2011	2010	2009	2008	
<i>Graham Packaging</i> (3)	N/A	Financial information of Graham Packaging for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 (Unaudited U.S. GAAP)	Financial Statements for the three month periods ended June 30, 2011 and as of June 30, 2011 (Unaudited U.S. GAAP)	Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 (Audited U.S. GAAP)	Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009 (Audited U.S. GAAP)	Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2008 (Audited U.S. GAAP)	N/A
			Financial information of Graham Packaging for the period from July 1, 2011 to September 7, 2011, as extracted from Graham Packaging's accounting records (Unaudited U.S. GAAP)			Financial Statements as of December 31, 2008 (Audited U.S. GAAP)	

- (1) The financial statements of BP I are included in this prospectus pursuant to Rule 3-16 of Regulation S-X because the book value of the capital stock of BP I constitutes a substantial portion of the collateral of each series of senior secured notes being registered.
- (2) The financial statements of the Beverage Packaging Holdings Group, which consists of BP I, BP I's consolidated subsidiaries and BP II, are included in this prospectus to satisfy reporting requirements under the indentures governing the notes.
- (3) The financial statements of Pactiv, Dopaco and Graham Packaging are included in this prospectus pursuant to Rule 3-05 of Regulation S-X because each of these acquired businesses constitutes a significant subsidiary.
- * Includes the operations of Dopaco for the period from May 2, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and Graham Packaging for the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011.
- ** Includes the operations of Pactiv for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010.

- *** Includes a full year of operations for Evergreen and SIG and ten months of operations for Closures, the Reynolds consumer products business prior to the Pactiv Acquisition and the Reynolds foodservice packaging business prior to the Pactiv Acquisition.
- **** Includes 11 months of operations for Evergreen (including five months of operations of Blue Ridge Holding Corp. and its consolidated subsidiaries) and seven months of operations for SIG.

Financial statements not included in this prospectus.

RGHL

On January 31, 2007, Rank Group Limited, an entity that is wholly-owned by our strategic owner, Mr. Graeme Hart, commenced the acquisition of IP's Bev Pack Business. This process occurred in stages from January 31, 2007 to April 30, 2007. See The Transactions The Initial Evergreen Acquisition. On May 4, 2010, Rank Group's investment in Evergreen (which was IP's Bev Pack Business prior to the Initial Evergreen Acquisition) was acquired by the RGHL Group. See The Transactions The Evergreen Transaction. Through the purchase of Evergreen, the RGHL Group became the owner of IP's Bev Pack Business which is our predecessor for accounting purposes. Prior to the Initial Evergreen Acquisition, the RGHL Group had no significant operations.

Table of Contents

In May 2007, RGHL acquired SIG Combibloc Group AG (formerly known as SIG Holding AG), or SIG Combibloc, a company that was listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange, pursuant to a public tender offer that was concluded on May 11, 2007 and a subsequent squeeze-out of minority shareholders that was completed on November 7, 2007. See The Transactions The SIG Transaction.

In 2008, as part of the Reynolds Acquisition, certain affiliated entities that are ultimately owned by Mr. Graeme Hart, acquired the closures, consumer products and food and flexible packaging business of Alcoa Inc., or Alcoa that became our Reynolds consumer products business and Closures segment following the RGHL Transaction and our Reynolds foodservice packaging business following the Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition. See The Transactions The Reynolds Acquisition. On November 5, 2009, RGHL acquired Closures and the Reynolds consumer products business from such affiliated entities. See The Transactions The RGHL Transaction. Separately on September 1, 2010, RGHL acquired the Reynolds foodservice packaging business from such affiliated entities. See The Transactions The Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition.

On November 16, 2010, RGHL acquired Pactiv for a total enterprise value, including net debt, of \$5.8 billion. In connection with the Pactiv Acquisition, we also paid additional amounts for the cancellation of outstanding stock options and other equity-based awards. Pactiv had historically prepared its financial statements in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP. See The Transactions The Pactiv Transaction.

On May 2, 2011, RGHL acquired Dopaco from Cascades Inc. The consideration for the acquisition was \$395 million in cash. The purchase price was paid from existing cash of the RGHL Group. Dopaco's combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus were prepared on a carve-out basis and are in accordance with U.S. GAAP. See The Transactions The Dopaco Acquisition.

On September 8, 2011, RGHL acquired Graham Packaging Company Inc., or Graham Company, for a total enterprise value, including net debt, of \$4.5 billion. In connection with the Graham Packaging Acquisition, we also paid additional amounts for the cancellation of outstanding stock options and other equity-based awards and the satisfaction of income tax receivable agreements with certain of Graham Company's pre-initial public offering shareholders. Graham Company had historically prepared its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Graham Holdings, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of RGHL and Graham Company, suspended its reporting obligations under the Exchange Act and has ceased to file any reports with the SEC. See The Transactions The Graham Packaging Transaction.

Our Evergreen, SIG and Closures segments and our Reynolds consumer products and Reynolds foodservice packaging businesses, which are part of our Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments, have been under common ownership and control through entities ultimately 100% owned by Mr. Graeme Hart for four years, but they have not been owned, directly or indirectly, by a single company that consolidated their financial results or operated them as a single combined business for that period of time. We have determined that the Evergreen Acquisition, RGHL Acquisition and Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition constituted business combinations of entities under common control. International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, or IASB, are silent on the accounting required for business combinations involving entities that are under common control, but requires that entities develop and consistently apply an accounting policy for such transactions. Accordingly, we have chosen to account for RGHL's acquisitions of Evergreen, Closures and the Reynolds consumer products and Reynolds foodservice packaging businesses, which were acquired from entities under the common control of our ultimate shareholder, Mr. Graeme Hart, using the carry-over or book value method. Under the carry-over or book value method, the business combination does not change the historical carrying value of the assets and liabilities in the business acquired. The excess of the purchase price over the consolidated carrying value of net assets acquired is recognized directly in equity. No additional goodwill separately arose as a result of the

Evergreen Transaction, the RGHL Transaction or the Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition.

We account for business combinations under common control from the date Mr. Graeme Hart, our strategic owner and sole ultimate shareholder, originally obtained control of each of the businesses presented.

Table of Contents

We account for business combinations, other than business combinations under common control, using the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method of accounting, the purchase price is required to be allocated to the underlying tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair market values as of the date of the acquisition, with any excess purchase price allocated to goodwill. We have accounted for the Pactiv Acquisition, the Dopaco Acquisition and the Graham Packaging Acquisition using the purchase method of accounting.

The audited financial statements of the RGHL Group as of December 31, 2010 and 2011 and for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The audited financial statements of the RGHL Group as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 are not included in this prospectus. The interim unaudited condensed financial statements of the RGHL Group as of March 31, 2012 and for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 are included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The selected financial data of the North American operations of IP's Bev Pack Business for the period from January 1 to January 31, 2007 have been derived from the North America operations of IP's Bev Pack Business audited combined financial statements, which are not included in this prospectus.

Pactiv

The audited consolidated financial statements of Pactiv as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 and for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The interim consolidated financial statements of Pactiv as of September 30, 2010 and for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2010, included in this prospectus, are unaudited. Pactiv has historically prepared its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Upon the consummation of the Pactiv Acquisition, Pactiv no longer separately reports its financial statements, but rather, its financial results are included in the RGHL Group's financial statements in accordance with the RGHL Group's accounting principles and policies.

Dopaco

The audited carve-out combined financial statements of Dopaco as of May 1, 2011 and December 26, 2010 and for the 126-day period ended May 1, 2011 and the years ended December 26, 2010 and December 27, 2009 are included elsewhere in this prospectus. Dopaco's combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus were prepared on a carve-out basis and are in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Following the consummation of the Dopaco Acquisition, Dopaco no longer separately reports its financial statements, but rather, beginning from May 2, 2011, its financial results are included in the RGHL Group's financial statements in accordance with the RGHL Group's accounting principles and policies.

Graham Packaging

The audited financial statements of Graham Packaging as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The audited financial statements of Graham Packaging as of December 31, 2007 and 2008 and for the year ended December 31, 2007, are not included in this prospectus. The interim financial statements of Graham Packaging as of June 30, 2011 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, included elsewhere in this prospectus, are unaudited. Graham Packaging's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Following the consummation of the Graham Packaging Acquisition, Graham Packaging no longer separately reports its financial statements, but rather, beginning on September 8, 2011, its financial results are included in the RGHL Group's financial statements in accordance with the RGHL Group's accounting principles and policies.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In this prospectus, we utilize certain non-GAAP financial measures and ratios, including earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, each with the meanings and as calculated as set forth in Summary Summary Historical and Pro Forma Combined Financial

Table of Contents

Information, as well as leverage and coverage ratios and the aggregation of predecessor and successor period financial statements, that in each case are not recognized under IFRS or U.S. GAAP. These measures are presented as we believe that they and similar measures are widely used in the markets in which we operate as a means of evaluating a company's operating performance and financing structure and, in certain cases, because those measures are used to determine compliance with covenants in our debt agreements. They may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies and are not measurements under IFRS, U.S. GAAP or other generally accepted accounting principles, nor should they be considered as substitutes for the information contained in our historical financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and U.S. GAAP, as applicable, included in this prospectus. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Our Business** Our unaudited pro forma financial information is not intended to reflect what our actual results of operations and financial condition would have been had the RGHL Group been a consolidated company with Graham Packaging, Dopaco and Pactiv for the periods presented and, therefore these results may not be indicative of our future operating performance and **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Our Structure, the Guarantees, the Collateral and the Notes** The calculation of EBITDA pursuant to the indentures governing the notes permits certain estimates and assumptions that may differ materially from actual results, and the estimated savings expected from our cost saving plans may not be achieved.

Currency Presentation

References in this prospectus to dollars or \$ are to the lawful currency of the United States of America. References in this prospectus to euro or are to the single currency of the participating Member States in the Third Stage of European Economic and Monetary Union of the Treaty Establishing the European Community, as amended from time to time.

IFRS does not require that our financial reporting be presented in a particular currency. Based on our current business mix and other facts and circumstances that our board of directors considers relevant, we have determined that the dollar is currently the most appropriate currency for our financial reporting.

Summary of Certain Differences Between IFRS and U.S. GAAP

The financial information of the RGHL Group and the summary unaudited pro forma combined financial information presented in this prospectus has been prepared and presented in accordance with IFRS. Certain differences exist between IFRS and U.S. GAAP, some of which may be material to the financial information herein. Certain financial information related to Graham Packaging, Dopaco and Pactiv has been preliminarily converted from U.S. GAAP to IFRS. See **Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information**.

The table below summarizes the material differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP.

The differences highlighted below reflect only those differences in accounting policies in force at the time of the preparation of the IFRS financial information. We have not attempted to identify future differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS as a result of prescribed changes in accounting standards or transactions or events that may occur in the future and that could have a significant impact on the presentation below. You should consult your own professional advisor for an understanding of the differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP, and how these differences might affect the financial information presented in this prospectus.

Table of Contents

Topic	IFRS	U.S. GAAP
<i>Business Combinations</i>	<p>Business combinations are accounted for on the basis of the purchase method. However, this excludes businesses brought together to form a joint venture, business combinations involving businesses or entities under common control or involving two or more mutual entities and business combinations in which separate entities or businesses are brought together to form a reporting entity by contract alone without obtaining an ownership interest.</p> <p>IFRS provides a choice in respect of the initial measurement, as at the date of acquisition, of non-controlling interests (previously referred to as minority interests). The initial recognition of a non-controlling interest can be measured at either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) its percentage of the fair value of the net assets of the acquired entity; or (b) its percentage of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquired entity. <p>This election is applied on an acquisition by acquisition basis.</p> <p>The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value. Fair value reflects market participants' views about the probability of future economic benefits. Fair value is measured using valuation techniques if there is no active market for the acquired intangible asset. There is no specific guidance under IFRS on valuation approaches for intangible assets.</p> <p>Unlike under U.S. GAAP, push down accounting, whereby fair value adjustments are recognized in the financial statements of the acquiree, is not required.</p>	<p>Business combinations are accounted for by the purchase method only. In the event of combinations of entities under common control the accounting for the combination is done on a historical cost basis in a manner similar to a pooling of interests for all periods presented.</p> <p>Unlike IFRS, U.S. GAAP requires that the initial measurement as of the date of acquisition of non-controlling interests represents the percentage of the fair value of the net assets of the acquired entity.</p> <p>Like IFRS, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognized initially at fair value. Fair value reflects market participants' views about the probability of future economic benefits, and fair value is measured using valuation techniques if there is no active market for the acquired intangible asset. However, unlike IFRS, U.S. GAAP includes guidance on valuation approaches for identifiable intangible assets.</p> <p>Under U.S. GAAP, push down accounting is required whereby fair value adjustments are recognized in the financial statements of the acquiree.</p>

Table of Contents

Topic	IFRS	U.S. GAAP
<i>Post-Retirement Benefits</i>	<p>A liability is recognized for an employer's obligation under a defined benefit plan. The liability and expense are measured actuarially using the projected unit credit method. If plan assets exceed the defined benefit obligation, the amount of any net asset recognized is limited to available future benefits from the plan and unrecognized actuarial losses and past service costs.</p> <p>The discount rate to be used for determining defined benefit obligations is by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date in high-quality corporate bonds of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the post-employment benefit obligations.</p> <p>Actuarial gains and losses are recognized either in profit or loss using the corridor approach, whereby gains and losses are not recognized until they exceed 10% of the greater of the plan assets or funding obligations, or immediately in other comprehensive income. Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are not subsequently recorded within profit or loss. When recognized in the profit or loss, the gains and losses are recognized over the employees' expected average remaining service lives, although faster recognition is permitted. If the benefit has vested, immediate recognition is required.</p> <p>Plan assets should always be measured at fair value and fair value should be used to determine the expected return on plan assets.</p>	<p>Like IFRS, a liability is recognized for an employer's obligation under a defined benefit plan. The liability and expense generally are measured actuarially using the projected unit credit method for pay-related plans. However, unlike IFRS, the liability and expense are measured for non-pay-related plans using the traditional unit credit method which excludes the impact of future increases in salary. Additionally, unlike IFRS, U.S. GAAP does not restrict the recognition of an asset in respect of a defined benefit plan.</p> <p>Under U.S. GAAP, the discount rate to be used for determining defined benefit obligations is based on the rate at which the obligation could be effectively settled. SEC guidance directs entities to look to the rate of return on high-quality fixed-income investments with similar durations to those of the benefit obligation and further defines high-quality as an investment which has received one of the two highest ratings given by recognized rating agencies.</p> <p>U.S. GAAP permits entities to either record actuarial gains and losses in profit or loss during the period they were incurred or to defer actuarial gains and losses through the use of the corridor approach or any systematic method that results in faster recognition than the corridor approach. Regardless of whether actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately or are amortized in a systematic fashion, they are ultimately recorded within the profit or loss.</p> <p>Like IFRS, plan assets should be measured at fair value for balance sheet recognition and for disclosure purposes. However, unlike IFRS, for the purposes of determining the expected return on plan assets, plan assets can be measured at either fair value or a calculated value that</p>

Consolidation

Consolidation is based on a control model. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. For control to exist an entity must have the ability to have majority power and be receiving benefits. IFRS requires control to be assessed using a power-to-control model or a de facto control model. Potential voting rights that are currently exercisable are considered in assessing control.

recognizes changes in fair value in a systematic and rational manner over not more than five years.

Consolidation is based on a controlling financial interest model, which differs in certain respects from IFRS. For non-variable interest entities, control is the continuing power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity, like IFRS. However, unlike IFRS, there is no explicit linkage between control and ownership benefits. Potential voting rights are not considered in assessing control for non-variable interest entities under U.S. GAAP.

Table of Contents

Topic	IFRS	U.S. GAAP
	<p>IFRS requires that uniform accounting policies are used throughout the consolidated group. A special purpose entity, or SPE, is an entity created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective. SPEs are consolidated when the substance of the relationship between an entity and the SPE indicates that the SPE is controlled by that entity. Control may arise through the predetermination of the activities of the SPE or otherwise. The application of the control concept requires judgment of all relevant factors, including the purpose of the SPE, any autopilot mechanisms, where the majority of the benefits go and what entity retains the majority of residual or ownership risks.</p>	<p>There is no requirement to use uniform accounting policies within the consolidated group under U.S. GAAP. Although U.S. GAAP has the concepts of VIEs and QSPEs, which may meet the definition of an SPE under IFRS, the control model that applies to VIEs and QSPEs differs from the control model that applies to SPEs under IFRS. Additionally, unlike IFRS, entities are evaluated as VIEs based on the amount and characteristics of their equity investment at risk and not on whether they have a narrow and well-defined objective.</p>
<i>Goodwill</i>	<p>IFRS does not have a concept of variable interest entities, or VIEs, or qualifying SPEs, or QSPEs.</p> <p>After the initial recognition, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment loss. Goodwill is not required to be amortized.</p> <p>An impairment review of Cash Generating Units, or CGUs, with allocated goodwill is required annually or whenever an indication of impairment exists. The impairment review does not need to take place at the balance sheet date. If newly acquired goodwill is allocated to a CGU that has already been tested for impairment during the period, a further impairment test is required before the balance sheet date.</p> <p>A one-step impairment test is performed. The recoverable amount of the CGU (i.e. the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use) is compared to its carrying amount. The impairment loss is recognized in operating results as the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount. Impairment is allocated first to goodwill. Allocation is made on a pro rata basis to the CGU's assets if the impairment loss exceeds the book value of goodwill.</p>	<p>Like IFRS, goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment annually. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, at the reporting unit level, at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverability of the carrying amount should be assessed.</p> <p>A two-step impairment test is required:</p> <p>(1) The fair value and the carrying amount of the reporting unit including goodwill are compared. Goodwill is considered to be impaired if the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its book value; and</p> <p>(2) If goodwill is determined to be impaired based on step one, goodwill impairment is measured as the excess of the carrying amount of goodwill over its implied fair value. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by calculating the fair value of the various assets and liabilities included in the reporting unit in the same manner as goodwill is determined in a business combination. The impairment charge is included as a reduction to operating income.</p>

Table of Contents

Topic	IFRS	U.S. GAAP
<i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i>	<p>Property, plant and equipment comprises tangible items held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, that are expected to be used during more than one accounting period. Software that is not integral to the operation of the related hardware does not qualify as property, plant and equipment. Instead it is classified as an intangible asset.</p> <p>Fixed assets are recorded at cost or as revalued to market. If carried at revalued amounts, assets should be annually revalued to match the carrying amount of such assets with the fair values.</p> <p>Foreign exchange gains or losses relating to the procurement of property, plant and equipment, under very restrictive conditions, can be capitalized as part of the asset.</p> <p>Estimates of useful life and residual value, and the method of depreciation, are reviewed at least at each annual reporting date. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate. When an item of property, plant and equipment comprises individual components for which different depreciation methods or rates are appropriate, each component is depreciated separately.</p> <p>Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset form part of the cost of that asset.</p>	<p>Property, plant and equipment is defined similarly to IFRS; however, under U.S. GAAP computer software is often included in property, plant and equipment. Unlike IFRS, revaluation of fixed assets is prohibited under U.S. GAAP, except in connection with purchase accounting.</p> <p>All foreign exchange gains or losses relating to the payables for the procurement of property, plant and equipment are recorded in the income statement.</p> <p>Unlike IFRS, estimates of useful life and residual value, and the method of depreciation, are reviewed only when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the current estimates or depreciation method no longer are appropriate. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate. Component depreciation is permitted by U.S. GAAP, but not required.</p> <p>Like IFRS, borrowing costs incurred while a qualifying asset is being prepared for its intended use form part of the cost of that asset. However, U.S. GAAP allows for more judgment in determination of the capitalization rate that could lead to differences in the amount of costs capitalized.</p>
<i>Impairment Testing</i>	<p>An entity shall assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset/CGU may be impaired. The impairment loss is the difference between the asset's/CGU carrying amount and its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's/CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset</p>	<p>Like IFRS, impairment testing is required when there is an indication of impairment. An impairment loss shall be recognized only if the carrying amount of a long-lived asset (asset group) is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset (asset group) is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the</p>

and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. asset (asset group).

The impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset shall be reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's/CGU's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. Impairment losses on goodwill recognized in a prior period cannot be reversed.

An impairment loss shall be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a long-lived asset (asset group) exceeds its fair value (which is determined based on discounted cash flows).

Unlike IFRS, reversal of impairment losses recognized in a prior period is prohibited under U.S. GAAP.

Table of Contents

Topic	IFRS	U.S. GAAP
<i>Stock-Based Compensation</i>	<p>The fair value of shares and options awarded to employees is recognized over the period to which the employees services relate. The award is presumed to be for past services if it is unconditional without any performance criteria.</p> <p>An entity should treat each installment of a graded vesting award as a separate share option grant. This means that each installment will be separately measured and attributed to expense, resulting in accelerated recognition of total expense.</p> <p>Employers' social security liability arising from share-based payment transactions is recognized over the same period or periods as the share-based payment charge.</p>	<p>Like IFRS, the fair value of stock-based compensation is recognized over the requisite service period, which may be explicit, implicit or derived depending on the terms of the awards (e.g. service conditions, market conditions, performance conditions or a combination of conditions).</p> <p>Unlike IFRS, entities are allowed to make an accounting policy choice regarding recognition of an award with service conditions and a graded vesting schedule. Specifically, an entity can elect to recognize compensation expense:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in substance multiple awards; or on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award (i.e. over the requisite service period of the last separately vesting portion of the award). Employer payroll taxes due on employee stock-based compensation are recognized as an expense on the date of the event triggering the measurement and payment of the tax to the taxing authority (generally the exercise date and vesting date for options and restricted stock, respectively). <p>Similar concepts are generally applied under U.S. GAAP when determining whether a lease is a capital (finance) lease to a lessee. However, U.S. GAAP provides explicit quantitative thresholds that define when certain of these criteria are met. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.</p>
<i>Leases</i>	<p>A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset from the lessor to the lessee; title to the asset may or may not transfer. IFRS applies a substance over legal form approach and requires judgment. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.</p>	<p>Similar concepts are generally applied under U.S. GAAP when determining whether a lease is a capital (finance) lease to a lessee. However, U.S. GAAP provides explicit quantitative thresholds that define when certain of these criteria are met. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.</p>

Table of Contents

Topic	IFRS	U.S. GAAP
<i>Income Taxes</i>	<p>Income taxes are calculated using the tax rates that are either enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.</p> <p>Deferred tax assets should be recognized when it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that they will be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current on the balance sheet.</p> <p>A deferred tax liability (asset) is recognized for the difference in tax bases between jurisdictions as a result of an intra-group transfer of assets.</p> <p>Unlike U.S. GAAP, IFRS does not specifically address uncertain tax positions. In certain circumstances where the uncertain tax positions lead to future expected payments to settle, they may be recognized as part of current tax liabilities using a probability weighted or best estimate approach.</p>	<p>Income taxes are calculated using enacted tax rates at the balance sheet date.</p> <p>Deferred tax assets are recognized in full, with valuation allowances established to reduce the asset to an amount considered more likely than not to be realized. Unlike IFRS, deferred tax assets and liabilities are separated into current and non-current based on the nature of assets and liabilities causing a temporary difference and reported as such in the balance sheet if an entity presents a classified balance sheet.</p> <p>Unlike IFRS, a deferred tax liability (asset) is not recognized for the difference in tax bases between jurisdictions as a result of an intra-group transfer of assets.</p> <p>U.S. GAAP has specific guidance for accounting for and disclosure of uncertain tax positions which requires that they be measured using a cumulative probability approach. Uncertain tax positions are reported in other non-current liabilities. Derivatives are defined similarly to IFRS; however, U.S. GAAP also requires that the derivative contract provide for net settlement.</p>
<i>Financial Instruments</i>	<p>A derivative is defined as a financial instrument (1) whose value changes in response to changes in a specified underlying security, (2) requires little or no net investment and (3) is settled at a future date.</p> <p>Evaluating whether a transfer of a financial asset qualifies for derecognition requires consideration of whether substantially all risks and rewards and, in certain circumstances control, has been transferred.</p> <p>IFRS does not allow the use of the short-cut method and, therefore, requires for all hedge accounting relationships that an entity demonstrate at inception and in subsequent periods that the hedge is expected to be highly effective.</p> <p>An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract if it is determined that the</p>	<p>The derecognition model for transfers of financial assets focuses on surrendering control over the transferred assets. The transferor has surrendered control over transferred assets only if certain conditions are met.</p> <p>Unlike IFRS, U.S. GAAP provides for the use of a short-cut (effectiveness is assumed) method for applying hedge accounting when certain conditions are met.</p> <p>Like IFRS, determining whether an embedded derivative is clearly and closely related to the host contract requires the nature of the host contract and the</p>

embedded derivative is not closely related to the host contract. An evaluation of the nature (i.e. economic risks and characteristics) of the host contract and the underlying derivative must be made.

underlying derivative to be considered. However, the U.S. GAAP guidance for the term clearly and closely related differs from the IFRS guidance and as a result, certain embedded derivatives recognized under IFRS may not be recognized under U.S. GAAP.

Table of Contents

Topic	IFRS	U.S. GAAP
<i>Inventories</i>	<p>Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.</p> <p>The cost of inventory is determined using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) or weighted average cost method. The LIFO (last-in, first-out) method is prohibited. The same cost formula is applied to all inventories having a similar nature and use to the entity.</p> <p>Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and sale.</p> <p>If the net realizable value of an item that has been written down increases subsequently, then the write-down is reversed.</p>	<p>Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and market.</p> <p>Unlike IFRS, the cost of inventory can be determined using the LIFO method in addition to the FIFO or weighted average method. The same cost formula need not be applied to all inventories having a similar nature and use to the entity.</p> <p>Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and sale. Unlike IFRS, market is replacement cost limited by net realizable value (ceiling) and net realizable value less a normal profit margin (floor).</p> <p>Under U.S. GAAP, a write-down of inventory to market is not reversed for subsequent recoveries in value.</p>
<i>Provisions</i>	<p>Provisions relating to present obligations from past events are recorded if an outflow of resources is probable and can be reliably estimated. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date.</p> <p>The anticipated cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate (or rates) that reflect(s) current market assessments of the time value of money and those risks specific to the liability if the effect is material. If a range of estimates is predicted and no amount in the range is more likely than any other amount in the range, the mid-point of the range is used to measure the liability.</p>	<p>Specific rules exist for the recognition of employee termination costs, environmental liabilities and loss contingencies. Unlike IFRS, if a range of estimates is present and no amount in the range is more likely than any other amount in the range, the minimum (rather than the mid-point) amount is used to measure the liability. Unlike IFRS, a provision is only discounted when the timing of the cash flows is fixed. Differences may arise in the selection of the discount rate, particularly in the area of asset retirement obligations.</p>
<i>Debt Issuance Costs</i>	<p>Debt issuance costs are capitalized and presented in the balance sheet as a deduction from the carrying value of the borrowings. The deferred costs are amortized to the income statement using the effective interest method.</p>	<p>Like IFRS, debt issuance costs are capitalized. However, unlike IFRS, debt issuance costs are classified on the balance sheet as an asset. Like IFRS, the deferred costs are amortized to the income statement using the effective interest method.</p>

Table of Contents

Summary Historical and Pro Forma Combined Financial Information

The following tables set forth (i) summary unaudited RGHL Combined Group pro forma financial information, as of the dates and for the periods indicated and (ii) summary historical RGHL Group financial information, as of the dates and for the periods indicated.

RGHL Combined Group refers to RGHL and its consolidated subsidiaries, including Graham Packaging and Dopaco, as a combined company following the consummation of, and after giving pro forma effect to, the 2012 Refinancing Transactions, the Graham Packaging Transaction, the Dopaco Acquisition, and the 2011 Refinancing Transactions. For information regarding the 2012 Refinancing Transactions, the Graham Packaging Transaction, the Dopaco Acquisition, and the 2011 Refinancing Transactions, see The Transactions.

The summary historical and pro forma combined financial information should be read together with the respective financial statements and the notes thereto, along with the Glossary of Selected Terms, Summary Presentation of Financial Information, Risk Factors, Capitalization, Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information, Selected Historical Consolidated and Historical Combined Financial Data, and Operating and Financial Review and Prospects. You should regard the summary financial information below only as an introduction and should base your investment decision on a review of the entire prospectus.

RGHL Group

On January 31, 2007, Rank Group commenced the acquisition of IP's Bev Pack Business. This process occurred in stages from January 31, 2007 to April 30, 2007. See The Transactions The Initial Evergreen Acquisition.

On May 4, 2010, Rank Group's investment in Evergreen (which was IP's Bev Pack Business prior to the Initial Evergreen Acquisition) was acquired by the RGHL Group. See The Transactions The Evergreen Transaction. As a result of the Evergreen Transaction, we refer to IP's Bev Pack Business prior to January 31, 2007 as the RGHL Group Predecessor. Prior to the Initial Evergreen Acquisition, the RGHL Group had no significant operations.

RGHL acquired SIG Combibloc on May 11, 2007 pursuant to a public tender offer and a subsequent squeeze-out of minority shareholders that was completed on November 7, 2007. See The Transactions The SIG Transaction.

In 2008, as part of the Reynolds Acquisition, certain affiliated entities that are ultimately owned by our strategic owner, Mr. Graeme Hart, acquired the closures, consumer products and food and flexible packaging business of Alcoa that became our Reynolds consumer products business and Closures segment following the RGHL Transaction and our Reynolds foodservice packaging business following the Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition. See The Transactions The Reynolds Acquisition. On November 5, 2009, RGHL acquired Closures and the Reynolds consumer products business from such affiliated entities. See The Transactions The RGHL Transaction. Separately on September 1, 2010, RGHL acquired the Reynolds foodservice packaging business from such affiliated entities. See The Transactions The Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition.

On November 16, 2010, RGHL acquired Pactiv for a total enterprise value, including net debt, of \$5.8 billion. See The Transactions The Pactiv Transaction.

On May 2, 2011, RGHL acquired Dopaco from Cascades Inc. The consideration for the acquisition was \$395 million in cash. The purchase price was paid from existing cash of the RGHL Group. See The Transactions The Dopaco Acquisition.

On September 8, 2011, RGHL acquired Graham Company for a total enterprise value, including net debt, of \$4.5 billion. See The Transactions The Graham Packaging Transaction.

Our Evergreen, SIG and Closures segments and our Reynolds consumer products and Reynolds foodservice packaging businesses, which are part of our Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments, have been under common ownership and control through entities ultimately 100% owned by Mr. Graeme Hart, our strategic owner, for four years, but they have not been owned, directly or indirectly, by a single company that consolidated their financial results or operated them as a single combined business for that period of time. We have determined that the Evergreen Acquisition, the RGHL Acquisition and the Reynolds Foodservice

Table of Contents

Acquisition constituted business combinations of entities under common control. IFRS is silent on the accounting required for business combinations involving entities that are under common control, but requires that entities develop and consistently apply an accounting policy for such transactions. Accordingly, we have chosen to account for RGHL's acquisitions of Evergreen, Closures and the Reynolds consumer products and Reynolds foodservice packaging businesses, which were acquired from entities under the common control of our ultimate shareholder, Mr. Graeme Hart, using the carry-over or book value method. Under the carry-over or book value method, the business combination does not change the historical carrying value of the assets and liabilities in the business acquired. The excess of the purchase price over the consolidated carrying value of net assets acquired is recognized directly in equity. No additional goodwill separately arose as a result of the Evergreen Transaction, the RGHL Transaction or the Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition.

We account for business combinations under common control from the date Mr. Graeme Hart, our strategic owner and sole ultimate shareholder, originally obtained control of each of the businesses presented.

We account for business combinations, other than business combinations under common control, using the purchase method of accounting. We have accounted for the Pactiv Acquisition, the Dopaco Acquisition and the Graham Packaging Acquisition using the purchase method of accounting.

The summary historical financial information of the RGHL Group as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 has been derived from the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary historical financial data of the RGHL Group as of March 31, 2012 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 has been derived from the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Pro Forma Combined Financial Information

The summary unaudited pro forma combined financial information is based on the historical financial information of the RGHL Group, Dopaco and Graham Packaging, each of which is included elsewhere in this prospectus, as adjusted to illustrate the impact of the 2012 Refinancing Transactions, the 2011 Refinancing Transactions, the Dopaco Acquisition and the Graham Packaging Transaction (collectively, the Pro Forma Transactions). For further information regarding the Pro Forma Transactions, see The Transactions. The unaudited pro forma combined income statements give effect to the Pro Forma Transactions as if they had been completed as of January 1, 2011. The unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not include an unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet as each of the Pro Forma Transactions was completed prior to, and is reflected in, the historical interim unaudited condensed balance sheet of the RGHL Group as of March 31, 2012, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The RGHL Group incurred cash outlays of approximately \$130 million from the date of the Pactiv Acquisition through March 31, 2012 related to the integration of Pactiv. Because these cash outlays are not recurring and certain costs are capital in nature, they are not reflected in the unaudited pro forma combined income statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, except to the extent the costs were incurred as of March 31, 2012 and are reflected in the historical financial statements of the RGHL Group. These costs will be substantial and could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

The RGHL Group incurred costs associated with completing the Graham Packaging Acquisition. In addition, the RGHL Group expects to incur cash outlays of approximately \$75 million of additional costs by the end of 2013 to achieve the expected cost savings and synergies from the Graham Packaging Acquisition, of which \$14 million has been incurred through March 31, 2012. Cash outlays include both expenses and capital expenditures associated with integrating Graham Packaging into RGHL's operations and are separate from the costs associated with the Graham

Packaging Acquisition. Expenses incurred under our planned integration program generally will include exit, disposal, severance and other costs. The costs will be substantial and could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

The unaudited pro forma adjustments are based upon current available information and assumptions that we believe to be reasonable. The pro forma adjustments and related assumptions are described in the accompanying notes presented on the following pages.

Table of Contents

The summary historical financial and pro forma information is for informational purposes only and is not intended to represent or to be indicative of the results of operations or financial position that the RGHL Group or the pro forma combined group would have reported had the Pro Forma Transactions been completed as of the dates set forth in this unaudited pro forma combined financial information and should not be taken as being indicative of our future consolidated results of operations or financial position. The actual results may differ significantly from those reflected in the unaudited pro forma combined financial information for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, differences between the assumptions used to prepare the unaudited pro forma combined financial information and actual amounts. As a result, the unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not purport to be indicative of what the financial condition or results of operations would have been had the Pro Forma Transactions been completed on the applicable dates of the unaudited pro forma combined financial information.

The unaudited pro forma combined income statements do not include adjustments for (i) any prospective revenue or cost saving synergies that may be achieved, in addition to those reflected in the historical financial information, since the completion of the Pactiv Transaction, the Dopaco Acquisition, the Graham Packaging Acquisition or as a result of any of the other acquisitions we have completed, or (ii) the prospective impact of costs directly related to the Pro Forma Transactions or any of the other acquisitions we have completed. In addition, the unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not give effect to any of the adjustments made to derive the RGHL Combined Group Adjusted EBITDA, which are each described under Summary Summary Historical and Pro Forma Combined Financial Information.

We have adjusted the financial data of Dopaco and Graham Packaging for the periods presented by applying IFRS in all material respects to such financial data.

Summary Unaudited RGHL Combined Group Pro Forma Financial Information

	RGHL Combined Group(1)		
	For the		
	Three Months Ended		
	For the Year		
	Ended	March 31,	
	December 31,	March 31,	
	2011	2011	2012
	(IFRS)		
	(In \$ millions)		
Income Statement			
Revenue	\$ 14,068	\$ 3,230	\$ 3,312
Cost of sales	(11,742)	(2,683)	(2,714)
Gross profit	2,326	547	598
Other income	87	24	91
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses	(424)	(101)	(85)
General and administration expenses	(778)	(199)	(208)
Other expenses	(508)	(64)	(70)
	17	6	5

Share of profit of associates and joint ventures, net of income tax
(equity method)

Profit (loss) from operating activities	720	213	331
Financial income	23	101	137
Financial expenses	(1,670)	(394)	(376)
Net financial expenses	(1,647)	(293)	(239)
Profit (loss) before income tax	(927)	(80)	92
Income tax benefit (expense)	107	36	(32)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations before non-recurring charges directly attributable to the Pro Forma Transactions	\$ (820)	\$ (44)	\$ 60

Table of Contents

	RGHL Combined Group(1)		
	For the		
	Three Months Ended		
	For the Year	March 31,	
	Ended	2011	
	December 31,	2011	2012
	2011		
	(IFRS)		
	(In \$ millions except ratios)		
Pro Forma Other Financial Data:			
Total Capital Expenditure	\$ 603	\$ 144	\$ 136
RGHL Combined Group EBITDA(2)	1,954	516	619
RGHL Combined Group Adjusted EBITDA(3)	2,529	564	605
Pro Forma Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(4)			1.2

- (1) Refer to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information for details regarding the basis of preparation and description of the pro forma adjustments.
- (2) RGHL Combined Group EBITDA is defined as profit (loss) from continuing operations for the period plus income tax expenses, net financial expenses, depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets. EBITDA is not a measure of our financial condition, liquidity or profitability and should not be considered as a substitute for profit (loss) from continuing operations for the period, operating profit or any other performance measures derived in accordance with IFRS or as a substitute for cash flow from operating activities as a measure of our liquidity in accordance with IFRS. Additionally, EBITDA is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as it does not take into account certain items such as interest and principal payments on our indebtedness, depreciation and amortization expense, working capital needs, tax payments and capital expenditures. We believe that the inclusion of EBITDA in this prospectus is appropriate to provide additional information to investors about our operating performance and to provide a measure of operating results unaffected by differences in capital structures, capital investment cycles and ages of related assets among otherwise comparable companies. We additionally believe that issuers of high yield debt securities also present EBITDA because investors, analysts and rating agencies consider these measures useful. Because not all companies calculate EBITDA identically, this presentation of the RGHL Combined Group EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies. The following table reconciles the RGHL Combined Group EBITDA calculation presented above to our profit (loss) from continuing operations for the period presented:

	RGHL Combined Group(1)		
	For the		
	Three Months Ended		
	For the Year	March 31,	
	Ended	2011	
	December 31,	2011	2012
	2011		

	(IFRS)			
	(In \$ millions)			
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	\$	(820)	\$ (44)	\$ 60
Income tax (benefit) expense		(107)	(36)	32
Net financial expenses		1,647	293	239
Depreciation and amortization		1,234	303	288
RGHL Combined Group EBITDA(2)	\$	1,954	\$ 516	\$ 619

(3) RGHL Combined Group Adjusted EBITDA, a measure used by our management to measure operating performance, is defined as RGHL Combined Group EBITDA, adjusted to exclude certain items of a significant or unusual nature, including but not limited to acquisition costs, non-cash pension income, restructuring costs, unrealized gains or losses on derivatives, gains or losses on the sale of non-strategic assets, asset impairments and write downs and equity method profit not distributed in cash. Adjusted EBITDA is not a presentation made in accordance with IFRS, is not a measure of financial condition, liquidity or profitability and should not be considered as an alternative to profit (loss) from continuing operations for the period determined in accordance with IFRS or operating cash flows determined in

Table of Contents

accordance with IFRS. The determination of Adjusted EBITDA contains a number of estimates and assumptions that may prove to be incorrect and differ materially from actual results. See Risk Factors. Additionally, Adjusted EBITDA is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as it does not take into account certain items such as interest and principal payments on our indebtedness, depreciation and amortization expense, working capital needs, tax payments, and capital expenditures. We believe that the inclusion of Adjusted EBITDA in this prospectus is appropriate to provide additional information to investors about our operating performance and to provide a measure of operating results unaffected by differences in capital structures, capital investment cycles and ages of related assets among otherwise comparable companies. We additionally believe that issuers of high yield debt securities also present Adjusted EBITDA and other pro forma measures of Adjusted EBITDA because investors, analysts and rating agencies consider these measures useful. Because not all companies calculate Adjusted EBITDA identically, this presentation of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to the similarly titled measures of other companies. The following table reconciles the RGHL Combined Group EBITDA calculation presented above to the RGHL Combined Group Adjusted EBITDA for the period presented:

	RGHL Combined Group		
	For the Three Months		
	Ended		
	For the Year	March 31,	
	Ended	2011	
	December 31,	2012	
	2011	2011	
	(IFRS)		
	(In \$ millions)		
RGHL Combined Group EBITDA	\$ 1,954	\$ 516	\$ 619
Restructuring costs(a)	88	47	27
Impairment of non-current assets(b)	15	1	15
Equity method joint venture profit not distributed in cash(c)	(10)	(4)	(3)
Consulting fees for business optimization projects(d)	42	5	2
Non-cash pension expense (income)(e)	(42)	(12)	(13)
Effect of purchase price accounting on inventories and leases(f)	32		
VAT and Customs duties on historical imports(g)	1		
Gain on sale of businesses(h)	(5)		(66)
Business interruption costs(i)	2		
Costs related to business acquisitions and integrations(j)	97	4	20
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivatives(k)	26	(4)	(9)
Non-cash inventory charge(l)	3		9
SEC registration costs(m)	6		4
Gain from modification of retiree medical plan benefits(n)	(25)		
ITR agreements(o)	234	5	
Fees relating to Graham Packaging's terminated related party monitoring agreement(p)	1		
Graham Packaging acquisition and integration expenses(q)	4		
Graham Packaging transaction related expenses(r)	89	1	
Graham Packaging reorganization and other costs(s)	11		
Other(t)	6	5	

RGHL Combined Group Adjusted EBITDA	2,529	564	605
--	--------------	------------	------------

- (a) Reflects restructuring costs relating to cost saving programs associated with implementing workforce reductions and plant closures.
- (b) Reflects impairment charges relating to the write-down of non-current assets to their recoverable amount in the RGHL Group and Graham Packaging.
- (c) Reflects adjustments to deduct equity accounted results of joint ventures to the extent that they are not distributed in cash of the RGHL Group.

Table of Contents

- (d) Reflects costs incurred at our Reynolds Consumer Products segment and our Pactiv Foodservice segment designed to optimize business processes, including the purchase of raw material and other inputs.
- (e) Reflects non-cash pension expense or income included in results of operations.
- (f) Reflects the fair value adjustment to inventories and leases as a result of the purchase price accounting exercise against cost of sales.
- (g) Reflects customs duties and VAT taxes on historical imports.
- (h) Reflects a total gain on sale of \$5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, on disposal of one of Closures European businesses. Reflects a total gain on sale of \$66 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, on disposal of Pactiv Foodservice's laminating operations in Louisville, Kentucky.
- (i) Reflects business interruption costs (net of insurance recoveries in 2011) at:
 - SIG in 2011 as a result of hail damage at its plant in Wittenberg, Germany;
 - Closures in 2011 as a result of an earthquake in Japan; and
 - Reynolds consumer products business in 2009 as a result of flood damage and related insurance recoveries in 2011.
- (j) Reflects costs incurred by the RGHL Group related to business acquisitions and to the integration of Pactiv and Graham Packaging and payments made to executives and members of management of Graham Packaging as a result of the change in control events associated with the Graham Packaging Acquisition.
- (k) Reflects the adjustments for unrealized gains or losses on derivatives.
- (l) Reflects non-cash charges related to changes in the methodology of computing the monthly inventory standards at the Pactiv Foodservice and Reynolds Consumer Products segments.
- (m) Reflects the cost incurred by the RGHL Group related to the SEC registration process.
- (n) Represents the gain from modification of retiree medical plan benefits.
- (o) Reflects amounts in respect of the ITR agreements, which were terminated as a result of the Graham Packaging Acquisition.
- (p) Represents annual fees paid to Donald C. Graham, his family and affiliated entities and Graham Packaging's financial sponsors in connection with a monitoring agreement.
- (q) Represents costs related to the acquisition and integration of the Liquid Entities, China Roots Packaging PTE Ltd. (China Roots) and other entities by Graham Packaging.
- (r) Represents costs related to the terminated merger with Silgan Holdings Inc. and the subsequent acquisition costs by the RGHL Group.

- (s) Represents costs related to the OnTech arbitration, plant closures, employee severance and other costs.
- (t) Represents the net loss on disposal of fixed assets, stock-based compensation expense, non-cash equity income from non-consolidated entities and Venezuelan hyper-inflationary accounting for Graham Packaging, and certain expenses associated with historical Dopaco operations.
- (4) For purposes of calculating the pro forma ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings represent income before income taxes from continuing operations before adjustments for minority interests and equity from affiliates plus fixed charges and distributed income of equity investees. Fixed charges include the sum of (a) interest expensed and capitalized, (b) amortized premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses related to indebtedness, and (c) an estimate of the interest within rental expense. This ratio does not have the same definition as any similarly titled ratio with respect to the notes. For the period presented, the ratio coverage was less than 1.0x. The RGHL Combined Group would have needed to generate additional earnings of \$942 million and \$86 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 and for the three months ended March 31, 2011, respectively, to achieve a coverage of 1.0x.

Table of Contents**Summary Historical RGHL Group Financial Information**

	RGHL Group				
	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended	
	2009()	2010(*)	2011(**)	2011(***)	2012(****)
	(IFRS)				
	(In \$ millions)				
Income Statement					
Revenue	\$ 5,910	\$ 6,774	\$ 11,789	\$ 2,367	\$ 3,312
Cost of sales	(4,691)	(5,524)	(9,725)	(1,924)	(2,714)
Gross profit	1,219	1,250	2,064	443	598
Other income	201	102	87	23	91
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses	(211)	(231)	(347)	(82)	(85)
General and administration expenses	(366)	(392)	(628)	(152)	(208)
Other expenses	(96)	(80)	(268)	(57)	(70)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures, net of income tax (equity method)	11	18	17	6	5
Profit (loss) from operating activities	758	667	925	181	331
Financial income	21	66	22	101	137
Financial expenses	(513)	(752)	(1,420)	(381)	(372)
Net financial income (expenses)	(492)	(686)	(1,398)	(280)	(235)
Profit (loss) before income tax	266	(19)	(473)	(99)	96
Income tax benefit (expense)	(149)	(78)	56	45	(33)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations for the period	\$ 117	\$ (97)	\$ (417)	\$ (54)	\$ 63

* Represents a full year of operations for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include operations of our Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010.

** Includes the operations of Dopaco for the period from May 2, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and Graham Packaging for the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011.

Edgar Filing: BRPP LLC - Form F-4/A

Represents three months of operations for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments (excluding the operations of Dopaco which were acquired on May 2, 2011).

**** Represents three months of operations for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging segments.

Derived from the audited financial statements of the RGHL Group.

Derived from the interim unaudited condensed financial statements of the RGHL Group.

Table of Contents

	RGHL Group			As of
	As of December 31,			March 31,
	2009(*)	2010(**)	2011(***)	2012(***)
	(IFRS)			
	(In \$ millions)			
Balance Sheet Data				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 516	\$ 664	\$ 597	\$ 1,253
Trade and other receivables	683	1,150	1,506	1,521
Inventories	756	1,281	1,773	1,856
Property, plant and equipment	1,825	3,266	4,535	4,508
Investment property	76	68	29	30
Intangible assets	3,279	8,748	12,531	12,477
Other assets	627	799	917	1,005
Total assets	7,762	15,976	21,888	22,650
Trade and other payables	761	1,246	1,758	1,843
Borrowings current	112	141	521	77
Borrowings non-current	4,842	11,701	16,625	17,709
Other liabilities	943	2,624	3,161	3,116
Total liabilities	6,658	15,712	22,065	22,745
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ 1,104	\$ 264	\$ (177)	\$ (95)

* Represents balance sheet data for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments, included in the RGHL Group's annual audited financial statements which are not included elsewhere in this prospectus.

** Represents balance sheet data for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include balance sheet data for our Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses.

*** Represents balance sheet data for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging segments.

Derived from the audited financial statements of the RGHL Group.

Derived from the interim unaudited condensed financial statements of the RGHL Group.

Table of Contents

	RGHL Group				
	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended	
	2009()	2010(*)	2011(**)	March 31,	2012(****)
			(IFRS)		
			(In \$ millions)		
Other Financial Data					
Total capital expenditures	\$ 292	\$ 337	\$ 520	\$ 105	\$ 136
RGHL Group EBITDA(1)	1,260	1,171	1,897	384	619
RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA(2)	1,130	1,251	2,124	417	605
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(3)	1.6				1.3
Cash Flow Statement Data					
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	770	383	443	169	86
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(135)	(4,588)	(2,502)	(99)	(20)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(501)	4,345	2,006	450	581

* Represents data for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include data for our Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010.

** Includes the operations of Dopaco for the period from May 2, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and Graham Packaging for the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011.

*** Represents three months of operations for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments (excluding the operations of Dopaco which were acquired on May 2, 2011).

**** Represents three months of operations for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging segments.

Derived from the audited financial statements of the RGHL Group.

Derived from the interim unaudited condensed financial statements of the RGHL Group.

The following table reconciles the RGHL Group EBITDA calculations presented above to our profit (loss) from continuing operations for the periods presented:

	RGHL Group				
	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended	
	2009	2010*	2011(**)	March 31,	2012(****)
			(IFRS)		

(In \$ millions)

Profit (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 117	\$ (97)	\$ (417)	\$ (54)	\$ 63
Income tax (benefit) expense	149	78	(56)	(45)	33
Net financial expenses	492	686	1,398	280	235
Depreciation and amortization	502	504	972	203	288
RGHL Group EBITDA(1)	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,171	\$ 1,897	\$ 384	\$ 619

* Represents data for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include data for our Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents

- ** Includes the operations of Dopaco for the period from May 2, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and Graham Packaging for the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011.
- *** Represents three months of operations for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments (excluding the operations of Dopaco which were acquired on May 2, 2011).
- **** Represents three months of operations for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging segments.

Derived from the audited financial statements of the RGHL Group.

Derived from the interim unaudited condensed financial statements of the RGHL Group.

- (1) RGHL Group EBITDA is defined as profit (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expenses, net financial expenses, depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets. EBITDA is not a measure of our financial condition, liquidity or profitability and should not be considered as a substitute for profit (loss) for the year, operating profit or any other performance measures derived in accordance with IFRS or as a substitute for cash flow from operating activities as a measure of our liquidity in accordance with IFRS. Additionally, EBITDA is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as it does not take into account certain items such as interest and principal payments on our indebtedness, depreciation and amortization expense, working capital needs, tax payments, and capital expenditures. We believe that the inclusion of EBITDA in this prospectus is appropriate to provide additional information to investors about our operating performance and to provide a measure of operating results unaffected by differences in capital structures, capital investment cycles and ages of related assets among otherwise comparable companies. We additionally believe that issuers of high yield debt securities also present EBITDA because investors, analysts and rating agencies consider these measures useful. Because not all companies calculate EBITDA identically, this presentation of the RGHL Group EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.
- (2) RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA, a measure used by our management to measure operating performance, is defined as RGHL Group EBITDA, adjusted to exclude certain items of a significant or unusual nature, including but not limited to acquisition costs, non-cash pension income, restructuring costs, unrealized gains or losses on derivatives, gains or losses on the sale of non-strategic assets, asset impairments and write downs and equity method profit not distributed in cash.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a presentation made in accordance with IFRS, is not a measure of financial condition, liquidity or profitability and should not be considered as an alternative to profit (loss) for the period determined in accordance with IFRS or operating cash flows determined in accordance with IFRS. The determination of Adjusted EBITDA contains a number of estimates and assumptions that may prove to be incorrect and differ materially from actual results. See Risk Factors. Additionally, Adjusted EBITDA is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as it does not take into account certain items such as interest and principal payments on our indebtedness, depreciation and amortization expense, working capital needs, tax payments, and capital expenditures. We believe that the inclusion of Adjusted EBITDA in this prospectus is appropriate to provide additional information to investors about our operating performance and to provide a measure of operating results unaffected by differences in capital structures, capital investment cycles and ages of related assets among otherwise comparable companies. We additionally believe that issuers of high yield debt securities also present Adjusted EBITDA and other pro forma measures of Adjusted EBITDA because investors, analysts and

Table of Contents

rating agencies consider these measures useful. The following table reconciles the RGHL Group EBITDA calculation presented above to RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented:

	RGHL Group				
	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended	
	2009()	2010(*)	2011(**)	2011(***)	2012(****)
	(IFRS)				
	(In \$ millions)				
RGHL Group EBITDA	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,171	\$ 1,897	\$ 384	\$ 619
Adjustment related to settlement of a lease obligation(a)		(2)			
Restructuring costs(b)	58	9	88	46	27
Termination of supply agreement(c)		7			
Black Liquor Credit(d)	(214)	(10)			
Related party management fees(e)	3	1			
Impairment of non-current assets(f)	13	28	12		15
Equity method joint venture profit not distributed in cash(g)	(10)	(14)	(10)	(4)	(3)
Consulting fees for business optimization projects(h)	13	8	42	5	2
Non-cash pension expense (income)(i)		(5)	(42)	(12)	(13)
Korean insurance claim(j)	(2)				
Venezuela receivable(k)	1				
Legal costs related to the acquisition of Blue Ridge Paper Products, Inc.(l)	1				
Write-down of assets held for sale(m)	1				
Transition costs(n)	24				
Effect of purchase price adjustment on inventories and leases(o)		63	32		
VAT and Customs duties on historical imports(p)	3	10	1		
Gain on sale of businesses and investment properties(q)		(16)	(5)		(66)
Business interruption costs(r)	5	2	2		
Costs related to business acquisitions and integrations(s)		12	97	2	20
Closure Systems International Americas, Inc. gain on acquisition(t)		(10)			
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivatives(u)	(129)	(3)	26	(4)	(9)
Plant realignment costs(v)	2				
Loss on sale of Baco assets(w)	1				
Elimination of historical Reynolds Consumer hedging policy(x)	95				
Inventory write-off(y)	5				
Non-cash inventory charge(z)			3		9
SEC registration costs(aa)			6		4

Gain from modification of retiree medical
plan benefits(bb)

(25)

RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 1,130	\$ 1,251	\$ 2,124	\$ 417	\$ 605
-----------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------------	---------------

Table of Contents

- * Represents data for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include data for our Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010.
- ** Includes the operations of Dopaco for the period from May 2, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and Graham Packaging for the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011.
- *** Represents three months of operations for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments (excluding the operations of Dopaco which were acquired on May 2, 2011).
- **** Represents three months of operations for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging segments.

Derived from the audited financial statements of the RGHL Group.

Derived from the interim unaudited condensed financial statements of the RGHL Group.

- (a) Reflects the reversal of excess reserves for Baco leasing obligations that were settled in 2010.
- (b) Reflects restructuring costs relating to cost saving programs associated with implementing workforce reductions and plant closures, as disclosed in note 10 of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of December 31, 2011 and note 8 of the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements as of March 31, 2012 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012.
- (c) Reflects amounts paid to settle the termination of a supply contract at Pactiv Foodservice.
- (d) Reflects tax credits, net of related expenses, received for the use of alternative fuel mixtures to produce energy to operate the Evergreen business during the 2009 and 2010 years. See Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.
- (e) Reflects an expense for management fees relating to executives of Evergreen.
- (f) Reflects impairment charges relating to the write-down of non-current assets to their recoverable amount, predominantly in relation to the sale of a plant in Venezuela at Evergreen in 2009, impairment charges relating to the write-down of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to their recoverable amount in relation to the sale or closure of certain of Pactiv Foodservice's operations in 2010 and 2011, impairment charges relating to the write-down of investment properties at SIG in 2011, and impairment charges at Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging during the three month period ended March 31, 2012.
- (g) Reflects adjustments to deduct equity accounted results of joint ventures to the extent that they are not distributed in cash, as disclosed in the reconciliation of the profit for the period with the net cash from operating activities of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 and the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements as of March 31, 2012 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012.
- (h) Reflects consulting fees incurred at our Evergreen segment, our Reynolds Consumer Products segment and our Pactiv Foodservice segment to optimize business processes, including the purchase of raw material and other

inputs.

- (i) Reflects non-cash pension expense or income included in results of operations.
- (j) Reflects the settlement in 2009 of an insurance claim for costs in connection with a fraud in the Korean business, which occurred at Evergreen in 2007.
- (k) Reflects write-off of related party receivables in the Venezuela operations.
- (l) Reflects an expense for legal fees related to the acquisition of Blue Ridge Paper Products, Inc. in 2007, which were incurred subsequent to the initial purchase accounting adjustments.
- (m) Reflects write-down on assets held for sale.

Table of Contents

- (n) Reflects incremental costs incurred by RGHL associated with transitioning the Reynolds consumer products business from Alcoa, including costs related to IT systems and duplicative shared services during the transition period.
- (o) Reflects the fair value adjustment to inventories and leases as a result of the purchase price accounting exercise against cost of sales.
- (p) Reflects customs duties and VAT taxes on historical imports.
- (q) Reflects a total gain on sale of businesses of \$16 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, comprised of \$8 million on disposal of the Reynolds foodservice packaging business's interest in its envelope window film operations, \$6 million on other business disposals and the gain on sale of investment properties of \$2 million at SIG. For the year ended December 31, 2011, the gain on sale of business was \$5 million on disposal of one of Closures' European businesses. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, the gain on sale of business was \$66 million on disposal of Pactiv Foodservice's laminating operations in Louisville, Kentucky.
- (r) Reflects business interruption costs (net of insurance recoveries) at:
 - SIG in 2011 as a result of hail damage at its plant in Wittenberg, Germany;
 - Closures in 2011 as a result of an earthquake in Japan and in 2010 as a result of an earthquake in Chile; and
 - Reynolds consumer products business in 2009 as a result of flood damage and related insurance recoveries in 2010 and 2011.
- (s) Reflects costs incurred by the RGHL Group related to business acquisitions and integrations.
- (t) Reflects the difference between the net assets acquired and consideration paid on the acquisition of Closure Systems International Americas Inc. (see note 33 of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011).
- (u) Reflects the adjustments for unrealized gains or losses on derivatives.
- (v) Reflects plant realignment costs in 2009.
- (w) Reflects a loss of \$1 million on sale of Baco assets in 2009.
- (x) Reflects the impact of the elimination of the historical hedging policy in 2009.
- (y) Reflects a write-off of inventory in the Reynolds foodservice packaging business from restructuring and business rationalization activities.
- (z) Reflects non-cash charges related to changes in the methodology of computing the monthly inventory standards at the Pactiv Foodservice and Reynolds Consumer Products segments.
- (aa) Reflects costs incurred by the RGHL Group related to the SEC registration process.
- (bb) Represents the gain from modification of retiree medical plan benefits.

- (3) For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings represent income before income taxes from continuing operations before adjustments for minority interests and equity from affiliates plus fixed charges and distributed income of equity investees. Fixed charges include the sum of (a) interest expensed and capitalized, (b) amortized premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses related to indebtedness, and (c) an estimate of the interest within rental expense. This ratio does not have the same definition as any similarly titled ratio with respect to the notes. For certain periods presented where the ratio coverage was less than 1.0x, the RGHL Group would have needed to generate additional earnings of \$34 million, \$488 million and \$103 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011 and for the three months ended March 31, 2011, respectively, to achieve a coverage of 1.0x.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risk factors, in addition to the other information presented in this prospectus, including all the financial statements and related notes, in evaluating our business and an investment in the notes. Any of the following risks, as well as other risks and uncertainties, could harm our business and financial results and cause the value of the notes to decline, which in turn could cause you to lose all or part of your investment. The risks below are not the only ones facing our company. Additional risks not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial also may materially and adversely impair our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Business

The RGHL Group's lack of an operating history as a single company combining all of the RGHL Group's segments, including the businesses of Dopaco and Graham Packaging, and the challenge of integrating previously independent businesses make evaluating our business and our future financial prospects difficult.

The RGHL Group's lack of an operating history as a single company combining all of the RGHL Group's segments, including the businesses of Pactiv, Dopaco and Graham Packaging, makes evaluating our business and our future financial prospects difficult. Our potential for future business success and operating profitability must be considered in light of the risks, uncertainties, expenses and difficulties typically encountered by recently organized or combined companies.

In this prospectus, we have presented financial statements and financial information of the RGHL Group, Pactiv, Dopaco and Graham Packaging.

Although the financial statements of the RGHL Group included in this prospectus reflect the operations of our SIG, Evergreen and Closures segments and the operations of our Reynolds foodservice packaging business and Reynolds consumer products business, which are part of our Pactiv Foodservice and Reynolds Consumer Products segments, respectively, we did not operate these businesses during all of the periods presented, even though they are presented as combined in the RGHL Group's financial statements. These businesses have been under common ownership and control through entities ultimately 100% owned by Mr. Graeme Hart for several years. However, these businesses were not owned, directly or indirectly, by a single company that consolidated their financial results or managed them on a combined basis prior to the completion of the Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition on September 1, 2010.

In addition, the RGHL Group's financial statements reflect the operations of our Pactiv foodservice packaging and Hefty consumer products businesses only for the period since November 16, 2010.

We acquired Dopaco on May 2, 2011 and, as a result, its results are only reflected in the RGHL Group's financial statements from May 2, 2011. We are in the process of combining Dopaco with our Pactiv Foodservice segment.

We acquired Graham Packaging on September 8, 2011 and, as a result, its results are only reflected in the RGHL Group's financial statements from September 8, 2011.

Our unaudited pro forma combined financial information is not intended to reflect what our actual results of operations and financial condition would have been had the RGHL Group been a consolidated company with Pactiv, Dopaco and Graham Packaging for the periods presented, and therefore these results may not be indicative of our future operating performance.

Because we acquired Graham Packaging on September 8, 2011, Dopaco on May 2, 2011 and Pactiv on November 16, 2010, our historical financial information does not consolidate the financial results for the RGHL Group, Graham Packaging, Dopaco and Pactiv for all the periods presented. The financial results of Graham Packaging, Dopaco and Pactiv are only reflected in the historical financial statements of the RGHL Group from the dates they were acquired by RGHL. The historical financial statements consist of the financial statements of the RGHL Group, the separate financial statements of Pactiv for periods prior to the Pactiv

Table of Contents

Transaction, the separate financial statements for Dopaco prior to the Dopaco Acquisition and the separate financial statements and financial information for Graham Packaging prior to the Graham Packaging Acquisition, each included elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition, Pactiv's, Dopaco's and Graham Packaging's historical financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus are presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which differs in certain respects from IFRS, the accounting principles used by the RGHL Group.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information presented in this prospectus is for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to, and does not purport to, represent what our actual results or financial condition would have been if each of the Pro Forma Transactions had occurred on the relevant dates. In addition, such unaudited pro forma combined financial information is based in part on certain assumptions regarding the Graham Packaging Transaction that the RGHL Group believes are reasonable. The unaudited pro forma combined financial information has been prepared using the purchase method of accounting, pursuant to which the purchase price in connection with acquisitions is required to be allocated to the underlying tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair market values as of the date of the acquisition, with any excess purchase price allocated to goodwill. The preliminary allocation of the purchase price in connection with the Graham Packaging Acquisition as reflected in the unaudited pro forma combined financial information is based upon our preliminary estimates of the values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. For more information, see Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information. The final purchase price allocations may be different than those reflected in the preliminary pro forma purchase price allocations, and the differences may be material.

In addition, the RGHL Group incurred costs associated with completing the Graham Packaging Acquisition and the Pactiv Acquisition. We incurred approximately \$130 million of additional cash outlays to achieve the expected cost savings and synergies from the Pactiv Acquisition. We expect to incur approximately \$75 million of cash outlays by the end of 2013 to achieve the expected cost savings and synergies from the Graham Packaging Acquisition. Because these future cash outlays are not recurring and certain costs are capital in nature, they are not reflected in the unaudited pro forma combined income statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Accordingly, the historical and pro forma financial information included in this prospectus does not reflect what the RGHL Group's results of operations and financial condition would have been had the RGHL Group been a consolidated entity with Pactiv, Dopaco and Graham Packaging during all periods presented, or what our results of operations and financial condition will be in the future.

Other important information about the presentation of our financial information is included under the heading Summary Presentation of Financial Information. Although EBITDA, along with Adjusted EBITDA, as the case may be, is derived from the financial statements of the RGHL Group, Pactiv, Dopaco and Graham Packaging, the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA contains a number of estimates and assumptions that may prove to be incorrect and may differ materially from actual results. For example, raw materials pricing, synergies, cost savings and the determination of foreign currency conversions contain significant estimates and assumptions. Although we believe these estimates and assumptions are reasonable and correct, investors should not place undue reliance upon Adjusted EBITDA as an indicator of current and future performance given how it is calculated and the possibility that actual results may differ from the underlying estimates and assumptions.

Our business and financial performance may be harmed by future increases in raw material, energy and freight costs.

Raw material costs historically have represented a significant portion of our cost of sales, so changes in raw material prices may impact our results of operations. The primary raw materials used to manufacture our products are resin (particularly high-density polyethylene, or HDPE, polypropylene, or PP, polyethylene, or PE, polystyrene, or PS, a polyethylene terephthalate, or PET), aluminum, fiber (principally raw wood and wood chips) and paperboard (principally cartonboard and cupstock). The prices of our raw materials, particularly resin, have fluctuated

significantly in recent years. See Operating and Financial Review

Table of Contents

and Prospects Key Factors Influencing our Financial Condition and Results of Operations Raw Materials and Energy Prices.

Fluctuations in raw material costs can adversely affect our business because most of our purchases of raw materials are based on negotiated rates with suppliers, which are tied to published indices. While we sometimes enter into hedging agreements for some of our raw materials and energy sources, such as aluminum and natural gas, to minimize the impact of such fluctuations, we generally have not entered into hedging arrangements for plastic resin or other raw materials and energy sources. In addition, we typically do not enter into long-term purchase contracts that provide for fixed quantities or prices for our principal raw materials. Although our revenue is directly impacted by changes in raw material costs as a result of raw material cost pass-through mechanisms in many of the customer pricing agreements entered into by each of our segments other than our SIG segment and branded products, which represent the majority of aluminum foil products sold by our Reynolds Consumer Products segment, the contractual price adjustments do not occur simultaneously with commodity price fluctuations, but rather on a mutually agreed upon schedule. Due to differences in timing between purchases of raw materials and sales to customers, there is often a lead-lag effect, during which margins are negatively impacted in periods of rising raw material costs and positively impacted in periods of falling raw material costs. Even where our contracts provide for price adjustments based on changes in raw material costs, such adjustments are not immediate and may not fully offset our increased costs. We also use price increases, where possible, to mitigate the effect of raw material cost increases for customers that are not subject to raw material cost pass-through agreements. However, there is no assurance that increases in raw material costs may be covered by increases in pricing. As a result, we often are not able to pass on price increases to our customers on a timely basis, if at all, and consequently do not always recover the lost margin resulting from the price increases. Moreover, an increase in the selling prices for the products we produce resulting from a pass-through of increased raw material costs or freight costs could have an adverse impact on the volume of units we sell and decrease our revenue.

In addition to our dependence on primary raw materials, we are also dependent on different sources of energy for our operations, such as coal, fuel oil, electricity and natural gas. In particular, our Evergreen segment is susceptible to price fluctuations in natural gas, as it incurs significant natural gas costs to convert raw wood and wood chips to paper products and liquid packaging board. Historically, we have been able to mitigate the effect of higher energy-related costs with productivity improvements and other cost reductions. However, there is no assurance that we can sustain the level of productivity improvements and cost reduction measures in the future. In addition, if some of our large contracts were to be terminated for any reason or not renewed upon expiration, or if market conditions were to substantially change resulting in a significant increase in the price of coal, fuel oil, electricity and/or natural gas, we may not be able to find alternative, comparable suppliers or suppliers capable of providing coal, fuel, electricity and/or natural gas on terms or in amounts satisfactory to us. As a result of any of these events, our business, financial condition and operating results may suffer.

We are also dependent on third parties for the transportation of both our raw materials and the products we sell. In certain jurisdictions, we are exposed to import duties and freight costs, the latter of which is influenced by carrier availability and the fluctuating costs of oil and other transportation costs.

Our operating results depend upon a steady supply of wood fiber and any impairment in our ability to procure wood fiber at cost-effective prices may adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Evergreen does not own or control any timberlands and must buy its fiber either through supply agreements or on the open market. One of Evergreen's supply agreements for wood fiber, which expires on May 14, 2014, currently accounts for 23% of its total requirements for the supply of wood chips and the prices that Evergreen pays for wood fiber under that agreement at any particular time may be greater or less than spot market prices. Evergreen also has agreements with numerous other suppliers to purchase wood fiber at market prices. If any of these agreements were to be terminated for any reason, or not renewed upon expiration, or if market conditions were to substantially change, we

may not be able to find alternative,

Table of Contents

comparable suppliers or suppliers capable of providing our wood fiber needs on terms or in amounts satisfactory to us. As a result, our business, financial condition and operating results could suffer.

In addition, the cost and availability of wood fiber have at times fluctuated greatly because of weather, economic or general industry conditions. From time to time, timber harvesting may be limited by natural events, such as fire, insect infestation, disease, ice storms, excessive rainfall and windstorms, or by harvesting restrictions. Production levels within the forest products industry are also affected by such factors as currency fluctuations, duties and finished lumber prices. All of these factors can increase the price we pay for wood fiber from our existing suppliers or from any new suppliers and we may not be able to immediately pass on raw material price increases to our customers, if at all. Due to differences in the timing of the pricing mechanism trigger points between our sales and purchase contracts, there is often a lead-lag impact during which margins are negatively impacted for the short term in periods of rising raw material prices and positively impacted in periods of falling raw material prices. Therefore, selling prices of our finished products may not increase in response to raw material price increases. Our operating results may be materially and adversely affected if we are unable to pass through any raw material price increases to our customers.

We depend on a small number of suppliers for our raw materials and any interruption in our supply of raw materials would harm our business and financial performance.

Most of our raw material requirements are sourced from a relatively small number of suppliers. In addition, we do not have written contracts with some of our suppliers and many of our contracts can be terminated on short notice. As a consequence, we are highly dependent on these suppliers for an uninterrupted supply of our key raw materials. Such supply could be disrupted for a wide variety of reasons, many of which are beyond our control. Any interruption in the supply of raw materials could have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations. In addition, SIG relies on a small number of suppliers for its cartonboard requirements for its aseptic carton packaging business. Specifically, SIG purchases nearly all of its cartonboard requirements from Stora Enso Oyj. SIG has purchased cartonboard from Stora Enso Oyj for several years, generally pursuant to written contracts, but from time to time without a written contract in place. SIG's current contract with Stora Enso Oyj expires on December 31, 2013. However, if Stora Enso Oyj is unwilling or unable to supply cartonboard to SIG at any time and SIG is unable to obtain a replacement supplier or manufacturer within a reasonable amount of time, SIG may experience a significant interruption to its production of aseptic carton packaging sleeves, which may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our ability to expand our operations could be adversely affected if we lose access to additional blow molding equipment.

Graham Packaging's access to blow molding equipment is important to its ability to expand its operations. Graham Packaging has access to a broad array of blow molding equipment and suppliers. However, if we fail to continue to have access to this new blow molding equipment or these suppliers, our ability to expand our operations may be materially and adversely affected until alternative sources of technology can be arranged.

Our business and financial performance may be adversely affected by downturns in the target markets that we serve.

Many of our products are packaging for products manufactured by other companies, so demand for our products is directly affected by consumer consumption of the products sold in the packages we produce. General economic conditions affect consumption in SIG's, Evergreen's, Closures' and Graham Packaging's primary end-use markets, including beverage products, such as milk, other dairy products, juices, bottled water and carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks, as well as the liquid food market and other packaged consumer products. Reynolds Consumer Products depends on the market conditions in the retail industry and consumer demand for its products, such as aluminum foil, wraps, and bags, which are also affected by general economic conditions. Similarly, demand

for our Pactiv Foodservice products depends on the market conditions in the foodservice industry and consumer demand for their products.

Table of Contents

Downturns or periods of economic weakness or increased prices in these consumer markets have resulted in the past, and could result in the future, in decreased demand for our products. In particular, our business has been in the past, and could be in the future, adversely affected by any economic downturn that results in difficulties for any of our major customers, including retailers. For example, the continuing uncertainty about future economic conditions globally, and in the United States and Europe in particular, could negatively impact our customers and adversely affect our results of operations. These conditions are beyond our control and may have an impact on our sales and results of operations. Macro-economic issues involving the broader financial markets, including the housing and credit systems and general liquidity issues in the securities markets, have negatively impacted the economy and may negatively affect our growth. In addition, weak economic conditions and declines in consumer spending and consumption have in the past harmed, and may in the future harm, our operating results. For example, during the latter part of 2008, melamine contamination in China impacted a significant number of milk products; as a result, consumer confidence within the Chinese market significantly declined resulting in lower milk sales. In Russia, the recent economic downturn significantly reduced the demand for liquid packaging in the juice division in 2008 and 2009. In the United States, the economic downturn also reduced demand for branded consumer products such as waste and storage bags, with customers shifting towards purchases of lower priced store branded products.

Increased competition could reduce our sales and profitability and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

All of our segments operate in highly competitive markets. Some of our segments, such as SIG and Evergreen, operate in markets with a limited number of key global competitors. Certain of those competitors have a significantly higher market share than we do globally or in the geographic markets in which we compete and may have substantially greater financial and other resources than we do. The global beverage caps and closures market is highly fragmented, with Closures being one of a relatively small number of key global participants. Reynolds Consumer Products faces significant competition in all of its product lines from numerous national and regional companies of various sizes and cost structures. The foodservice market is also highly fragmented, with Pactiv Foodservice being one of the few participants with a product range that spans most of the foodservice product categories. Some competitors offer a more specialized variety of packaging materials and concepts and may serve more geographic regions through various distribution channels. Graham Packaging has a significant market share in rigid blow-molded plastic containers in North America but faces increasing competition in the market.

We believe that the aseptic and fresh carton packaging, paper and beverage caps and closures businesses are highly competitive, and product pricing is a key competitive factor. Besides product pricing, we also compete by offering customers volume rebates, marketing allowances and extended payment terms for purchases of our filling machines. As a result, unless we are able to control our operating costs, our gross margin may be adversely affected. In 2008, as a result of competitive pricing, one of Closures' major customers significantly reduced its purchasing of beverage caps and closures from us in the United States, which adversely affected Closures' business and results of operations. It is possible that we will lose additional customers in the future, which would adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Although capital costs in many of our businesses, particularly in the aseptic and fresh carton packaging and beverage caps and closures industries, are high and there are intellectual property and technological barriers to entry, we also face the threat of competition in the future from new entrants from other segments in the packaging market or outside the packaging market, as well as from existing suppliers. We also face potential competition, particularly in emerging markets like Russia and East Asia, from companies that supply carton sleeves to customers who already own filling machines. These competitors do not incur the capital costs associated with the production and supply of filling machines and are, therefore, able to provide carton sleeves at a lower cost. As a result, to the extent there are new entrants, it may become difficult for us to increase or even maintain our prices. In addition to other aseptic and fresh carton packaging suppliers, our aseptic and fresh carton packaging businesses also face competition from packaging

made from PET and other substrates. The prices that we can charge for our products and systems are therefore constrained by the availability and cost of substitutes. For example, in the German market, PET substitution in the juice segment

Table of Contents

has impacted adversely our results of operations. Some customers or potential customers of our caps and closures business, especially in emerging markets, might explore the option to self-manufacture caps and closures, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We also compete in the paper, cup stock and ovenable packaging board markets. Some of our competitors in these markets have lower costs than we do and may be less adversely affected than we are by price declines or by increases in raw material costs. In addition, several of our competitors in these markets have significantly greater financial and other resources and a lower product cost basis than we have and thus can better withstand adverse economic or market conditions. Moreover, changes within the paper industry have occurred, including the consolidation of producers of products that compete with us and consolidation within the distribution channels for our products, and may continue to occur, and may adversely affect our business and financial performance.

Reynolds Consumer Products is subject to intense competition in a marketplace dominated by large retailers. We compete with diverse manufacturers of consumer products including large and well established multinational companies, as well as regional and local companies. Our principal customers are grocery stores, mass-merchants, clubs, discount stores and drug stores. The rapid growth of these large retailers, together with changes in consumer purchasing patterns, have contributed to the formation of dominant multi-category retailers that have strong negotiating power with suppliers. Current trends among such retailers include fostering high levels of competition among suppliers, demanding innovative new products from suppliers and requiring suppliers to maintain or reduce product prices and deliver products with shorter lead times. Other trends include consumers shifting purchasing channels by moving away from grocery stores and towards clubs and mass-merchants and retailers importing products directly from foreign sources and sourcing and selling products under their own store brands, which compete with our Reynolds and Hefty branded products.

Pactiv Foodservice is subject to intense competition mainly from significantly smaller competitors, many of whom have lower fixed costs. Certain competitors offer a more specialized variety of packaging materials and concepts. Our success in obtaining business in the foodservice market is driven primarily by our breadth of product offerings, price, product features, performance, speed to market, distribution capabilities and value-added services.

Graham Packaging operates in a competitive environment. In the past, Graham Packaging has encountered pricing pressures in its markets and could experience further declines in prices of plastic packaging as a result of competition. Although Graham Packaging has been able over time to partially offset pricing pressures by reducing its cost structure and making the manufacturing process more efficient, Graham Packaging may not be able to continue to do so in the future.

The combination of these market influences has created an intensely competitive environment in which our customers continuously evaluate their suppliers, often resulting in downward pricing pressures and the need for large, consumer-meaningful brands, continuous introduction and commercialization of innovative new products, continuing improvements in customer service and the maintenance of strong relationships with large, high-volume purchasers. We also face intense competition from consumer product companies, as most of our products compete with other widely advertised brands within each product category and with store branded products. We also face the risk of changes in the strategy or structure of our major retailer customers, such as overall store and inventory reductions and retailer consolidation. The intense competition in the retail sector combined with the current economic environment may result in a number of retailers experiencing financial difficulty or failing in the future. As a result of these factors, we may experience reduced sales and profitability and a limited ability to recover our cost increases through price increases.

We are affected by seasonality and cyclicity in certain of our businesses.

Demand for beverages and consequently the related packaging, caps and closures, may be affected by adverse weather conditions, especially during the summer months when prolonged periods of unseasonably cool or wet weather in a particular market may affect sales volumes and therefore our financial condition and the results of our operations. In addition, demand for our consumer products, and in some instances our packaging products, typically increases during the holiday season which leads to increased sales in the fourth

Table of Contents

quarter, and our school milk carton business is typically stronger during the North American school semesters and decreases during the holiday periods.

The market for non-packaging paper products, such as Evergreen's coated groundwood or uncoated free sheet products, is highly cyclical and sensitive to changes in general business conditions, industry capacity, consumer preferences and other factors. We have no control over these factors and they can significantly influence our financial performance. Many of our products in the paper segment are commodities and thus are readily substitutable and are subject to robust competition. The prices for our products may fluctuate substantially in the future, and continued or sustained weakness in prices or continued or sustained downturns in market conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our business and financial performance may be harmed by changes in consumer lifestyle, eating habits, nutritional preferences and health-related and environmental concerns.

Many of our products are used by consumers in connection with food or beverage products. Any reduction in consumer demand for these product types as a result of lifestyle, environmental, nutritional or health considerations could have a significant impact on our customers and hence on our financial condition and results of operations. For example, there have been recent concerns about the environmental impact resulting from the manufacturing, shipping and/or disposal of resin-based products, such as plastic water bottles and polystyrene containers and packaging that are considered harmful to the environment by consumers. Product stewardship and resource sustainability concerns, including the recycling of products and product packaging and restrictions on the use of potentially harmful materials in products, have received increased attention in recent years and are likely to play an increasing role in brand management and consumer purchasing decisions. In addition, changes in consumer lifestyle, such as the gradual decline of home cooking, may result in decreasing demand for certain of our consumer products and increasing demand for our foodservice products. Our financial position and results of operations might be adversely affected to the extent that such environmental concerns or changes in consumer lifestyle reduce demand for our products.

If Reynolds Consumer Products does not continue to develop and maintain brands that are meaningful to consumers, our results of operations may suffer.

The ability of Reynolds Consumer Products to compete successfully increasingly depends on its ability to develop and maintain brands that are meaningful to consumers. The development and maintenance of such brands requires significant investment in product innovation, brand-building, advertising and marketing initiatives. Reynolds Consumer Products focuses on developing innovative products to address consumers' unmet needs as well as introducing store branded products that emulate other popular branded consumer products and may increase its expenditures for advertising and other brand-building or marketing initiatives. However, these initiatives may not deliver the desired results which could adversely affect our business.

If we fail to maintain satisfactory relationships with our major customers, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Many of our customers are large and possess significant market leverage, which results in significant downward pricing pressure, and generally constrains our ability to pass through price increases. SIG's, Evergreen's and Closures products are sold under multi-year supply agreements with many of their customers, while Reynolds Consumer Products generally sells its branded products pursuant to informal trading policies and its store branded products under one year or multi-year agreements. Pactiv Foodservice sells the majority of its products under agreements ranging from a few months to one year, with the balance sold pursuant to purchase orders or informal trading policies. In addition, we do not have written agreements with some of our customers and many of our agreements can be terminated on short notice. Graham Packaging's sales are made pursuant to long-term customer purchase orders and

contracts which typically vary in length with terms up to ten years. The contracts are requirements contracts which do not obligate the customer to purchase any given amount of product from Graham Packaging. Prices under Graham Packaging's arrangements are tied to market standards and therefore vary with market conditions. SIG, Evergreen and Closures typically offer their major

Table of Contents

customers a variety of incentives to purchase their filling and capping machines or lease their filling machines. If our major customers reduce purchasing volumes or stop purchasing our products, our business and results of operations would likely be adversely affected. For example, in 2008, one of Closures' major customers significantly reduced its purchasing of beverage caps and closures from us in the United States, which adversely affected Closures' business and results of operations. It is possible that we will lose customers in the future, which may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We could incur significant costs in complying with environmental, health and safety laws or permits or as a result of satisfying any liability or obligation imposed under such laws or permits.

Our operations are subject to various federal, state, local and foreign environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. Among other things, these laws regulate the emission or discharge of materials into the environment, govern the use, storage, treatment, disposal and management of hazardous substances and wastes, protect the health and safety of our employees and the end-users of our products, regulate the materials used in and the recycling of products and impose liability for the costs of investigating and remediating, and damages resulting from, present and past releases of hazardous substances. Violations of these laws and regulations or non-compliance with any conditions contained in any environmental permit can result in substantial fines or penalties, injunctive relief, requirements to install pollution or other controls or equipment, civil and criminal sanctions, permit revocations and/or facility shutdowns. We could be held liable for the costs to address contamination of any real property we have ever owned, operated or used as a disposal site. We also could incur fines, penalties, sanctions or be subject to third-party claims for property damage, personal injury or nuisance or otherwise as a result of violations of or liabilities under environmental laws or in connection with releases of hazardous or other materials. In addition, changes in, or new interpretations of, existing laws, regulations or enforcement policies, the discovery of previously unknown contamination, or the imposition of other environmental liabilities or obligations in the future, including additional investigation or other obligations with respect to any potential health hazards of our products or business activities or the imposition of new permit requirements, may lead to additional compliance or other costs that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

For a discussion of risks and liabilities relating to the Canton mill's wastewater discharge permit, see Business Overview Evergreen Regulatory.

Moreover, as environmental issues, such as climate change, have become more prevalent, federal, state and local governments, as well as foreign governments, have responded, and are expected to continue to respond, to these issues with increased legislation and regulation, which could negatively affect us. For example, the United States Congress has considered legislation to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. In addition, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, is regulating certain greenhouse gas emissions under existing laws such as the Clean Air Act. These and other foreign, federal and state climate change initiatives may cause us to incur additional direct costs in complying with new environmental legislation or regulations, such as costs to upgrade or replace equipment, as well as increased indirect costs resulting from our suppliers, customers or both incurring additional compliance costs that could get passed through to us or impact product demand. Additionally, the EPA is continuing the development of other new standards and programs that may be applicable to our operations. For example, the EPA has issued but is currently reconsidering regulations under the Clean Air Act governing emissions from industrial boilers. These or other rules promulgated in the future could result in additional material costs to us.

In addition, a number of governmental authorities, both in the United States and abroad, have considered, and are expected to consider, legislation aimed at reducing the amount of plastic wastes disposed. Programs have included, for example, mandating certain rates of recycling and/or the use of recycled materials, imposing deposits or taxes on plastic packaging material and requiring retailers or manufacturers to take back packaging used for their products. Legislation, as well as voluntary initiatives similarly aimed at reducing the level of plastic wastes, could reduce the

demand for certain plastic packaging, result in greater costs for plastic packaging manufacturers or otherwise impact our business. Some consumer products companies, including some of our customers, have responded to these governmental initiatives and to perceived environmental

Table of Contents

concerns of consumers by using containers made in whole or in part of recycled plastic. Future legislation and initiatives could adversely affect us in a manner that would be material to our results of operations.

We may be unable to achieve some or all of the benefits that we expect to achieve from our restructuring and cost savings programs.

We may not be able to realize some or all of the cost savings and other adjustments we expect to achieve in the future as a result of our restructuring and cost savings programs in the time frame we anticipate. For a detailed description of these cost savings measures and other adjustments expected, refer to Operating and Financial Review and Prospects. A variety of factors could cause us not to realize some of the expected cost savings, including, among others, delays in the anticipated timing of activities related to our cost savings programs, lack of sustainability in cost savings over time, unexpected costs associated with operating our business, our ability to eliminate duplicative back office overhead and redundant selling, general and administrative functions, obtain procurement related savings, rationalize our distribution and warehousing networks, rationalize manufacturing capacity and shift production to more economical facilities and our ability to avoid labor disruptions in connection with any integration, particularly in connection with any headcount reduction.

Our insurance may not protect us against business and operating risks.

We maintain insurance for some, but not all, of the potential risks and liabilities associated with our business. For some risks, we may not obtain insurance if we believe the cost of available insurance is excessive relative to the risks presented. As a result of market conditions, premiums and deductibles for certain insurance policies can increase substantially, and in some instances, certain insurance policies are economically unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. For example, we will not be fully insured against all risks associated with pollution and other environmental incidents or impacts. Moreover, we may not be able to maintain adequate insurance in the future at rates we consider reasonable or obtain or renew insurance against certain risks. Any significant uninsured liability may require us to pay substantial amounts which would adversely affect our cash position and results of operations.

We may be involved in a number of legal proceedings that could result in substantial liabilities for us.

We are involved in several legal proceedings. It is difficult to predict with certainty the cost of defense or the outcome of these proceedings and their impact on our business, including remedies or damage awards. The outcomes of these legal proceedings and other contingencies could require us to take or refrain from taking certain actions, which actions or inactions could adversely affect our operations or could require us to pay substantial amounts of money or restrict our operations. If liabilities or fines resulting from these proceedings are substantial or exceed our expectations, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected.

Loss of any of our key manufacturing facilities could have an adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

While we manufacture most of our products in a large number of diversified facilities, and maintain insurance covering these facilities, a loss of the use of all or a portion of any of our key manufacturing facilities due to an accident, labor issues, weather conditions, natural disaster or otherwise, may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. In addition, certain of our products are produced at only one location or at a small number of facilities, increasing the risks associated with a loss of use of such facilities. For example, after the consolidation of Reynolds Consumer Products Richmond and Louisville manufacturing facilities in late 2009, we can only perform the foil rolling phase of our foil manufacturing process in our Louisville plant and the melting and casting phase in our Hot Springs facility. Loss or disruption of either of these two facilities would significantly interrupt our production process and adversely affect our business and results of operations. Additionally, we

experienced a flood at one of our locations in 2009, which required us to suspend production at that facility for a short period of time. Similarly,

Table of Contents

we were affected by earthquakes in Chile in 2010, which caused one of Closures facilities to suspend its operations for approximately two months.

Loss of our key management and other personnel, or an inability to attract new management and other personnel, could impact our business.

We depend on our senior executive officers and other key personnel to operate our businesses and on our in-house technical experts to develop new products and technologies and to service our customers. The loss of any of these officers or other key personnel could adversely affect our operations. Competition for qualified employees among companies that rely heavily on engineering and technology is intense, and the loss of qualified employees or an inability to attract, retain and motivate additional highly skilled employees required for the operation and expansion of our business could hinder our ability to conduct research and development activities successfully or develop and support marketable products.

Future government regulations and judicial decisions affecting products we produce or the products contained in or sealed with the packaging, caps or closures we produce could significantly reduce demand for our products.

Government regulations and judicial decisions that affect the products we produce or the products contained in or sealed with the packaging, caps or closures we produce could significantly reduce demand for our products. For example, German legislation has been passed that requires a deposit to be paid for certain disposable beverage packages. It is possible that in the future our products may become subject to such deposit requirements if the recycling of our products falls below acceptable thresholds. Future legislation could also limit the use of our products or impose certain taxes on the use of our products. Such legislation could significantly reduce demand for many of our products and adversely affect our sales.

Changes to health and food safety regulations could increase costs and may also have a material adverse effect on our sales if, as a result, the public's attitude towards our consumer products or the end products for which we provide packaging, caps or closures is substantially affected.

Significant consolidation among our customers or the loss of a significant customer could decrease demand for our products or our profitability.

Consolidation among our customers could adversely affect our profitability. We have observed that over the last ten years, there has been a trend toward consolidation among our customers in the food and beverage industry and in the retail and foodservice industries, and we expect that this trend will continue. In particular, consolidation among our customers could increase their ability to apply price pressure, and thereby force us to reduce our selling prices or lose sales, which would impact our results of operations. Following a consolidation, our customers in the food and beverage industry may also close production facilities or switch suppliers of packaging, caps or closures which could impact sales of our filling and capping machines and other products, while our customers in the retail industry may close stores, reduce inventory or switch suppliers of consumer products.

Additionally, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging rely on a relatively small number of customers for a significant portion of their revenue. In 2011, Reynolds Consumer Products' top ten customers accounted for approximately 67% of its revenue, with two customers accounting for approximately 27% and 13% of revenue. In 2011, Pactiv Foodservice's top ten customers accounted for approximately 45% of its revenue, with one customer accounting for approximately 12% of revenue. In 2011, Graham Packaging's top ten customers accounted for approximately 48% of its revenue. The loss of any of our significant customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Supply of faulty or contaminated products could harm our reputation and business.

We have control measures and systems in place to ensure the maximum safety and quality of our products is maintained. The consequences of not being able to do so, due to accidental or malicious raw

Table of Contents

material contamination, or due to supply chain contamination caused by human error or faulty equipment, could be severe. Such consequences may include adverse effects on consumer health, reputation, loss of customers and market share, financial costs or loss of revenue. In addition, if any of our competitors or customers supply faulty or contaminated products to the market, or if manufacturers of the end-products that utilize our packaging produce faulty or contaminated products, our industry, or our end-products industries, could be negatively impacted, which could have adverse effects on our business.

In addition, if any of our products are found to be defective, we could be required to recall such products, which could result in adverse publicity, significant expenses and a disruption in sales and could affect our reputation and that of our products. Although we maintain product liability insurance coverage, potential product liability claims may exceed the amount of insurance coverage or potential product liability claims may be excluded under the terms of the policy.

Developments in electronic data transmission as well as rising postal costs could weaken demand for our paper products.

Recent trends in electronic data transmission and storage and in the use of the internet have tended to reduce the demand for paper products, particularly traditional print media. These trends could hurt our paper business. In addition, there has also been a trend toward on-line invoice payment. An increase in the cost of postage, or an increased availability and acceptance of on-line invoice payment options, could lessen demand for paper.

Currency exchange rate fluctuations could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our business is exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates. Although our reporting currency is U.S. dollars, we operate in different geographical areas and transact in a range of currencies in addition to dollars. Our other transacting currencies include the euro, the Brazilian real, the British pound, the Canadian dollar, the Chinese yuan renminbi, the Japanese yen, the Korean won, the Mexican peso, the New Zealand dollar, or NZ\$, the Polish zloty, the Russian ruble, the Singapore dollar, the Swiss franc, the Taiwanese dollar and the Thai baht. Where possible, we try to minimize the impact of exchange rate fluctuations by transacting in local currencies so as to create natural hedges. We cannot assure you, however, that we will be successful in protecting against these risks. Under certain circumstances in which we are unable to naturally offset our exposure to these currency risks, we enter into derivative transactions to reduce such exposures. Nevertheless, exchange rate fluctuations may either increase or decrease our revenue and expenses as reported in dollars. Given the volatility of exchange rates, particularly as a result of uncertainty surrounding the euro due to the European debt crisis, we may not be able to manage our currency transaction risks effectively, and volatility in currency exchange rates may materially adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

We may not be successful in adequately protecting our intellectual property rights, including our unpatented proprietary knowledge and trade secrets, or in avoiding claims that we infringed on the intellectual property rights of others.

In addition to relying on the patent and trademark rights granted under the laws of countries in Europe, the United States and various other countries in which we operate, we rely on unpatented proprietary knowledge and trade secrets and employ various methods, including confidentiality agreements with employees and third parties to protect our knowledge and trade secrets. However, these precautions and our patents and trademarks may not afford complete protection against infringement by third parties, and there can be no assurance that others will not independently develop the knowledge and trade secrets. Patent and trademark rights are territorial; thus, the patent and trademark protection we do have will only extend to those countries in which we have been issued patents and have registered trademarks. Even so, the laws of certain countries do not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of various European countries and the United States. Further, we may not be able to prevent current and

former employees, contractors and other parties from breaching confidentiality agreements and misappropriating proprietary information. It is possible that third parties may copy or otherwise obtain and use our information and proprietary technology without authorization or otherwise infringe on our intellectual property rights.

Table of Contents

Infringement of our intellectual property may adversely affect our results of operations and make it more difficult for us to establish a strong market position in countries which may not afford adequate protection of intellectual property. Additionally, we have licensed, and may license in the future, patents, trademarks, trade secrets and similar proprietary rights to third parties. While we attempt to ensure that our intellectual property and similar proprietary rights are protected when entering into business relationships, third parties may take actions that could materially and adversely affect our rights or the value of our intellectual property, similar proprietary rights or reputation. If necessary, we also rely on litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights and contractual rights, and, if not successful, we may not be able to protect the value of our intellectual property. Any litigation could be protracted and costly and could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations regardless of its outcome.

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain, or license from third parties, patents, trademarks, trade secrets and similar proprietary rights without infringing on the proprietary rights of third parties. Although we believe that our intellectual property rights are sufficient to allow us to conduct our business without incurring liability to third parties, our products may infringe on the intellectual property rights of such persons and we may be subject to claims asserting infringement of intellectual property rights. No assurance can be given that we will not be subject to such additional claims seeking damages, the payment of royalties or licensing fees and/or injunctions against the sale of our products. Any such litigation could be protracted and costly and could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

If we are unable to stay abreast of changing technology in our industry, our profits may decline.

Our businesses are subject to frequent and sometimes significant changes in technology, and if we fail to anticipate or respond adequately to such changes, or do not have sufficient capital to invest in these developments, our profits may decline. Our future financial performance will depend in part upon our ability to develop and market new products and to implement and utilize technology successfully to improve our business operations. We cannot predict all the effects of future technological changes. The cost of implementing new technologies could be significant, and our ability to potentially finance these technological developments may be adversely affected by our debt servicing requirements or our inability to obtain the financing we require to develop or acquire competing technologies.

Employee slowdowns, strikes and similar actions could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

A significant portion of our employees in several locations globally are subject to collective bargaining agreements. Many of our employees in Asia, Europe, Mexico and South America are represented by works councils. In addition, the transportation and delivery of raw materials to our manufacturing facilities and of our products to our customers by workers that are members of labor unions is critical to our business. In many cases, before we take significant actions with respect to our production facilities, such as workforce reductions or closures, we must reach agreement with applicable labor unions and employee works councils. The failure to maintain satisfactory relationships with our employees and their representatives, or prolonged labor disputes, slowdowns, strikes or similar actions could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We face risks associated with certain pension obligations.

We have pension plans that cover many of our employees, former employees, and employees of formerly affiliated businesses. Many of these pension plans are defined benefit pension plans, pursuant to which the participants receive defined payment amounts regardless of the value or investment performance of the assets held by such plans. Deterioration in the value of plan assets, including equity and debt securities, resulting from a general financial downturn or otherwise, could cause an increase in the underfunded status of our defined benefit pension plans, thereby increasing our obligation to make contributions to the plans, which in turn would reduce the cash available for our

business.

Table of Contents

Our largest pension plan is the Pactiv Retirement Plan, of which Pactiv became the sponsor at the time of the Pactiv spin-off from Tenneco Inc. (now Pactiv) in 1999. This plan covers most of Pactiv's employees as well as employees (or their beneficiaries) of certain companies previously owned by Tenneco but not currently owned by us. As a result, while persons who are not current Pactiv employees do not accrue benefits under the plan, the total number of individuals/beneficiaries covered by this plan is much larger than if only Pactiv personnel were participants. For this reason, the impact of the pension plan on our net income and cash from operations is greater than the impact typically found at similarly sized companies. Changes in the following factors can have a disproportionate effect on our results compared with similarly sized companies: (i) assumptions regarding the long-term rate of return on pension assets and other factors, (ii) interest rate used to discount projected benefit obligations, (iii) level of amortization of actuarial gains and losses, (iv) governmental regulations relating to funding of retirement plans in the United States and foreign countries and (v) financial market performance. As of December 31, 2011, Pactiv's U.S. pension plan was underfunded by \$892 million and subsequent financial market performance and decreases in interest rates may have significantly increased this deficit. Future contributions to our pension plans, including Pactiv's U.S. pension plan, could reduce the cash otherwise available to operate our business and could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

In addition, certain of our businesses participate in various multi-employer pension plans administered by labor unions representing some of our current or former employees. We make periodic contributions to these plans, and if we withdraw from participation in these plans, we could be required to make an additional lump-sum contribution to the plan. If other participating employers withdraw from these plans or become insolvent, our liability could increase. Some multi-employer plans, including some of those in which we participate, are reported to have significant underfunded liabilities, which could increase the size of our potential withdrawal liability.

We may not be able to successfully integrate businesses we have acquired in the past or may acquire in the future, and we may not be able to realize anticipated cost savings, revenue enhancements or other synergies from such acquisitions.

Our ability to successfully implement our business plan and achieve targeted financial results depends on our ability to successfully integrate businesses we have acquired in the past or may acquire in the future. Acquisitions inherently involve risks, including those associated with assimilating and integrating different business operations, corporate cultures, personnel, infrastructure and technologies or products and increasing the scope, geographic diversity and complexity of operations. There may be additional costs or liabilities associated with the acquisitions that we have consummated in recent years that we did not anticipate at the time such acquisitions were consummated, including an unexpected loss of key employees or customers and hiring additional management and other critical personnel. These acquisitions may also be disruptive to our ongoing business and may not be successfully received by our customers. Any of these risks could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in global conditions could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our financial results could be substantially affected by global market risks in the countries outside the United States in which we have manufacturing facilities or sell our products. Our business and results of operations are materially affected by conditions in the European economy. Adverse economic conditions in Europe have adversely affected consumer confidence and, as a result, have impacted demand for our packaging products that are used for discretionary consumer products sold in that region. There can be no assurance that a continuing economic downturn in Europe would not result in further adverse effects that may be material to our cash flows, competitive position, financial condition, results of operations, or our ability to access capital. In addition, we have substantial manufacturing facilities in certain countries that are exposed to economic and political instability. For example, Evergreen ceased operations in Venezuela due to political turmoil in the region. Many of our raw materials, particularly plastic resins, are affected by changes in oil prices, and economic or political unrest in petroleum producing countries, such as those in the Middle East, will affect oil prices, which could affect our cost of raw

materials and our results. Downturns in economic

Table of Contents

activity, adverse foreign tax consequences or any changes in social, political or labor conditions in any of these countries or regions could negatively affect our results of operations.

Our third-party equipment leasing arrangements may increase our exposure to credit risk from customer defaults.

SIG enters into arrangements under which filling machines are sold to third-party finance companies that lease the machines to their customers. In the event that a customer defaults under the terms of its lease, under certain circumstances, these finance companies could require us to repurchase the filling machine. As a result, we are exposed to the credit risk of our customers under these leasing arrangements. The potential obligation to buy back filling machines exposed us to a potential maximum liability of \$15 million as of December 31, 2011 and \$32 million as of December 31, 2010. If we have to repurchase filling machines, we may have to utilize our available cash or our availability under our revolving credit facility.

We expect to pursue and execute acquisitions, which, if not successful, could adversely affect our business.

As part of our strategy, we plan to consider the acquisition of other companies, assets and product lines that either complement or expand our existing business. These acquisitions may be significant in size, scope or otherwise. However, we may not be able to continue to grow through acquisitions and cannot assure you that we will be able to consummate any acquisitions or that any future acquisitions will be consummated at acceptable prices and terms or that the acquired businesses will be successfully integrated into our current operations. Acquisitions involve a number of specific risks, including:

- the diversion of management's attention to the assimilation of the acquired companies and their employees and on the management of expanding operations;
- the incorporation of acquired products into our product lines;
- demands on our operational and financial systems;
- demands on our financial resources;
- possible adverse effects on our operating results;
- the potential loss of customers of the acquired business;
- the inability to retain key employees of the acquired business; and
- failure to achieve the results we anticipate from such acquisitions.

There are or may be liabilities associated with the businesses we have acquired or may acquire. Acquisitions have the risk that the obligations and liabilities of an acquired company may not be adequately released, indemnified or reflected in the historical financial statements of such company and the risk that such historical financial statements may contain errors. We may also become responsible for liabilities that we failed or were unable to discover in the course of performing due diligence procedures in connection with our historical acquisitions and any future acquisitions. When possible, we require the sellers to indemnify us against certain undisclosed liabilities; however, we cannot be certain that these indemnification rights that we have obtained, or will obtain in the future, will be enforceable, collectible or sufficient in amount, scope or duration to fully offset the possible liabilities associated with the business or property acquired. Any of these liabilities, individually or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

In addition, we may not be able to successfully integrate future acquisitions without substantial costs, delays or other problems. The costs or the failure of any such integration effort could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Table of Contents

We have given warranties and indemnities to the purchasers in connection with business disposals, and agreed in some instances to non-compete provisions, which have not yet expired and may give rise to claims against us or our controlled entities or limit our ability to engage in business in certain geographical areas.

From time to time we have disposed of segments or elements of our businesses, and we may dispose of other segments or elements of our businesses in the future. As part of these types of transactions, we are generally required to indemnify the purchasers of such businesses for various liabilities, and the resulting indemnification obligations may be significant. These types of transactions may also restrict our ability to engage in certain operations or conduct business in certain geographical areas for a certain period of time. Some of the time periods within which a claim can be brought under warranty and indemnity provisions have not expired, and we have experienced several indemnity claims based on disposal transactions. If any material claims in respect of these types of dispositions are successfully brought against us in the future, such claims may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of our operations.

Conditions in the global capital and credit markets and the economy in general may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial position.

The global capital and credit markets have recently undergone a period of unprecedented volatility and disruption and the global economy recently experienced a recession. Our results of operations and financial position were, and may continue to be, negatively affected by adverse changes in the global capital and credit markets and the economy in general, both in the United States and elsewhere around the world. Economic conditions may also adversely affect the ability of our lenders, customers and suppliers to continue to conduct their respective businesses and may affect our ability to operate our production facilities in an economical manner. Many of our customers rely on access to credit to fund their operations. The inability of our customers to access credit facilities may adversely affect our business by reducing our sales, increasing our exposure to accounts receivable bad debts and reducing our profitability.

Concerns about consumer confidence, the availability and cost of credit, reduced consumer spending and business investment, the volatility and strength of global capital and credit markets and inflation have affected, and may continue to affect, the business and economic environment and ultimately the profitability of our business. Economic downturns characterized by higher unemployment, lower family income, lower corporate earnings, lower business investment and lower consumer spending have resulted, and may continue to result, in decreased demand for our products. We are unable to predict the likely duration or severity of any disruption in global capital and credit markets and the economy in general, all of which are beyond our control and may have a significant impact on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

The impairment of our trade receivable financings could adversely impact our liquidity.

SIG currently sells, and our other segments may in the future sell, a significant portion of its trade receivables through factoring programs to finance our working capital needs. As of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, 39% and 46%, respectively, of SIG's trade receivables were subject to non-recourse factoring programs. The factoring programs are an important source of liquidity, even though the SIG program is not reflected on our balance sheet.

Our access to factoring programs depends on the availability of receivables insurance, and on our credit rating and the credit ratings of our customers and insurers. We may be unable to continue to utilize factoring programs or may only be able to do so on less desirable terms if either we are unable to obtain or renew receivables insurance or our credit rating or the credit ratings of our customers or insurers are negatively impacted. An inability to utilize factoring programs would slow our conversion of trade receivables to cash and increase our working capital requirements, which could require us to use revolver availability or cash on hand or seek alternative sources of financing which may not be available or may be more expensive than our existing financing.

Table of Contents

The impairment of financial institutions may adversely affect us.

We, our customers and our suppliers have transactions and borrowing arrangements with U.S. and foreign commercial banks and other financial institutions, some of which may be exposed to ratings downgrade, bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, default or similar risks, especially in times of financial market turmoil. A ratings downgrade, bankruptcy, receivership, default or similar event involving such institutions may adversely affect the institution's performance under letters of credit, limit our access to capital, impact the ability of our suppliers to provide us with raw materials needed for our production, impact the ability of our customers to meet obligations to us or adversely affect our liquidity, future business and results of operations.

The international scope of our operations and our corporate and financing structure may expose us to potentially adverse tax consequences.

We are subject to taxation in and to the tax laws and regulations of multiple jurisdictions as a result of the international scope of our operations and our corporate and financing structure. We are also subject to intercompany pricing laws, including those relating to the flow of funds among our companies pursuant to, for example, purchase agreements, licensing agreements or other arrangements. Adverse developments in these laws or regulations, or any change in position regarding the application, administration or interpretation of these laws or regulations in any applicable jurisdiction, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the tax authorities in any applicable jurisdiction, including the United States, may disagree with the positions we have taken or intend to take regarding the tax treatment or characterization of any of our transactions, including the tax treatment or characterization of our indebtedness, including the notes, intercompany loans and guarantees. If any applicable tax authorities, including the U.S. tax authorities, were to successfully challenge the tax treatment or characterization of any of our transactions, it could result in the disallowance of deductions, the imposition of withholding taxes on internal deemed transfers or other consequences that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our aluminum hedging activities may result in significant losses and in period-to-period earnings volatility.

We regularly enter into hedging transactions to limit our exposure to raw material price risks primarily relating to aluminum purchases. For example, in the past, our hedging strategies have proven to be ineffective and as a result of changes in the fair value of outstanding aluminum hedging contracts, the Reynolds consumer products business of our Reynolds Consumer Products segment incurred an unrealized loss of \$131 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, an unrealized gain of \$102 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, an unrealized gain of \$2 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 and an unrealized loss of \$17 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 on derivative financial instruments. In October 2009, Reynolds Consumer Products terminated its previous hedging policy, which was not necessarily aligned with its production requirements. After the termination of its previous hedging policy, Reynolds Consumer Products adopted a new hedging policy. Under the new policy, Reynolds Consumer Products hedges a smaller portion of its aluminum purchases for a shorter average term than under its previous policy, which the RGHL Group believes is more appropriate for the business and is designed to reduce the impact of changing aluminum prices on the RGHL Group's results of operations. See Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Key Factors Influencing Our Financial Condition and Results of Operations Hedging Activities. If, in the future, our hedging strategies prove to be ineffective or if we fail to effectively monitor and manage our hedging activities, we could incur significant losses which could adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.

Our accounting and other management systems resources may not be adequately prepared to meet financial reporting and other requirements in the future. Our failure to achieve and maintain effective controls could adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations.

Before we acquired certain of the businesses that now comprise our segments, the financial results of such businesses were reported under U.S. GAAP. Following the acquisition of such businesses, we reported

Table of Contents

our consolidated results, which include the financial results of such acquired businesses, under IFRS. In addition, we have never been directly subject to the reporting and other requirements of the Exchange Act.

The changes in reporting required as a result of the acquisition of certain businesses that now comprise our segments, changes in reporting required as a result of the Dopaco Acquisition and the Graham Packaging Acquisition and the additional reporting obligations under the respective indentures governing the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes and the agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities have placed, and will place, significant additional demand on our management and administrative and operational resources, including our accounting resources. Any additional reporting and other requirements of the Exchange Act will place further demand on our management and administrative and operational resources, including our accounting resources. In the future, we may not be able to timely prepare and deliver the financial statements required by the Exchange Act and the indentures governing the notes and the agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. Such failure would constitute an event of default under the notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and could affect our business, financial position and results of operations.

We have had material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting in the past. If material weaknesses are detected in the future and if we fail to remediate these material weaknesses or if we fail to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

We have had material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting in the past. For example, certain of our business operations were acquired through transactions that resulted in the businesses being carved out from other companies. In the process of undertaking these carve-out acquisitions, certain accounting and internal control functions that were performed by the seller's corporate and shared services functions were not acquired or were provided by the seller on a limited basis through transitional service arrangements.

During the financial statement audits for the Reynolds consumer products business of our Reynolds Consumer Products segment and our Closures segment for the year ended December 31, 2008, our auditors identified four material weaknesses in our internal control for the Reynolds consumer products business and two material weaknesses in our internal control for Closures, in addition to other significant deficiencies in each case. During the re-issuance of their audit opinion on the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008 in connection with the Evergreen Transaction, Evergreen's auditors for such periods identified and reported a material weakness in Evergreen's internal control.

The four material weaknesses for the Reynolds consumer products business for the year ended December 31, 2008 related to inadequate account reconciliation processes, inappropriate accounting for aluminum derivatives contracts under IFRS, inadequate controls for our inventory costing and valuation and an aggregation of various control weaknesses related to international operations of the Reynolds consumer products business. The two material weaknesses for Closures for the year ended December 31, 2008 related to inappropriate accounting for certain contracts under the applicable derivatives accounting policy and the aggregation of various control weaknesses related to Closures' international operations. The material weakness for Evergreen in each of the 2007 and 2008 fiscal years related to inadequate preparation and review of Evergreen's consolidated statements of cash flows, which resulted in misstatements not being detected in a timely manner and the improper classification of certain cash flow items, including certain related party borrowings. As a consequence of the material weakness for the 2007 and 2008 fiscal periods, Evergreen restated its historical statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008.

Beginning in the second half of 2009, we initiated a number of activities aimed at addressing the material weaknesses of, and enhancing the overall control environment within, the RGHL Group, including our Closures segment and the Reynolds consumer products business of our Reynolds Consumer Products segment. Separately, Evergreen developed and executed a remediation plan for its material weakness. Based on the actions taken with respect to these

remediation plans, these material weaknesses were remediated as of December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents

If we discover material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in the future, our ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information accurately and within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and to prevent fraud, will be adversely affected, and our financial statements could prove to be unreliable. The discovery of further material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in the future could require the restatement of prior period operating results. Any of the foregoing could negatively affect the market price and trading liquidity of the notes, result in a breach of the covenants under our debt agreements, cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, subject us to regulatory investigations and penalties and generally materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Risks Related to Our Structure, the Guarantees, the Collateral and the Notes

Our substantial indebtedness could adversely affect our ability to fulfill our obligations under the notes.

We have a substantial amount of outstanding indebtedness which totaled \$18,140 million as of March 31, 2012. Refer to note 14 of the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements as of March 31, 2012, included elsewhere in this prospectus, for details of the RGHL Group's borrowings as of March 31, 2012.

Our substantial indebtedness could have significant consequences for you. For example, it could:

make it more difficult for us to generate sufficient cash to satisfy our obligations with respect to the notes and our other indebtedness;

increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and market conditions;

limit our ability to obtain additional financing necessary for our business;

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments in relation to indebtedness, reducing the amount of cash flow available for other purposes, including working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes;

require us to sell debt or equity securities or to sell some of our core assets, possibly on unfavorable terms, to meet debt payment obligations;

restrict us from making strategic acquisitions or exploiting business opportunities;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and industry;

place us at a possible competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt;

expose us to risks that are inherent in interest rate and currency fluctuations because certain of our indebtedness bears variable rates of interest and is in various currencies; and

subject us to financial and other restrictive covenants, and, if we fail to comply with these covenants and that failure is not waived or cured, could result in an event of default under our indebtedness.

Despite our substantial indebtedness we may be able to incur substantially more debt.

Despite our substantial indebtedness we may be able to incur or issue substantial additional debt in the future. Although restrictions on the incurrence of additional debt are contained in the indentures governing the notes, the

February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes, in the terms of our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and in our other financing arrangements, these restrictions are subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions. Also, these restrictions do not prevent us from incurring obligations that do not constitute indebtedness as defined in such restrictions, such as certain contingent obligations incurred in the ordinary course of business and deferred or prepaid revenues or marketing fees.

Our ability to incur indebtedness depends, in part, upon our satisfaction of certain financial covenants in the indentures governing the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes and in the terms of our Senior Secured Credit Facilities. Under the indentures governing the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the

Table of Contents

2007 Notes, we may incur additional indebtedness either by satisfying certain incurrence tests or by incurring such additional indebtedness under certain specific categories of permitted debt. Indebtedness may be incurred under the incurrence tests if the fixed charge coverage ratio is at least 2.00 to 1.00 on a pro forma basis and, (i) under the indentures that govern our senior secured notes, the liens securing first lien secured indebtedness do not exceed a 3.50 to 1.00 senior secured leverage ratio and (ii) under the indentures that govern our senior notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes, the liens securing any secured indebtedness do not exceed a 4.50 to 1.00 secured leverage ratio.

Under the credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, we may incur additional indebtedness either by satisfying certain incurrence tests or by incurring such additional indebtedness under certain specific categories of permitted debt. Incremental senior secured indebtedness under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and senior secured notes in lieu thereof are permitted to be incurred up to an aggregate principal amount of \$750 million, subject to pro forma compliance with the Senior Secured Credit Facilities financial covenants. In addition, we may incur incremental senior secured indebtedness under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and senior secured notes in an unlimited amount so long as our senior secured leverage ratio does not exceed 3.50 to 1.00 on a pro forma basis and (in the case of incremental senior secured indebtedness under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities only) we are in pro forma compliance with the Senior Secured Credit Facilities financial covenants. The incurrence of unsecured indebtedness, including the issuance of senior notes, and unsecured subordinated indebtedness is also permitted subject to pro forma compliance with the Senior Secured Credit Facilities financial covenants.

The amount of indebtedness that we can incur at any point in time will vary materially as a result of historical and pro forma changes in our earnings, cash flows and performance against agreed ratios and other results and factors.

Restrictive covenants in the notes and our other indebtedness could adversely affect our business by limiting our operating and strategic flexibility.

The respective indentures governing the notes and the February 2012 Notes contain restrictive covenants that limit our ability to, among other things:

- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock or disqualified stock, including to refinance existing indebtedness;
- pay dividends or make distributions in respect of capital stock;
- purchase or redeem capital stock;
- make certain investments or certain other restricted payments;
- create or incur liens;
- sell assets;
- agree to limitations on the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to make distributions;
- enter into transactions with affiliates; and
- effect a consolidation, amalgamation or merger.

These restrictive covenants could have an adverse effect on our business by limiting our ability to take advantage of financing, mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures or other corporate opportunities. In addition, the Senior Secured Credit Facilities contain, and our future indebtedness may contain, other and more restrictive covenants and also prohibit us from prepaying certain of our other indebtedness, including the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes, prior to discharge of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities or such future indebtedness. The senior secured notes and the 2007 UK Intercreditor Agreement also contain restrictions on our ability to prepay the 2007 Notes prior to the redemption of the senior secured notes and, in the case of the 2007 UK Intercreditor Agreement, the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. The Senior Secured Credit Facilities require us to maintain leverage ratios and interest coverage ratios. Our future indebtedness

Table of Contents

may contain similar or other financial ratios set at levels determined by us and our future lenders. The ability to meet those financial ratios could be affected by a deterioration in our operating results, as well as by events beyond our control, including increases in raw material prices and unfavorable economic conditions, and we cannot assure you that those ratios will be met. It may be necessary to obtain waivers or amendments with respect to covenants under the indentures governing the notes, the terms of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities or our future indebtedness from time to time, but we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain such waivers or amendments. A breach of any of these covenants, ratios or restrictions could result in an event of default under the indentures governing the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes, the terms of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities or our future indebtedness and any of our other indebtedness or result in cross-defaults under certain of our indebtedness. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under the indentures governing the notes, the terms of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities or such other indebtedness, the lenders could terminate their commitment to lend and elect to declare all amounts outstanding under such indebtedness, together with accrued interest, to be immediately due and payable. If the lenders accelerate the payment of that indebtedness or foreclose on the assets securing that indebtedness, including the collateral, we cannot assure you that our assets would be sufficient to repay in full that indebtedness and our other indebtedness then outstanding, including the notes.

Our ability to generate the significant amount of cash needed to pay interest and principal on the notes and service our other debt and the ability to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness or obtain additional financing depends on many factors beyond our control.

Our ability to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to make scheduled payments on, or to refinance obligations under, our debt will depend on our financial and operating performance, which, in turn, will be subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to financial and business-related factors, many of which may be beyond our control. See **Risks Related to Our Business** above.

As of March 31, 2012, we had \$18,140 million of outstanding indebtedness and our annual cash interest obligations on our Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the notes, and our other indebtedness are expected to be \$1,450 million. If our cash flow and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce working capital levels, reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets, seek to obtain additional equity capital or restructure all or a portion of our debt. In the future, our cash flow and capital resources may not be sufficient to allow us to make payments of principal and interest on our debt. Any alternative measures we may take may not be successful or be on commercially reasonable terms and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations, including the payment of interest or principal in respect of the notes. In addition, we may want or need to refinance some or all of our indebtedness prior to maturity. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness or obtain additional financing, particularly because of our anticipated high levels of debt, prevailing market conditions and the debt incurrence restrictions imposed by the agreements governing our debt. In the absence of sufficient cash flow and capital resources, we could face substantial liquidity problems and may be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations. The indentures governing the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes, the terms of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the agreements governing our other debt restrict, and our future indebtedness is likely to restrict, both our ability to dispose of assets and the use of proceeds from any such disposition. We cannot assure you that we will be able to consummate any asset sales, or if we do, what the timing of the sales will be or whether the proceeds that we realize will be adequate to meet our debt service obligations when due or that we will be contractually permitted to apply such proceeds for that purpose. Our inability to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy our debt obligations, or to implement any of these alternative measures, would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents

Mr. Graeme Hart, our strategic owner, controls us through a number of holding companies, including Packaging Holdings Limited, and may have conflicts of interest with the holders of our debt or us in the future.

Mr. Graeme Hart indirectly owns through Packaging Holdings Limited all of our common stock and the actions he is able to undertake as our sole ultimate shareholder may differ from or adversely affect the interests of our debt holders. Because Mr. Hart ultimately controls our voting shares and those of all of our subsidiaries, he has and will continue to have the power, among other things, to affect our legal and capital structure and our day-to-day operations, as well as to elect our directors and those of our subsidiaries, to change our management and to approve any other changes to our operations. Additionally, Mr. Hart is in the business of making investments in companies and may from time to time acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete, directly or indirectly, with us. Mr. Hart may also pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. Finally, because none of our securities are listed on a securities exchange in the U.S., we are not subject to certain of the corporate governance requirements of a U.S. securities exchange, including any requirement to have any independent directors.

An increase in interest rates would increase the cost of servicing our debt and could reduce our profitability.

A significant portion of our outstanding debt, including the indebtedness we have incurred under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and, potentially, our future indebtedness, bears interest at variable rates. As of March 31, 2012, net of hedging instruments, we had \$4,610 million of variable rate debt outstanding. As a result, an increase in interest rates, whether because of an increase in market interest rates or an increase in our cost of borrowing, would increase the cost of servicing this debt and could materially reduce our profitability and adversely affect our ability to meet our obligations under the notes. The impact on us of such an increase would be more significant than it would be on some other companies because of our substantial debt.

The notes are joint and several obligations of a Luxembourg-based société anonyme (limited liability company), a United States-based corporation and a United States-based limited liability company, each having no independent operations or subsidiaries, and as a result, the Issuers' ability to service the notes is dependent on cash flow generated by members of the RGHL Group and their ability and willingness to make distributions to the Issuers.

US Issuer is a finance company with no operations of its own, and it has no material assets. US Co-Issuer is a finance company with no operations of its own, and its only material assets are certain intercompany proceeds loans to which it is a party. Lux Issuer is a finance company with no operations of its own, and its only material assets are certain intercompany proceeds loans to which it is a party. As a result of the foregoing, the Issuers' cash flows and their ability to service their indebtedness, including their ability to pay the interest and principal amount in respect of the notes when due, depend on the performance of the RGHL Group and the ability of members of the RGHL Group to provide funds to the Issuers.

Accordingly, repayment of the Issuers' indebtedness, including the notes, depends on the generation of cash flow by the RGHL Group, and (if they are not guarantors of the notes) the ability of RGHL Group members to make such cash available to the Issuers whether by dividend, debt repayment, investment, loan, advance or otherwise. Unless they are guarantors of the notes, members of the RGHL Group do not have any obligation to pay amounts due on such notes or to make funds available for that purpose. Our subsidiaries may not be able to make payments to each Issuer to enable it to make payments in respect of its indebtedness, including the notes. Each subsidiary is a distinct legal entity and, under certain circumstances, legal and contractual restrictions may limit the Issuers' ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries. While the indentures governing the notes will limit the ability of our subsidiaries to incur consensual restrictions on their ability to pay dividends or make other intercompany payments to the Issuers, these limitations are subject to certain qualifications and exceptions. In the event that the Issuers do not receive payments from our subsidiaries, they may be unable to make required principal and interest payments on their indebtedness, including the

notes.

Table of Contents

In addition, any payment of interest, dividends, distributions, debt repayments, investments, loans or advances by our subsidiaries to the Issuers could be subject to restrictions on such payments under applicable local law, monetary transfer restrictions, withholding taxes and foreign currency exchange regulations in the jurisdictions in which the subsidiaries operate or under arrangements with local partners.

The issuer of the 2007 Notes is a finance subsidiary that has no revenue generating operations and depends on payments received under proceeds loans to make payments on the 2007 Notes.

The issuer of the 2007 Notes is a finance subsidiary that was formed in connection with the offering of the 2007 Notes. The issuer of the 2007 Notes is not permitted to engage in any activities other than the issuance of the 2007 Notes, shares, any additional notes and any other permitted debt and activities that are incidental to or necessary or convenient to the foregoing. The issuer of the 2007 Notes has no subsidiaries and its only material asset and potential source of income is its right to receive payments under its loans to BP I of the proceeds of the 2007 Notes (the 2007 Proceeds Loans). The ability of the issuer of the 2007 Notes to make payments on the 2007 Notes is therefore dependent on the payments received under the 2007 Proceeds Loans and other funds that may be received from BP I and its subsidiaries. However, there is no obligation on the part of BP I and its subsidiaries to provide funds to the issuer of the 2007 Notes other than the guarantees mentioned below and the 2007 Proceeds Loans. If payments on the 2007 Proceeds Loans are not made by BP I, for whatever reason, the issuer of the 2007 Notes may not have funds available to it that would permit it to make payments on the 2007 Notes. In such circumstances, the holders of the 2007 Notes would have to rely upon claims for payment under the guarantees and recovery, if any, under the pledges of the 2007 Proceeds Loans (which are not first ranking), which claims and recoveries would be subject to a number of significant risks, including those described below.

BP I, the borrower under the 2007 Proceeds Loans, is an intermediate holding company that is an indirect parent company of our operating subsidiaries. BP I has no material assets other than shares of its subsidiaries and certain intercompany loans, payables and receivables. As a consequence of the foregoing, BP I s ability to make payments under the 2007 Proceeds Loans and, in turn, the issuer of the 2007 Notes ability to make payments on the 2007 Notes, will be substantially dependent upon dividends, loans and other intercompany payments from BP I s subsidiaries. BP I s subsidiaries may not be able to generate sufficient cash to make such payments or have adequate distributable reserves to distribute funds to BP I to enable it to make payments on the 2007 Proceeds Loans. Furthermore, the ability of BP I s subsidiaries to distribute earnings to BP I by way of dividends, distributions, interest returns on investments, including repayment of loans and other payments, is subject to various restrictions arising under applicable corporate law (which, for example, limit the amount that may be paid as a dividend out of the retained profit of the relevant entity) and contained in the debt instruments of such subsidiaries, including restrictions imposed by the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the notes and other existing indebtedness. Future indebtedness of BP I s subsidiaries will also likely limit the ability to make such payments.

The receivables under the 2007 Proceeds Loans are pledged to secure indebtedness under and in connection with the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the senior secured notes on a basis that ranks ahead of the security over such receivables that was granted for the benefits of the holders of the 2007 Notes. In addition, receivables under the 2007 Proceeds Loans are pledged to secure the indebtedness under the 2007 Senior Notes on a basis that ranks ahead of the security over such receivables that was granted for the benefit of the holders of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes.

The 2007 Proceeds Loans are also subject to subordination provisions similar to those applicable to the senior subordinated guarantees of the 2007 Senior Notes and the subordinated guarantees of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes, including payment blockage, standstill on enforcement and turnover provisions in favor of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the senior secured notes.

Table of Contents

A failure to comply with the debt covenants in the agreements governing our indebtedness could lead to an acceleration of our debt and possibly bankruptcy.

The Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the notes, the February 2012 Notes, the 2007 Notes and our other indebtedness require us, and our future indebtedness is also likely to require us, to meet certain covenants. A default under any of our debt instruments could result in the accelerated repayment of our debt and possibly bankruptcy. This will negatively impact our ability to fulfill our obligations on the notes and you will not recover your investment in the notes.

The RGHL Group is required to comply with covenants under its various debt agreements, which may be subject to multiple interpretations.

The RGHL Group is subject to covenants under its various debt agreements, such as the indentures governing the notes, the February 2012 Notes, the 2007 Notes and the credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. These covenants may be subject to multiple interpretations, and, from time to time, parties to our debt agreements may disagree with our interpretation of these covenants. Disagreements with respect to the interpretation of these covenants may result in allegations of non-compliance which could result in a default or event of default under our indebtedness, either of which could materially adversely affect our financial condition.

If we default on our obligations to pay our other indebtedness, we may not be able to make payments on the notes.

Any default under the agreements governing our indebtedness that is not cured or waived, as applicable, by the required lenders or noteholders thereunder, and the remedies sought by the holders of such indebtedness, could prevent us from making payments of principal, premium, if any, or interest on the notes and could substantially decrease the market value of the notes. In the event of any such default, the holders of such indebtedness could elect to declare all outstanding amounts thereunder to be due and payable, together with accrued and unpaid interest, and this may also cause a cross default in our other indebtedness. If our operating performance declines, and we breach our covenants under the agreements governing such indebtedness, we may need to seek waivers from the noteholders and the lenders under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, or holders of our other indebtedness to avoid being in default. We may not be able to obtain a waiver from the required number of lenders or noteholders. If this occurs, we would be in default under such indebtedness, the lenders or noteholders could exercise their rights as described above, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

We may be unable to raise the funds necessary to finance the change of control repurchase offers required by the respective indentures governing the notes and similar requirements in the agreements governing our other indebtedness.

If a specified change of control occurs in relation to us, the Issuers and the issuer of the 2007 Notes would be required to make an offer to purchase all of the outstanding notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase. The occurrence of a change of control under the notes would require that the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, and may require that any of our future indebtedness, be immediately repaid or that we make an offer to repurchase it, possibly at a premium or subject to penalties. The Issuers and the issuer of the 2007 Notes may be dependent on RGHL and its subsidiaries for the funds necessary to cure the events of default, or fund any mandatory prepayment or redemption caused by such change of control event. RGHL and its subsidiaries may not have sufficient financial resources to purchase all of the notes that are tendered upon a change of control offer or to redeem such notes. A failure by the Issuers and the issuer of the 2007 Notes to purchase the notes after a change of control in accordance with the terms of the indentures requiring such purchases would result in a default under the agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the indentures governing the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes and may result in a default under any future

indebtedness.

Table of Contents

The occurrence of a change of control may not be under our control and may occur at any time. For example, Packaging Finance Limited, the direct parent of RGHL, has pledged 100% of its shares in RGHL to certain lenders in connection with a financing arrangement. Consequently, it is possible that such lenders may enforce the pledge against Packaging Finance Limited and foreclose on the RGHL shares for reasons outside of our control. Such foreclosure may result in a change of control under the terms of the indentures governing the notes. In the event of a change of control, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient assets to satisfy all of our obligations under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the notes, the 2007 Notes, the February 2012 Notes, any future indebtedness and any other debt requiring repayment upon such event.

The terms of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities limit, and our future indebtedness may limit, our right to purchase or redeem certain indebtedness. In addition, the senior secured notes contain restrictions on our ability to repay the 2007 Notes. In the event any purchase or redemption is prohibited, we may seek to obtain waivers from the required lenders under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities or our future lenders to permit the required repurchase or redemption, but the required lenders do not have, and our future lenders are unlikely to have, any obligation to grant, and may refuse to grant, such a waiver.

Each series of our notes, the February 2012 Notes, the 2007 Notes, the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the Pactiv Notes will mature in close proximity to each other, which may limit our ability to repay all amounts owing on the notes at maturity or borrow or otherwise raise the amounts necessary to repay such amounts.

The February 2012 Notes and the August 2011 Notes will mature on August 15, 2019, the February 2011 Notes will mature on February 15, 2021, the October 2010 Notes will mature on April 15, 2019, the May 2010 Notes will mature on May 15, 2018, the term loans under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities will mature on February 9, 2018, Pactiv's 6.40% notes due 2018, or the Pactiv 2018 Notes, will mature on January 15, 2018, Pactiv's 8.125% Debentures due 2017 will mature on June 15, 2017, the 2009 Notes will mature on October 15, 2016, the 2007 Senior Notes will mature on December 15, 2016, the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes will mature on June 15, 2017 and the revolving facilities under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities will mature on November 5, 2014. As a result, we may not have sufficient cash to repay all amounts owing on the notes, the February 2012 Notes, the 2007 Notes or the Pactiv Notes at maturity. Given that each series of our notes, the February 2012 Notes, the 2007 Notes, the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the Pactiv Notes will mature in close proximity to each other, there can be no assurance that we will have the ability to borrow or otherwise raise the amounts necessary to repay such amounts, and the prior maturity of such other indebtedness may make it difficult to refinance the notes and our other indebtedness.

Not all of our subsidiaries guarantee the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes, and the notes, the February 2012 Notes, the 2007 Notes and the related guarantees will be structurally subordinated to all of the claims of creditors of those non-guarantor subsidiaries.

The notes are guaranteed by RGHL, BP I, and, subject to certain conditions and exceptions, certain subsidiaries of BP I that are borrowers under or guarantee or are expected to guarantee the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, as well as, in the case of the 2007 Notes, the Issuers. The issuer of the 2007 Notes does not guarantee the notes or the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. In the future, other subsidiaries will be required to guarantee the notes only under certain limited circumstances. See Description of the 2009 Notes Certain Covenants Future Note Guarantors, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants Future Senior Secured Note Guarantors, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants Future Senior Secured Note Guarantors, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Certain Covenants Future Senior Secured Note Guarantors, Description of the May 2010 Notes Certain Covenants Future Note Guarantors, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Certain Covenants Future Senior Note Guarantors, Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes Certain Covenants Future Senior Note Guarantors and Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes Certain Covenants Future Senior Note Guarantors. The indentures governing the notes do not limit the transfer of assets to, or the making of

investments in, any of our restricted subsidiaries, including our non-guarantor subsidiaries.

Table of Contents

In addition, although Graham Holdings and certain of its subsidiaries have guaranteed the notes, not every subsidiary of Graham Holdings, including all such subsidiaries organized outside the United States, will provide a guarantee.

In the event that any non-guarantor subsidiary becomes insolvent, is liquidated, reorganized or dissolved, or is otherwise wound up other than as part of a solvent transaction, the assets of such non-guarantor subsidiary will be used first to satisfy the claims of its creditors, including its trade creditors, banks and other lenders. Only the residual equity value will be available to the Issuers, the issuer of the 2007 Notes and any other guarantor, and only to the extent the Issuers or any guarantor are parent companies of such non-guarantor subsidiary. Consequently, the notes and each guarantee of the notes will be structurally subordinated to claims of creditors of non-guarantor subsidiaries. The indentures governing the notes permit our subsidiaries, including our non-guarantor subsidiaries, to incur additional debt (subject to certain conditions and limitations with respect to restricted subsidiaries) and do not limit their ability to incur trade payables and similar liabilities.

Fraudulent conveyance laws and other similar limitations may adversely affect the validity and enforceability of the notes, the guarantees and, as applicable, the related security.

The notes, the February 2012 Notes, the 2007 Notes, the related guarantees and any security securing the senior secured notes or the related guarantees may be subject to claims that they should be limited or voided in favor of our existing and future creditors under applicable law, including laws in Australia, Austria, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, Thailand, England and Wales and the United States. In addition, the enforcement of the notes and the guarantees and the amount that can be recovered under a security interest in respect of any asset is limited to the extent of the amount which can be guaranteed by a particular guarantor, security provider, the Issuers or the issuer of the 2007 Notes without rendering the applicable guarantee or security voidable or otherwise ineffective under applicable law. Moreover, the enforcement of the notes, guarantees or security against any Issuer, the issuer of the 2007 Notes, a relevant guarantor or a security provider will be subject to certain defenses available to the Issuers, the issuer of the 2007 Notes, guarantors or security providers generally under (i) the laws of New York, which govern the notes and the guarantees, (ii) the laws governing the relevant security document, and (iii) laws applicable to companies and other corporate entities in the jurisdiction in which the relevant Issuer, the issuer of the 2007 Notes or guarantor or, if applicable, security provider is organized. These laws and defenses include those that relate to fraudulent conveyance or transfer, fraudulent or voidable preference, financial assistance, corporate purpose or benefit, preservation of share capital, thin capitalization, unlawful dividend and defenses affecting the rights of creditors or other stakeholders generally. See [Certain Insolvency and Other Local Law Considerations](#) for additional information.

Although laws differ significantly among jurisdictions, in general, under fraudulent conveyance and similar laws, a court could subordinate or void any note obligation, guarantee or security obligation if it found that at the time any Issuer, the issuer of the 2007 Notes, guarantor or security provider, as applicable, issued the notes or incurred obligations under a guarantee or any security, such Issuer, the issuer of the 2007 Notes, guarantor or security provider did so with the intent of preferring, hindering, delaying or defrauding current or future creditors, or received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for issuing the notes, incurring the guarantee or providing the security, as applicable, and:

was insolvent or was rendered insolvent by reason of the incurrence of the indebtedness constituting the notes or the guarantee or providing the security, as applicable;

was engaged, or about to engage, in a business or transaction for which its assets constituted unreasonably small capital;

intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay as such debts matured;

was a defendant in an action for money damages, or had a judgment for money damages docketed against it if, in either case, after final judgment the judgment is unsatisfied; or

Table of Contents

in the case of a guarantee or security, the guarantee or security was not in the best interests or for the benefit of the guarantor or security provider.

The measure of insolvency for purposes of the foregoing considerations will vary depending upon the law of the jurisdiction that is being applied in the relevant legal proceeding. Generally, however, an issuer, a guarantor or a security provider could be considered insolvent if:

it has failed to pay an amount that is due and in relation to which the creditor has served a written demand;

it has failed to pay its liabilities generally as they become due;

the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, is greater than its assets, at a fair valuation; or

the present fair saleable value of its assets is less than the amount required to pay the probable liability on its total existing debts and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature.

We cannot give you any assurance as to what standards a court would use to determine whether the issuer of the 2007 Notes or any Issuer, guarantor or security provider was solvent at the relevant time, or whether, notwithstanding the standard used, the notes or the applicable guarantee or security would not be avoided on other grounds, including those described above.

A company's guarantee of the notes could be subject to the claim that, since the guarantor incurred its guarantee for the benefit of its affiliates (the issuers of the notes), and only indirectly for the benefit of the guarantor, its obligations under its guarantee were incurred for less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration. If a court held that the guarantee should be avoided as a fraudulent conveyance, the court could avoid, or hold unenforceable, the guarantee, which would mean that noteholders would not receive any payments under such guarantee, and the court could direct holders of the notes to return any amounts that they had already received from the applicable guarantor.

Each guarantee of the notes will contain a provision, referred to as the savings clause, intended to limit the guarantor's liability to the maximum amount that it could incur without causing its guarantee to be a fraudulent transfer. However, this provision may automatically reduce the guarantor's obligations to an amount that effectively makes the guarantee worthless and, in any case, this provision may not be effective to protect a guarantee from being avoided under fraudulent transfer laws. For example, in 2009, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in the Southern District of Florida in *Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of TOUSA, Inc. v. Citicorp N. Am., Inc.* found a savings clause provision in that case to be ineffective and held these guarantees to be fraudulent transfers and voided them in their entirety.

Laws similar to those described above may also apply to any future guarantee or security granted by one of our subsidiaries. For information about certain insolvency and other local law considerations of different jurisdictions that we or our subsidiaries are subject to, see *Certain Insolvency and Other Local Law Considerations*.

Insolvency laws could limit your ability to enforce your rights under the notes, the February 2012 Notes, the 2007 Notes, the guarantees and, in the case of the senior secured notes, the security.

Any insolvency proceedings with regard to any Issuer, the issuer of the 2007 Notes, a guarantor or, if applicable, a security provider would most likely be based on and governed by the insolvency laws of the jurisdiction under which the relevant entity is organized. As a result, in the event of insolvency with regard to any of these entities, the claims of holders of the notes against any Issuer, a guarantor or a security provider may be subject to the insolvency laws of its jurisdiction of organization. The provisions of such insolvency laws differ substantially from each other, including

with respect to rights of creditors, priority of claims and procedure and may contain provisions that are unfavorable to holders of notes. In addition, there can be no assurance as to how the insolvency laws of these jurisdictions will be applied in cross-border insolvency proceedings. See Certain Insolvency and Other Local Law Considerations.

Table of Contents

As a general matter, under insolvency law, any Issuer's, the issuer of the 2007 Notes, any guarantor's or any security provider's liabilities in respect of the notes and the guarantees and, if applicable, security, may, in the event of insolvency or similar proceedings, rank junior to certain of such Issuer's, the issuer of the 2007 Notes or guarantor's or any security provider's debts that are entitled to priority under the laws of such jurisdiction. Debts entitled to priority may include (i) amounts owed in respect of employee pension schemes, (ii) certain amounts owed to employees, (iii) amounts owed to governmental agencies, including tax authorities, and (iv) expenses of an insolvency practitioner. In addition, in some jurisdictions, an examiner or administrator or similar party may be legally required to consider the interest of third parties (including, for example, employees) or the best interests of the relevant company in connection with the proceedings. In certain cases, the ability of a holder to collect interest accruing on the notes in respect of any period after the commencement of liquidation proceedings and a holder's rights in respect of the guarantees may be limited.

Enforcing your rights as a holder of the notes or under the guarantees, or with respect to the senior secured notes, the security, across multiple jurisdictions may be difficult.

The notes and the February 2012 Notes are joint and several obligations of the Issuers. The 2007 Notes were offered by an entity organized under the laws of Luxembourg. The notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes are guaranteed by certain of our subsidiaries which are organized under the laws of Australia, Austria, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, Thailand, England and Wales and the United States. The Issuers, the issuer of the 2007 Notes, BP I and certain of its subsidiaries have also granted security over certain of their assets to secure the obligations of the Issuers and the issuer of the 2007 Notes (as applicable) under the senior secured notes, the 2007 Notes and the related guarantees. In the event of bankruptcy, insolvency or a similar event, proceedings could be initiated in any of these jurisdictions or in the jurisdiction of organization of a future guarantor. The rights of holders under the notes, the guarantees and the security granted in respect of the senior secured notes will be subject to the laws of several jurisdictions and holders of the senior secured notes and the 2007 Notes may not be able to enforce effectively their rights in multiple bankruptcy, insolvency and other similar proceedings. Moreover, such multi-jurisdictional proceedings are typically complex and costly for creditors and often result in substantial uncertainty and delay in the enforcement of creditors' rights. See Certain Insolvency and Other Local Law Considerations.

In addition, the bankruptcy, insolvency, foreign exchange, administration and other laws of the various jurisdictions in which the Issuers, the issuer of the 2007 Notes, guarantors and security providers are located may be materially different from or in conflict with one another and those of the United States, including in respect of creditors' rights, priority of creditors, the ability to obtain post-petition interest and the duration of the insolvency proceeding. The consequences of the multiple jurisdictions involved in the transaction could trigger disputes over which jurisdiction's law should apply and choice of law disputes which could adversely affect the ability of noteholders to enforce their rights and to collect payment in full under the notes, the guarantees and any security. See Certain Insolvency and Other Local Law Considerations.

The beneficial owners of the senior secured notes are not party to any of the security documents. Therefore, in certain jurisdictions, such as Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary and the Netherlands, there are risks regarding the enforceability of the security interests granted by an Issuer or guarantor in favor of the noteholders. In order to mitigate this risk the collateral agents have entered or will enter, as applicable, into a parallel debt undertaking pursuant to which the collateral agents hold the secured claims in an amount equal to the principal amount of the senior secured notes plus certain other amounts for the benefit of the trustee and the holders of the senior secured notes. Accordingly, the rights of the holders of senior secured notes are not directly secured by the pledges of the collateral but through this parallel claim. The parallel claim is acknowledged by the applicable issuer or guarantor by way of a parallel debt undertaking to the relevant collateral agent. The parallel debt undertaking secures the senior

secured notes and the relevant guarantees and the collateral secures claims under the parallel debt undertaking. There is uncertainty as to the enforceability of this procedure in many jurisdictions, including Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary and the Netherlands. For example, this procedure has not yet been tested under German, Austrian, Swiss, Hungarian or Dutch law, and we cannot assure you that it will eliminate or mitigate the risk of unenforceability posed by

Table of Contents

German, Austrian, Swiss, Hungarian, or Dutch law or the law of any other jurisdiction where parallel debt is used. See Enforcement of Civil Liabilities and Certain Insolvency and Other Local Law Considerations.

You may be unable to enforce judgments obtained in the United States and foreign courts against us, certain of the guarantors or our or their respective directors and executive officers.

Many of our directors and executive officers and most of the guarantors as well as the Lux Issuer and the issuer of the 2007 Notes are, and will continue to be, non-residents of the United States, and most of the assets of these companies are located outside of the United States. As a consequence, you may not be able to effect service of process on the Lux Issuer, the issuer of the 2007 Notes and guarantors located outside the United States or the non-United States resident directors and officers in the United States or to enforce judgments of United States courts in any civil liabilities proceedings under the United States federal securities laws. Moreover, any judgment obtained in the United States against the non-resident directors, the executive officers, the Lux Issuer, the issuer of the 2007 Notes or the guarantors, including judgments with respect to the payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the notes, may not be collectible in the United States. There is also uncertainty about the enforceability in the courts of certain jurisdictions, including judgments obtained in the United States against certain of the guarantors, whether or not predicated upon the federal securities laws of the United States. See Enforcement of Civil Liabilities.

In particular, Lux Issuer and the issuer of the 2007 Notes are public limited liability companies (société anonyme) organized under the laws of Luxembourg. Certain of their officers and directors may be residents of various jurisdictions outside the United States. All or a substantial portion of their assets may be located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons or to enforce judgments obtained against such persons in United States courts and predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws.

In addition, since the United States and Luxembourg are not currently party to a treaty with respect to the mutual recognition and enforcement of civil judgments, a judgment obtained against a Luxembourg company in the United States courts in a dispute with respect to which the parties have validly agreed that such courts are to have jurisdiction, will not be directly enforced by the courts in Luxembourg. In order to obtain a judgment which is enforceable in Luxembourg, the claim must be re-litigated before a competent court of Luxembourg. The relevant Luxembourg court will have discretion to attach such weight to a judgment of the courts of the United States as it deems appropriate based on Luxembourg case law. The courts of Luxembourg may recognize the binding effect of a final, conclusive and enforceable money judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction in the United States provided that certain conditions as set forth in Article 678 *et seq.* of the Luxembourg New Code of Civil Procedure are satisfied. As a result, even if a favorable judgment is obtained against the Lux Issuer or the issuer of the 2007 Notes in the United States, such judgment might not be enforced by the courts in Luxembourg and may need to be re-litigated in Luxembourg. See Enforcement of Civil Liabilities Luxembourg.

The calculation of EBITDA pursuant to the indentures governing the notes permits certain estimates and assumptions that may differ materially from actual results, and the estimated savings expected from our cost saving plans may not be achieved.

Although all of the combined and stand-alone EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA presentations included in this prospectus are derived from our or our acquired companies' financial statements, pro forma or historical, as the case may be, the various combined and stand-alone calculations of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA presented in this prospectus permit certain estimates and assumptions that may differ materially from actual results. Although we believe these estimates and assumptions are reasonable, investors should not place undue reliance upon any of these calculations given how they are calculated and the possibility that the underlying estimates and assumptions ultimately may not reflect actual results.

Potential investors should regard the assumptions with considerable caution and are urged to evaluate the potential for our results to deviate from the assumptions set out in Summary Summary Historical and Pro

Table of Contents

Forma Combined Financial Information and the implications of deviations in different assumptions on other assumptions and on our income and cash flows.

We have not presented individual financial statements or summary financial data for the guarantors of the notes (other than RGHL and BP I), the Issuers, the issuer of the 2007 Notes or other members of the RGHL Group and are not required to do so in the future under the indentures governing the notes.

We have not presented individual financial statements or summary financial data for the guarantors of the notes (other than RGHL and BP I), the Issuers, the issuer of the 2007 Notes or other members of the RGHL Group in this prospectus and may not be required to do so in the future under the indentures governing the notes. The absence of financial statements for the Issuers, the issuer of the 2007 Notes and the guarantors (other than RGHL and BP I) may make it difficult for holders of the notes to assess the financial condition or results of the Issuers and the guarantors or their compliance with the covenants in the indentures governing the notes.

Non-U.S. subsidiaries of our U.S. subsidiaries have not and will not guarantee the notes, the February 2012 Notes or the 2007 Notes and the senior secured notes have only been secured by a limited pledge of certain of such foreign subsidiaries' capital stock, with no pledge of the assets of any non-U.S. subsidiaries of our U.S. subsidiaries.

Non-U.S. subsidiaries of our U.S. subsidiaries have not and will not guarantee the notes, the February 2012 Notes or the 2007 Notes, and the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes are and will be structurally subordinated to all claims of creditors, including trade creditors, of such non-U.S. subsidiaries.

In addition, with respect to the senior secured notes, the pledge of the securities of any first tier non-U.S. subsidiaries of our U.S. subsidiaries will be limited to 100% of their non-voting capital stock and 65% of their voting capital stock. There will be no pledge of the capital stock of non-U.S. subsidiaries of our U.S. subsidiaries other than first-tier non-U.S. subsidiaries. The senior secured notes have not and will not be secured by a pledge of the assets of any non-U.S. subsidiary of our U.S. subsidiaries. Accordingly, the senior secured notes are and will be effectively subordinated to such non-U.S. subsidiaries' secured liabilities and obligations to the extent of the value of any assets that secure such liabilities and obligations.

We are not required to reorganize our corporate structure such that any non-U.S. subsidiaries of our U.S. subsidiaries will provide a guarantee or a pledge of their assets or such that a pledge of 100% of their voting capital stock can be granted.

Certain jurisdictions may impose withholding taxes on payments under the notes, guarantees or security documents or impose foreign exchange restrictions which may alter or reduce the amount recoverable by noteholders.

Payments made under the notes, guarantees or security granted by guarantors, security providers and the Issuers in certain jurisdictions may be subject to withholding tax, the amount of which will vary depending on the residency of the recipient, the availability of double-tax treaty relief and your legal relationship with the relevant guarantor, Issuer or security provider. In certain circumstances holders may be entitled to receive additional amounts in respect of such withholding tax, other than withholding tax imposed or levied by or on behalf of the United States or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having power to tax. See Description of the 2009 Notes Withholding Taxes, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Withholding Taxes, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Withholding Taxes, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Withholding Taxes, Description of the May 2010 Notes Withholding Taxes, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Withholding Taxes, Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes Withholding Taxes and Description of the

August 2011 Senior Notes Withholding Taxes. In addition, government or central bank approvals may be required in order for a guarantor, the Issuer or a security provider organized under the laws of certain jurisdictions, such as Thailand, to remit payments outside that jurisdiction under its guarantee or security.

Table of Contents

In addition, foreign exchange controls applicable in certain jurisdictions may limit the amount of local currency that can be converted into other currencies, including dollars, upon enforcement of a guarantee or security interest.

You may face currency exchange risks by investing in the notes.

If you measure your investment returns in a currency other than the currency in which the notes, the February 2012 Notes or the 2007 Notes are denominated (dollars or euros, as the case may be), investment in such notes entails foreign currency exchange-related risks due to, among other factors, possible significant changes in the value of the dollar or the euro, as applicable, relative to the currency you use to measure your investment returns, caused by economic, political and other factors which affect exchange rates and over which we have no control. Depreciation of the dollar or the euro, as applicable, against the currency in which you measure your investment returns would cause a decrease in the effective yield of the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes below their stated coupon rates and could result in a loss to you when the return on the notes is translated into the currency in which you measure your investment returns. There may be tax consequences for you as a result of any foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from your investment in the notes. You should consult your tax advisor concerning the tax consequences to you of acquiring, holding and disposing of the notes.

Our access to capital markets, our ability to enter into new financing arrangements and our business operations could be significantly impaired if our credit ratings are downgraded.

Downgrades in our credit ratings could adversely affect our ability to access the capital markets and/or lead to increased borrowing costs in the future, although the interest rates on our current indebtedness would not be affected. Some rating agencies that provide corporate ratings on us or provide ratings on our debt may downgrade their corporate or debt ratings with respect to us. In addition, perceptions of us by investors, producers, other businesses and consumers could also be significantly impaired.

Because each guarantor's or security provider's liability under its guarantee or security may be reduced to zero, avoided or released under certain circumstances, you may not receive any payments from some or all of the guarantors or security providers.

The notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes have the benefit of the guarantees of and, with respect to the senior secured notes, security from RGHL, BP I and certain of its subsidiaries, including the Issuers. In addition, the 2007 Notes have the benefit of security from RGHL and the issuer of the 2007 Notes. However, the guarantees and, with respect to the senior secured notes, the security, are limited to the maximum amount that the guarantors or the security providers are permitted to guarantee and secure under applicable law. As a result, a guarantor's or, with respect to the senior secured notes, a security provider's liability under a guarantee or a grant of security could be reduced to zero depending on the amount of other obligations of such entity. Further, under certain circumstances, a court under applicable fraudulent conveyance and transfer statutes or other applicable laws could void the obligations under a guarantee or, with respect to the senior secured notes and the 2007 Notes, in respect of security, or subordinate the guarantee or security to other obligations of the guarantor or security provider. See Fraudulent conveyance laws and other similar limitations may adversely affect the validity and enforceability of the notes, the guarantees and, as applicable, the related security. In addition, you will lose the benefit of a particular guarantee and security if it is released under certain circumstances described under Description of the 2009 Notes Note Guarantees, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Senior Secured Note Guarantees, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Senior Secured Note Guarantees, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Senior Secured Note Guarantees, Description of the May 2010 Notes Note Guarantees, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Senior Note Guarantees, Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes Senior Note Guarantees and Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes Senior Note Guarantees.

As a result, an entity's liability under its guarantee or, with respect to the senior secured notes, its security, could be materially reduced or eliminated depending upon the amounts of its other obligations and

Table of Contents

upon applicable laws. In particular, in certain jurisdictions, a guarantee or security interest granted by a company that is not in the company's corporate interests or where the burden of that guarantee or security exceeds the benefit to the company may not be valid and enforceable. It is possible that a creditor of an entity or the insolvency administrator in the case of an insolvency of an entity may contest the validity and enforceability of the guarantee or security and that the applicable court may determine that the guarantee or security should be limited or voided. In the event that any guarantees or security are deemed invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, or to the extent that agreed limitations on the guarantee or secured obligation apply, the notes would rank *pari passu* with, or be effectively subordinated to, all liabilities of the applicable guarantor, including trade payables of such guarantor.

Relevant local insolvency laws may not be as favorable to you as U.S. bankruptcy laws and may preclude holders of the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes from recovering payments due.

Certain members of the RGHL Group that are either an issuer or guarantors or, with respect to the senior secured notes, security providers (subject to certain exceptions) are organized under the laws of Australia, Austria, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, Thailand or England and Wales. The procedural and substantive provisions of the insolvency laws of these countries may not be as favorable to creditors as the provisions of U.S. law.

See *Certain Insolvency and Other Local Law Considerations* for a description of the insolvency laws in Australia, Austria, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Germany, Guernsey, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, Thailand and England and Wales that could limit the enforceability of the guarantees or, with respect to the senior secured notes, the security.

In the event that any one or more of the Issuers, the issuer of the 2007 Notes, the guarantors, security providers, any future guarantors or security providers or any other of our subsidiaries experience financial difficulty, it is not possible to predict with certainty in which jurisdiction or jurisdictions insolvency or similar proceedings would be commenced, or the outcome of such proceedings. Pursuant to the European Union regulation on insolvency proceedings, any insolvency proceeding with regard to any Issuer, the issuer of the 2007 Notes, guarantor or security provider located within the European Union would most likely be held in, based on and governed by the insolvency laws of the jurisdiction of the relevant entity's center of main interests, which will not necessarily be the country in which it is incorporated. We cannot assure you as to how that regulation will be applied in insolvency proceedings relating to several jurisdictions within the European Union.

Primary note obligations, guarantees and security provided by entities organized in jurisdictions not summarized in this prospectus and, in the case of security governed by the laws of a jurisdiction not summarized in this prospectus, are also subject to material limitations pursuant to their terms, by statute or otherwise. Any enforcement of the primary note obligations, the guarantees and security after bankruptcy or an insolvency event in such other jurisdictions will possibly be subject to the insolvency laws of the relevant entity's jurisdiction of organization or other jurisdictions. The insolvency and other laws of each of these jurisdictions may be materially different from, or in conflict with, each other, including in the areas of rights of creditors, the ability to void preferential transfer, priority of governmental and other creditors, ability to obtain post-petition interest and duration of the proceeding. The application of these laws, or any conflict among them, could call into question whether any particular jurisdiction's laws should apply, adversely affect your ability to enforce your rights under the guarantees and security in these jurisdictions and limit any amounts that you may receive.

Table of Contents

Most assets of the guarantors guaranteeing the senior notes are subject to control by creditors with liens securing the senior secured notes, the 2007 Notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. If there is a default, the value of the assets may not be sufficient to repay the priority creditors and the holders of the senior notes.

The senior notes are unsecured but are guaranteed by certain subsidiaries of RGHL. Most of the assets of the guarantors of the senior notes are pledged, on a priority basis, for the benefit of the lenders under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and for the benefit of the holders of the senior secured notes. In addition, the 2007 Notes have the benefit of a second lien (in the case of the 2007 Senior Notes) and a third lien (in the case of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes) on (i) the 2007 Proceeds Loans and (ii) BP I's stock. This may give holders of the 2007 Notes a benefit in a bankruptcy that would not be available to the holders of the senior notes and the holders of the senior notes could recover less as a result thereof. The indentures governing the notes and the 2007 Notes, as well as the terms of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, allow the incurrence of additional senior secured indebtedness in the future. In the event of an insolvency or liquidation, or if payment under the senior secured notes, the 2007 Senior Notes, the Senior Secured Credit Facilities or any other secured debt is accelerated, the lenders under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, holders of the senior secured notes, holders of the 2007 Notes and holders of any other secured debt will be entitled to exercise the remedies available to a secured lender under applicable law in addition to any remedies that may be available under documents pertaining to the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the senior secured notes, the 2007 Senior Notes or any other secured debt and will be paid out of the assets pledged as collateral before these assets are made available to holders of the senior notes. In such event, the proceeds from the sale of such assets may not be sufficient to satisfy our obligations under the senior notes.

The holders of the senior notes have fewer rights than the holders of our Designated Senior Indebtedness.

The senior notes and the related guarantees constitute Senior Indebtedness for purposes of the indenture governing the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes and, as such, in a liquidation, dissolution or bankruptcy of the Issuers or the note guarantors, holders of the senior notes and the related note guarantees will be entitled to receive payment in full of such notes and note guarantees before holders of the guarantees of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes are entitled to receive any payment, other than certain permitted junior securities, in respect of such guarantees.

However, because the senior notes and related note guarantees do not, unlike the senior secured notes, the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the 2007 Senior Notes, constitute Designated Senior Indebtedness for purposes of the indenture governing the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes, the holders thereof have more rights than the holders of the senior notes. Thus, holders of the senior notes and related note guarantees are not entitled to the benefit of certain provisions in the indenture governing the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes relating to the subordination of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes that provide rights only to holders of Designated Senior Indebtedness, not Senior Indebtedness, including, among other things, the benefits of delivering payment blockage notices or enforcing the turnover provisions of the indenture governing the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes. Accordingly, holders of the senior notes may recover less than holders of Designated Senior Indebtedness as a result thereof. See Description of the May 2010 Notes Ranking, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Ranking, Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes Ranking and Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes Ranking.

The senior notes and related note guarantees rank *pari passu* in right of payment with the guarantees of the 2007 Senior Notes, the senior secured notes, the February 2012 Notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, and in each case, the related guarantees. Therefore, in the event that an Issuer or a note guarantor becomes a debtor in a United States bankruptcy case and in the event that claims under the 2007 Senior Notes, the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities are not fully secured, claims of holders of the senior notes and note guarantees will rank *pari passu* in right of payment with the unsecured portion of claims of holders of the guarantees of the 2007 Senior Notes, the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, and, in each case, the related guarantees.

Table of Contents

In addition, in such an event, we expect that claims of holders of the senior notes and related note guarantees will be senior in right of payment to the claims of holders of the guarantees of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes. However, because of the differences in the rights of the holders of the senior notes and the holders of Designated Senior Indebtedness, there can be no guarantee that a bankruptcy court would enforce the contractual subordination of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes in favor of the senior notes in the same manner as it would enforce the contractual subordination of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes in favor of the 2007 Senior Notes, the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

Holders of the senior secured notes will not control certain decisions regarding collateral.

The trustee and collateral agent for the holders of the senior secured notes and the administrative agent under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities have entered into the First Lien Intercreditor Agreement. The First Lien Intercreditor Agreement provides, among other things, that the lenders under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities will control substantially all matters related to the collateral that secures the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, which collateral also secures the senior secured notes, and the lenders under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities may direct the collateral agents to foreclose on or take other actions with respect to such collateral with which holders of the senior secured notes may disagree or that may be contrary to the interests of holders of the senior secured notes. In addition, the First Lien Intercreditor Agreement provides that, to the extent any collateral securing our obligations under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities is released to satisfy such creditor's claims in connection with such a foreclosure, the liens on such collateral securing the senior secured notes will also automatically be released without any further action by the trustee, collateral agents or the holders of the senior secured notes and the holders of the senior secured notes will agree to waive certain of their rights relating to such collateral in connection with a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding involving us or any guarantor of the senior secured notes. The First Lien Intercreditor Agreement provides that the holders of the senior secured notes may not take any actions to direct foreclosures or take other remedial actions following an event of default under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities or the senior secured notes for at least 90 days and longer if the administrative agent under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities takes action to direct foreclosures or other actions following such event of default.

After the discharge of the obligations with respect to the Senior Secured Credit Facilities whether on enforcement or repayment, at which time the parties to the Senior Secured Credit Facilities will no longer have the right to direct the actions of any collateral agent with respect to the collateral pursuant to the First Lien Intercreditor Agreement, that right passes to the authorized representative of holders of the next largest outstanding principal amount of indebtedness secured by a first lien on the collateral.

In addition, subject to certain conditions, the security documents generally allow us and our subsidiaries to remain in possession of, retain exclusive control over, freely operate, and collect, invest and dispose of any income from, the collateral. This may impact the type and quality of the security interest granted in respect of the collateral. In addition, to the extent we sell any assets that constitute collateral, the proceeds from such sale will be subject to a lien securing the senior secured notes only to the extent such proceeds would otherwise constitute collateral securing the senior secured notes under the security documents. To the extent the proceeds from any sale of collateral do not constitute collateral under the security documents, the pool of assets securing the senior secured notes would be reduced and the senior secured notes would not be secured by the proceeds of the sale.

The rights of the holders of the 2007 Notes to proceeds from the pledges securing the 2007 Notes rank behind priority pledges over the same collateral.

The obligations under the indenture governing the 2007 Senior Notes are secured by a second-priority security interest in the capital stock of BP I and the receivables under the 2007 Proceeds Loans. The obligations under the indenture governing the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes are secured by a third-priority security interest in such collateral.

These security interests rank behind the first-priority security interest in that collateral in respect of the obligations under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the senior secured notes. In addition, certain other future indebtedness can be secured by security interests in the collateral that secures the obligations under the indentures governing the 2007 Notes. The distribution of any proceeds realized on

Table of Contents

enforcement of the security interests in the collateral in respect of the 2007 Notes will be made in accordance with the terms, including the subordination provisions, of the 2007 UK Intercreditor Agreement and the indentures governing the 2007 Notes. It is possible that the amount realized upon enforcement of the security interest in the collateral in respect of the 2007 Notes may not be sufficient to pay all of the indebtedness secured by the security interests in the collateral, and that holders of the 2007 Notes will not recover the full amounts due to them under the 2007 Notes (or any amounts at all).

Under the 2007 UK Intercreditor Agreement, the First Lien Intercreditor Agreement and the indentures governing the 2007 Notes, the pledges of the collateral can be released in a variety of circumstances, including the release and retaking of security in order to secure other indebtedness with such collateral. Such a release and retake is likely to restart any applicable preference or hardening periods applicable to such security interests under relevant insolvency laws.

There may not be sufficient collateral to satisfy our obligations under all or any of the senior secured notes and the 2007 Notes.

Much of our assets are not and will not be collateral for the senior secured notes, or our other secured indebtedness, and the collateral for the 2007 Notes is even more limited, and no appraisals of the fair market value of any assets that are collateral were prepared in connection with the offerings of the senior secured notes or the 2007 Notes. The assets that will be excluded from the collateral include all assets of foreign subsidiaries of our U.S. subsidiaries and a number of Pactiv's real properties. The value of the collateral at any time will depend on market and other economic conditions, including the availability of suitable buyers for the collateral. The book value of our assets may not be indicative of the fair market value of such assets, which could be substantially lower. In addition, a substantial portion of our assets will not constitute collateral for the senior secured notes, the 2007 Notes (which as noted above are secured only by limited collateral) or our other secured indebtedness. Accordingly, the value of the collateral securing our indebtedness, including the senior secured notes, the 2007 Notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and our other indebtedness that shares in the collateral, could be substantially less than the aggregate principal amount of our secured indebtedness. By their nature, some or all of the pledged assets may be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value or market. While we do not presently believe the senior secured notes or our other secured indebtedness are under-collateralized, the value of the assets pledged as collateral for the senior secured notes or our other secured indebtedness could be impaired in the future as a result of changing economic conditions in the relevant jurisdictions, changing legal regimes, our failure to implement our business strategy, competition and other future trends. In the event of a foreclosure, liquidation, bankruptcy or similar proceeding, the proceeds from any sale or liquidation of the collateral may be insufficient to pay our obligations under the senior secured notes, the 2007 Notes or our other secured indebtedness.

Most of the collateral is subject to the prior or equal claims of other creditors which could diminish any recovery from the collateral. Certain other creditors may have, or in the case of the 2007 Notes, do have, permitted liens which rank prior to the liens of the noteholders in the collateral. In addition, certain other creditors may have permitted liens which rank junior to the liens of the noteholders in the collateral, such as, in the case of the senior secured notes, the collateral securing the 2007 Notes. The indentures governing the notes also permit us to incur additional indebtedness that may share in the collateral on a senior or equal lien priority basis. Any additional obligations secured by a lien on the collateral securing the senior secured notes or the 2007 Notes, whether effectively or actually senior to or equal with the lien in favor of the senior secured notes or the 2007 Notes, will adversely affect the relative position of the holders of such senior secured notes or the 2007 Notes with respect to the collateral securing such notes. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar proceeding against us, the proceeds of the enforcement against the collateral will be used first to pay the secured parties under any indebtedness secured on a senior lien priority basis over the collateral in full before making any payments on the senior secured notes, the 2007 Notes and any other indebtedness with an equal lien on the collateral. Any senior secured notes or 2007 Notes

remaining outstanding will be general unsecured claims that are equal in right of payment with our other unsecured unsubordinated or subordinated indebtedness, as relevant. The presence of junior

Table of Contents

liens may also impair the value recoverable from the collateral. As noted above, the guarantees of the 2007 Notes primarily represent unsecured obligations of the guarantors.

The value of the collateral securing the senior secured notes may not be sufficient to secure post-petition interest.

In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar proceeding against any issuer, guarantor or security provider located in the United States, holders of the notes will only be entitled to post-petition interest under the U.S. federal bankruptcy code to the extent that the value of their security interest in the collateral is greater than their pre-bankruptcy claim. Holders of the senior secured notes may be deemed to have an unsecured claim to the extent that our obligations in respect of the senior secured notes exceed the fair market value of the collateral securing the senior secured notes. As a result, holders of the senior secured notes that have a security interest in collateral with a value equal to or less than their pre-bankruptcy claim will not be entitled to post-petition interest under the bankruptcy code. In addition, it is possible that the bankruptcy trustee, the debtor-in-possession or competing creditors will assert that the fair market value of the collateral with respect to the senior secured notes on the date of the bankruptcy filing was less than the then-current principal amount of the senior secured notes. Upon a finding by a bankruptcy court that the notes are under-collateralized, the claims in the bankruptcy proceeding with respect to the senior secured notes would be bifurcated between a secured claim and an unsecured claim, and the unsecured claim would not be entitled to the benefits of security in the collateral. Other consequences of a finding of under-collateralization would be, among other things, a lack of entitlement for holders of the senior secured notes to receive post-petition interest and a lack of entitlement for holders of the unsecured portion of the senior secured notes to receive other adequate protection under U.S. federal bankruptcy laws. In addition, if any payments of post-petition interest had been made at the time of such a finding of under-collateralization, those payments could be re-characterized by the bankruptcy court as a reduction of the principal amount of the secured claim with respect to the senior secured notes. No appraisal of the fair market value of the collateral was prepared in connection with the offerings of the senior secured notes and we therefore cannot assure you that the value of the noteholders' interest in the collateral equals or exceeds the principal amount of the senior secured notes. See [Table of Contents](#). There may not be sufficient collateral to satisfy our obligations under all or any of the senior secured notes and the 2007 Notes. In addition, in certain other jurisdictions, holders of senior secured notes may not be entitled to post-petition interest. See [Table of Contents](#). Certain Insolvency and Other Local Law Considerations.

The pledge of the securities of our subsidiaries that secures the senior secured notes, subject to certain exceptions, will automatically be released to the extent and for so long as that pledge would require the filing of separate financial statements with the SEC for that subsidiary. As a result of any such release, the senior secured notes could be secured by less collateral than our other first-lien indebtedness, including the Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

The senior secured notes are secured by a pledge of the stock and other securities of certain of our subsidiaries held by the Issuers or the guarantors of the senior secured notes. Under the SEC regulations in effect as of the issue date of the senior secured notes, if the par value, book value as carried by us or market value, whichever is greatest, of the capital stock, other securities or similar items of a subsidiary pledged as part of the collateral is greater than or equal to 20% of the aggregate principal amount of one of the series of senior secured notes then outstanding, such a subsidiary would be required to provide separate financial statements to the SEC. The indentures governing the senior secured notes provide that any portion of the capital stock and other securities of any of our subsidiaries will be excluded from the collateral to the extent that it exceeds the maximum amount of such capital stock or other security that can be pledged to secure the senior secured notes without causing such subsidiary to be required to file separate financial statements with the SEC pursuant to Rule 3-16 of Regulation S-X or another similar rule, except that, with respect to each series of senior secured notes, such exclusion will not apply to shares of BP I at any time. As a result, holders of the senior secured notes could lose a portion or all of their security interest in the capital stock or other securities of those subsidiaries during that period. We conduct substantially all of our business through our subsidiaries, many of

which have capital stock with a value in excess of 20% of the aggregate principal

Table of Contents

amount of the senior secured notes. Accordingly, the pledge of stock and securities with respect to each such subsidiary will be limited in value to less than 20% of the aggregate principal amount of the senior secured notes. To the extent that the euro denominated and dollar denominated 2009 Notes are not treated as a single class for purposes of Rule 3-16 of Regulation S-X, the foregoing collateral limits would apply to each class separately, which could lead to different security interests in the stock securing the euro denominated and dollar denominated 2009 Notes. As a result, holders of the senior secured notes could lose a portion or all of their security interest in the capital stock or other securities of those subsidiaries during that period. It may be more difficult, costly and time-consuming for holders of the senior secured notes to foreclose on the assets of a subsidiary than to foreclose on its capital stock or other securities, so the proceeds realized upon any such foreclosure could be significantly less than those that would have been received upon any sale of the capital stock or other securities of such subsidiary. In addition, the lenders under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities are not subject to such limitation and may have security interests which are substantially more valuable as a result thereof.

The collateral securing the senior secured notes and the 2007 Notes may be diluted under certain circumstances.

The collateral that secures the senior secured notes and the 2007 Notes, subject to certain limited exceptions, also secures obligations under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities. In addition, this collateral may secure additional senior indebtedness that we or our restricted subsidiaries incur in the future, subject to restrictions on our or their ability to incur debt and liens under the indentures governing the notes and other agreements governing our indebtedness. Your rights would be diluted by any increase in the amount of indebtedness secured by this collateral.

In addition, the collateral securing the 2007 Senior Notes on a second priority basis and the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes on a third priority basis secures the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities on a first priority basis. As set out in the previous paragraph, the indebtedness which benefits from such first ranking security may be increased, effectively diluting the value of that collateral for the 2007 Notes and reducing the possibility that there will be proceeds from the enforcement of the security in respect of such collateral available for the 2007 Notes. The indentures governing the 2007 Notes also permit other indebtedness to share in the second and third ranking security in respect of the collateral, and any such sharing would dilute the rights of the holders of the 2007 Notes with respect to such collateral.

The collateral is subject to casualty risk.

Even if we maintain insurance, there are certain losses that may be either uninsurable or not economically insurable, in whole or part. Insurance proceeds may not compensate us fully for our losses. If there is a complete or partial loss of any collateral, the insurance proceeds may not be sufficient to satisfy all of our obligations, including the senior secured notes, the 2007 Notes and related guarantees.

We may not complete lien searches on the collateral securing the senior secured notes.

As of the date of this prospectus, we may not have completed lien searches on the collateral securing the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes in those jurisdictions where it is possible to conduct such lien searches. Such lien searches could reveal a prior lien or multiple prior liens on the collateral securing the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes and such liens may prevent or inhibit the collateral agents from foreclosing on the liens securing the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes and may impair the value of the collateral securing the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes. We cannot guarantee that the completed lien searches will not reveal any prior liens on the collateral securing the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes or that there are no prior liens in jurisdictions where lien searches are not possible. Any prior lien could be significant, could be prior to the liens securing the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes and could have an adverse effect on the ability of the collateral agents to realize or foreclose upon the collateral securing the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes.

Table of Contents

Any security granted over collateral might be avoided by a trustee in bankruptcy.

Any security granted over collateral in favor of any collateral agents, including pursuant to security documents delivered after the date of the indentures governing the senior secured notes, might be avoided by the grantor, as debtor-in-possession, or by its trustee in bankruptcy if certain events or circumstances exist or occur, including, among others, if the grantor is insolvent at the time of granting the security or becomes insolvent as a result of entering into the security or associated documentation, including a guarantee, or a bankruptcy proceeding in respect of the security provider is commenced within a specified number of days following the granting of the security.

In the event that the First Lien Intercreditor Agreement is found to be invalid or unenforceable, the liens in favor of a series of senior secured notes in some foreign jurisdictions will not rank pari passu with the liens in favor of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the liens in favor of the rest of the senior secured notes.

The security documents that create the liens in favor of the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities with respect to certain foreign collateral rely on the First Lien Intercreditor Agreement for establishing the relative priorities of the holders of the senior secured notes and the lenders and other secured parties under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. Because the priority of a series of senior secured notes with respect to such foreign collateral as compared to the other series of senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities depends, in certain instances, on the enforceability of the First Lien Intercreditor Agreement. If the First Lien Intercreditor Agreement is found to be invalid or unenforceable, the liens in favor a series of senior secured notes, in certain jurisdictions, will not rank *pari passu* with the liens in favor of the rest of the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. In such a situation the claims of the holders of such series of senior secured notes will be effectively subordinated to claims of the holders of the rest of the senior secured notes and lenders and other secured parties under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities to the extent of the value of the assets secured by such liens.

Security interests in respect of the collateral may be adversely affected by the failure to perfect security interests in certain collateral presently owned or acquired in the future.

The security interest in the collateral securing the senior secured notes includes assets now owned or, to the extent permitted by applicable laws, acquired or arising in the future. Applicable law requires that certain property and rights acquired after the grant of a general security interest can only be perfected at the time such property and rights are acquired and identified. There can be no assurance that the trustee or any collateral agent will monitor, or that we will inform the relevant trustee or any collateral agent of, the future acquisition of property and rights that constitute collateral, and that the necessary action will be taken to properly create or perfect the security interest in such after-acquired collateral. Such failure may result in the loss of the security interest therein or the priority of the security interest in favor of the senior secured notes against third parties. In addition, we are not required to take certain perfection steps in respect of particular assets, whether owned now or acquired in the future, in certain jurisdictions for cost or commercial reasons or such perfection steps may only occur at the time of enforcement. For example, although certain of our trade receivables may be assigned by way of security, we are not required, and do not intend, to notify the obligor of such receivables of the existence of such security, which may impair the effectiveness of the security interest.

Certain of the jurisdictions where you have the benefit of a security interest in collateral securing the senior secured notes or the 2007 Notes do not have public, or other third party, registers where liens, pledges or other forms of security interests may be centrally recorded and if they do have such registers, registration may not be compulsory to protect a secured party's interests or any registration may not be made or, when made, may not be effective to create priority over other security granted prior to the registration being made. As a result, in these jurisdictions the trustee or collateral agent must rely on any representations and warranties given by us that there are no liens, pledges or applicable other security interests already in place. There can be no assurance that we will accurately inform the

relevant trustee or any collateral agent of the status of the collateral securing the senior secured notes or the 2007 Notes and the value of the security interest may be adversely affected thereby.

Table of Contents

In addition, in certain jurisdictions security interests created over particular assets can only be perfected by possession of the asset by the secured party. The terms of the security documents may not require possession to be granted to the secured party until enforcement, meaning that the security interest will remain unperfected until possession is granted.

Rights of holders of the senior secured notes may be adversely affected by bankruptcy proceedings in the United States.

The right of the collateral agents to repossess and dispose of the collateral securing the senior secured notes upon acceleration is likely to be significantly impaired by U.S. federal bankruptcy law if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced by or against us prior to or possibly even after any collateral agent has repossessed and disposed of the collateral. Under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, a secured creditor, such as any collateral agent, is prohibited from repossessing its security from a debtor in a bankruptcy case, or from disposing of security repossessed from a debtor, without bankruptcy court approval. Moreover, U.S. bankruptcy law permits the debtor to continue to retain and to use collateral, and the proceeds, products, rents or profits of the collateral, even though the debtor is in default under the applicable debt instruments, provided that the secured creditor is given adequate protection. The meaning of the term adequate protection may vary according to circumstances, but it is intended in general to protect the value of the secured creditor's interest in the collateral and may include cash payments or the granting of additional security, if and at such time as the court in its discretion determines, for any diminution in the value of the collateral as a result of the stay of repossession or disposition or any use of the collateral by the debtor during the pendency of the bankruptcy case. In view of the broad discretionary powers of a bankruptcy court, it is impossible to predict how long payments under the senior secured notes could be delayed following commencement of a bankruptcy case, whether or when any collateral agent would repossess or dispose of the collateral, or whether or to what extent holders of the senior secured notes would be compensated for any delay in payment or loss of value of the collateral through the requirements of adequate protection. Furthermore, in the event the bankruptcy court determines that the value of the collateral is not sufficient to repay all amounts due on the senior secured notes, the holders of the senior secured notes would have undersecured claims as to the difference. U.S. federal bankruptcy laws do not permit the payment or accrual of interest, costs and attorneys' fees for undersecured claims during the debtor's bankruptcy case.

Security providers may own assets outside the respective jurisdictions in which they were formed.

The guarantors, security providers and issuers granting security in respect of the senior secured notes and the 2007 Notes may own collateral located outside the respective jurisdictions in which such guarantors, security providers or issuers were formed. Where this is the case, the relevant security documents may not purport to create security interests over such collateral. In circumstances where the security documents purport to create security interests over such collateral, such security interests may not be effective, or the enforcement of such security interests in the jurisdiction in which the collateral is located may not be possible.

The use of collateral agents may diminish the rights that a secured creditor would otherwise have with respect to the collateral.

In most cases, the collateral will be taken in the name of a collateral agent for the benefit of the holders of the relevant notes and the relevant trustee. As a result, any collateral agent may effectively control actions with respect to collateral which may impair the rights that a noteholder would otherwise have as a secured creditor. Any collateral agent may take actions that a noteholder disagrees with or may fail to take actions that a noteholder wishes to pursue. For example, a collateral agent could decide to credit bid using the value of a noteholder's secured claim even if such noteholder would not individually have done so.

Furthermore, any collateral agent may fail to act in a timely manner which could impair the recovery of noteholders.

Table of Contents

In addition, in instances where any collateral agent cannot, or it is impractical for it to, hold a security interest, a gratuitous bailee may hold the security interest for the benefit of the noteholders. The holders will have no rights against any such gratuitous bailee.

The collateral agents may not be able to possess certain collateral on enforcement and may also be prevented from holding security interests in certain collateral.

Applicable laws may restrict the ability of a foreign entity that holds a security interest in particular collateral from taking possession of that collateral on enforcement. In addition, certain jurisdictions restrict the ability of foreign entities to hold the benefit of security interests over certain assets. This may mean that any collateral agent may be unable to benefit from security interests in certain collateral and may also restrict the ability of such collateral agent to transfer collateral into its name on enforcement.

Intercompany movements of collateral may diminish the assets that serve as collateral and the priority of noteholder liens with respect to collateral.

We are generally permitted to freely move assets within the RGHL Group subject to certain restrictions. However, not all members of the RGHL Group are guarantors, security providers or issuers or grant security over the same type of assets. If collateral is transferred to an entity that is not a guarantor, security provider, or issuer, the interests of the noteholders will cease to be secured by such assets.

If collateral is moved to another entity that is a guarantor, security provider or issuer, the asset may cease to be collateral or your priority in the asset may be impaired. If a type of collateral is transferred to a guarantor that does not grant security interests, as is the case with respect to guarantors organized in Japan, Costa Rica and Australia, or does not grant security interests with respect to that particular type of asset, then the noteholders will lose the benefit of such collateral. Even if the asset continues as collateral in the hands of the recipient entity, there may be hardening periods or notification requirements before the security interest becomes effective or the security interest might not be as beneficial to noteholders as it was in the possession of the transferring entity.

The senior secured notes and the 2007 Notes are subject to complex intercreditor agreements governing the relationship between numerous creditors with respect to rights to payments and collateral across several jurisdictions, and there is no certainty as to how or if any court would enforce the intercreditor agreements.

The relationship among the holders of the senior secured notes and the 2007 Notes and our other creditors is governed by two intercreditor agreements. The relationship among the holders of the senior secured notes, the lenders and other secured parties under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and creditors under any other series of future first lien indebtedness is governed by the First Lien Intercreditor Agreement which is governed by New York law. See

Description of Certain Other Indebtedness and Intercreditor Agreements First Lien Intercreditor Agreement. The relationship among the holders of the senior secured notes and the lenders and other secured parties under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities on the one hand and the holders of the 2007 Notes on the other hand is subject to the 2007 UK Intercreditor Agreement, which is governed by English law. See Description of Certain Other Indebtedness and Intercreditor Agreements 2007 UK Intercreditor Agreement.

These intercreditor agreements collectively govern the relationship among certain of our creditors which are located in several countries and have disparate interests. In addition, they govern creditor rights with respect to payment obligations from members of the RGHL Group and collateral located in different countries. Due to the complexity of the agreements, there is no certainty how a court would interpret the interaction among the parties. The complexity may also increase the time required to resolve any disputes among creditors and may impair or delay any recovery under the notes and guarantees. Also, given that the agreements govern matters in several countries, there is no

certainty to what extent, if at all, any court would enforce the provisions.

Table of Contents***The guarantees of the 2007 Notes are subordinated to senior indebtedness of the guarantors.***

Although the 2007 Notes benefit from guarantees from certain members of the RGHL Group, those guarantees are expressly subordinated in right of payment to indebtedness of the companies providing those guarantees that is senior to the guarantees of the 2007 Notes, including indebtedness in respect of the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, and in the case of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes, the senior notes and the February 2012 Notes. The subordination provisions in respect of the 2007 Notes are set forth in the 2007 UK Intercreditor Agreement and the indentures governing the 2007 Notes. Generally, the guarantees of the 2007 Senior Notes are senior subordinated guarantees and are subordinated to the senior guarantees of the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. The guarantees of the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes are subordinated guarantees and are subordinated to the senior guarantees of the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the senior subordinated guarantees of the 2007 Senior Notes and any other indebtedness that ranks *pari passu* with such indebtedness. The guarantees of the 2007 Notes are subordinated to other senior indebtedness, and holders of Designated Senior Indebtedness, including holders of indebtedness in respect of the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, have the benefit of subordination provisions under the 2007 UK Intercreditor Agreement and the indentures governing the 2007 Notes. See The holders of the senior notes have fewer rights than the holders of our Designated Senior Indebtedness. The indentures governing the 2007 Notes also permit us to incur certain additional indebtedness, which may be senior indebtedness. If we, or any member of the RGHL Group that is a guarantor, security provider or a material company under the senior secured notes or the Senior Secured Credit Facilities is declared bankrupt or insolvent, or if there is a payment default under, or an acceleration of, senior indebtedness under the senior secured notes or the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, BP I and any other member of the RGHL Group that is a borrower, issuer, security provider or guarantor under the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities will be required to pay the creditors thereunder in full before the issuer of the 2007 Notes may use any of our assets to pay holders of the 2007 Notes. Accordingly, there may not be enough assets to pay holders of the 2007 Notes after paying the holders of such senior indebtedness. In addition, the creditors in respect of the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the holders of other Designated Senior Indebtedness may prevent a guarantor from making payments to the issuer of the 2007 Notes under the loans of the proceeds of the 2007 Notes in the event of a payment default or for a period of up to 179 days in the case of a non-payment event of default under such senior indebtedness.

Furthermore, no enforcement action under the guarantees of the 2007 Notes may be taken unless:

holders of Designated Senior Indebtedness have first accelerated that indebtedness or taken certain enforcement action;

certain insolvency events in respect of the guarantors are continuing; or

an event of default under the applicable indenture governing the 2007 Notes has occurred and 179 days have elapsed since notice has been given to the agent under the Designated Senior Indebtedness concerning such event of default.

The guarantees of the 2007 Notes are subject to release in a variety of circumstances on the terms provided for in the 2007 UK Intercreditor Agreement and the indentures governing the 2007 Notes, including in the event of certain enforcement actions taken by the creditors in respect of the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

The indentures governing the 2007 Notes permit the trustee and the security agent under the indentures governing the 2007 Notes to agree without the consent of the holders of the 2007 Notes to an amendment to the 2007 UK Intercreditor Agreement or a new intercreditor agreement in favor of holders of Designated Senior Indebtedness.

As a result of the subordination provisions described above, in the event of a liquidation, bankruptcy or other insolvency of a guarantor, holders of the 2007 Notes may recover less, ratably, than creditors of the guarantors who are holders of Designated Senior Indebtedness. As a result of the obligation to deliver amounts

Table of Contents

received in trust to holders of Designated Senior Indebtedness, holders of the 2007 Notes may recover less, ratably, than trade creditors of the guarantors.

There is currently no public market for the notes. We cannot assure you that an active trading market will develop for the notes, in which case your ability to transfer the notes, as applicable, will be limited.

The new notes are new securities for which there presently is no established public market. We cannot give you any assurance as to the development or maintenance of any active trading market for the notes or, if a market does develop for the notes, the liquidity of such market, your ability to sell your notes or the price at which you may be able to sell your notes. Future prices of the notes will depend on many factors, including:

- our operating performance and financial conditions;
- the interest of securities dealers in making a market; and
- the market for similar securities.

In addition, the liquidity of the trading markets for the new notes, and the market prices quoted for the new notes, may be adversely affected by changes in the overall market for high-yield securities and by changes in our financial performance or in the prospects of companies in our industry generally. As a result, you cannot be certain that active trading markets will develop for the notes or, if such markets develop, that they will be maintained.

Historically, the market for non-investment grade debt has been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices and liquidity of securities similar to the notes. The market, if any, for the new notes may be subject to similar disruptions and any such disruptions may adversely affect the value of the notes.

Since the outstanding old notes will continue to have restrictions on transfer and cannot be sold without registration under securities laws or exemptions from registration requirements, you may have difficulty selling the old notes that you do not exchange.

If a large number of the old notes are exchanged for the new notes issued in the exchange offer, it may be difficult for holders of outstanding old notes that are not exchanged in the exchange offer to sell their old notes, since those old notes may not be offered or sold unless they are registered or unless there are exemptions from registration requirements under the Securities Act or state laws that apply to them. In addition, if there are only a small number of old notes outstanding, there may not be a very liquid market for those old notes. There may be few investors that will purchase unregistered securities for which there is not a liquid market.

In addition, if you do not tender your outstanding old notes or if we do not accept some outstanding old notes, those old notes will continue to be subject to the existing restrictions on transfer and exchange set forth in the indenture.

You may not receive the new notes in the exchange offer if the exchange offer procedures are not properly followed.

We will issue the new notes in exchange for your old notes only if you properly tender the old notes before expiration of the exchange offer. Neither we nor the exchange agent are under any duty to give notification of defects or irregularities with respect to the tenders of the old notes for exchange. If you are the beneficial holder of old notes that are held through your broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee, and you wish to tender such notes in the exchange offer, then you should promptly contact the person through whom your old notes are held and instruct that person to tender your old notes on your behalf.

Table of Contents

SPECIAL NOTE OF CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus includes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding our goals, beliefs, plans or current expectations, taking into account the information currently available to our management. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact. For example, when we use words such as believe, anticipate, expect, estimate, intend, should, would, could, may, will or other words that refer to future events or outcomes, we are making forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements on our management's current view with respect to future events and financial performance. These views reflect the best judgment of our management but involve a number of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from those predicted in our forward-looking statements and from past results, performance or achievements. Although we believe that the estimates and the projections reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, such estimates and projections may prove to be incorrect, and our actual results may differ from those described in our forward-looking statements as a result of the following risks, uncertainties and assumptions, among others:

risks related to acquisitions, including completed and future acquisitions, such as the risks that we may be unable to complete an acquisition in the timeframe anticipated, on its original terms, or at all, or that we may not be able to achieve some or all of the benefits that we expect to achieve from such acquisitions, including risks related to integration of our acquired businesses;

risks related to the future costs of energy, raw materials and freight;

risks related to our substantial indebtedness and our ability to service our current and future indebtedness;

risks related to our hedging activities which may result in significant losses and in period-to-period earnings volatility;

risks related to our suppliers of raw materials and any interruption in our supply of raw materials;

risks related to downturns in our target markets;

risks related to increases in interest rates which would increase the cost of servicing our debt;

risks related to dependence on the protection of our intellectual property and the development of new products;

risks related to exchange rate fluctuations;

risks related to the consolidation of our customer bases, competition and pricing pressure;

risks related to the impact of a loss of one of our key manufacturing facilities;

risks related to our exposure to environmental liabilities and potential changes in legislation or regulation;

risks related to complying with environmental, health and safety laws or as a result of satisfying any liability or obligation imposed under such laws;

risks related to changes in consumer lifestyle, eating habits, nutritional preferences and health-related and environmental concerns that may harm our business and financial performance;

risks related to restrictive covenants in the notes and our other indebtedness which could adversely affect our business by limiting our operating and strategic flexibility;

risks related to our dependence on key management and other highly skilled personnel;

risks related to our pension plans; and

risks related to other factors discussed or referred to in this prospectus, including in the section titled Risk Factors.

Table of Contents

The risks described above and the risks disclosed in or referred to in the Risk Factors section in this prospectus are not exhaustive. Other sections of this prospectus describe additional factors that could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for us to predict all such risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or to persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements referred to above and included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Table of Contents

THE EXCHANGE OFFER

The following contains a summary of the material provisions of the exchange offer being made pursuant to the registration rights agreements with respect to each series of the old notes, each among the issuers, certain guarantors and the initial purchasers of the old notes, which we collectively refer to as the registration rights agreements. Reference is made to the provisions of the registration rights agreements, which have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement. Copies are available as set forth under the heading **Where You Can Find More Information**.

The terms of the new notes are identical in all material respects to the terms of the old notes, except that the new notes are registered under the Securities Act and will not be subject to restrictions on transfer or provisions relating to additional interest, will bear a different CUSIP or ISIN number from the old notes, will not entitle their holders to registration rights and will be subject to terms relating to book-entry procedures and administrative terms relating to transfers that differ from those of the old notes.

Purpose of the Exchange Offer

We sold the old notes to initial purchasers who subsequently sold the old notes to qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A of the Securities Act and to certain sophisticated investors in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S of the Securities Act. The exchange offer will give holders of old notes and related guarantees the opportunity to exchange the old notes for new notes and related guarantees that have been registered under the Securities Act. The new notes will be substantially similar in all material respects to the old notes.

Under the registration rights agreements, we have agreed to use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause the registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, to become effective under the Securities Act within 365 days of the date of original issue of the old notes. We have also agreed to use our commercially reasonable efforts to keep the exchange offer open for the period required by applicable law, including pursuant to any applicable interpretation by the staff of the SEC, but in any event for at least 20 business days.

We did not file the exchange offer registration statement for the 2009 Notes by November 5, 2010, for the May 2010 Notes by May 4, 2011, or for the October 2010 Notes by October 15, 2011, and the exchange offer registration statement for the February 2011 Notes did not become effective by February 1, 2012. Consequently, we were required to pay additional interest on the 2009 Notes from November 5, 2010 until November 5, 2011 and on the May 2010 Notes from May 4, 2011 until May 4, 2012. We have been required to pay additional interest on the October 2010 Notes beginning on October 15, 2011 and on the February 2011 Notes beginning on February 1, 2012, pursuant to the applicable registration rights agreements.

We paid \$10 million of additional interest on the 2009 Notes from November 5, 2010 until November 5, 2011. We paid \$6 million of additional interest on the May 2010 Notes from May 4, 2011 until May 4, 2012. We paid less than \$1 million of additional interest on the February 2011 Notes as of February 15, 2012, which was the most recent interest payment date on the February 2011 Notes, and will continue to accrue additional interest until the earlier of the effectiveness of the registration statement or February 1, 2013. We paid \$6 million of additional interest on the October 2010 Notes as of April 15, 2012 and will continue to accrue additional interest until the earlier of the effectiveness of the registration statement or October 15, 2012.

Terms of the Exchange Offer

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal, all old notes validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date will be accepted for exchange. We will issue new notes in exchange for an equal principal amount of outstanding old notes accepted in the exchange offer. Old dollar denominated notes may be tendered only in denominations of \$100,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof and old euro denominated notes in minimum denominations of 50,000 and in integral multiples of 1,000 in excess thereof. This prospectus, together with the letter of transmittal, is being sent to all registered holders as of _____, 2012.

Table of Contents

The exchange offer is not conditioned upon any minimum principal amount of old notes being tendered for exchange. However, our obligation to accept old notes for exchange pursuant to the exchange offer is subject to certain customary conditions as set forth below under Conditions.

Old notes shall be deemed to have been accepted as validly tendered when, as and if we have given oral or written notice of such acceptance to the exchange agent. The exchange agent will act as agent for the tendering holders of old notes for the purposes of receiving the new notes and delivering new notes to such holders.

Based on interpretations by the staff of the SEC as set forth in no-action letters issued to third parties (including Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation (available May 13, 1988), Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated (available June 5, 1991), K-111 Communications Corporation (available May 14, 1993) and Shearman & Sterling (available July 2, 1993)), we believe that the new notes issued pursuant to the exchange offer may be offered for resale, resold and otherwise transferred by any holder of such new notes, other than any such holder that is a broker-dealer or an affiliate of us within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act, without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act, provided that:

such new notes are acquired in the ordinary course of business;

at the time of the commencement of the exchange offer such holder has no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in a distribution of such new notes; and

such holder is not engaged in and does not intend to engage in a distribution of such new notes.

We have not sought, and do not intend to seek, a no-action letter from the SEC, with respect to the effects of the exchange offer, and there can be no assurance that the staff of the SEC would make a similar determination with respect to the new notes as it has in previous no-action letters.

By tendering old notes in exchange for relevant new notes (including, in the case of holders who hold notes through Euroclear or Clearstream, by not affirmatively objecting to the tendering of such notes on your behalf), you will represent to us that:

any new notes to be received by you will be acquired in the ordinary course of business;

you have no arrangements or understandings with any person to participate in the distribution of the old notes or new notes within the meaning of the Securities Act;

you are not engaged in and do not intend to engage in a distribution of the new notes; and

you are not our affiliate, as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act.

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account in exchange for old notes, where such old notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such new notes. See Plan of Distribution. If you are not a broker-dealer, you will be required to represent that you are not engaged in and do not intend to engage in the distribution of the new notes. Whether or not you are a broker-dealer, you must also represent that you are not acting on behalf of any person that could not truthfully make any of the foregoing representations contained in this paragraph. If you are unable to make the foregoing representations, you may not rely on the applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC and must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any secondary resale transaction unless such sale is made pursuant to an exemption from such

requirements.

The letter of transmittal states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of new notes received in exchange for old notes where such old notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. The Issuers have agreed that, for a period of (i) in the case of an exchange dealer or initial purchaser, 180 days after the expiration date and (ii) in the case of any broker-dealer, 90 days after the expiration date, it will make this

Table of Contents

prospectus available to any such exchange dealer, initial purchaser or broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale. See Plan of Distribution.

Upon consummation of the exchange offer, any old notes not tendered will remain outstanding and continue to accrue interest, but, with limited exceptions, holders of old notes who do not exchange their old notes for new notes pursuant to the exchange offer will no longer be entitled to registration rights and will not be able to offer or sell their old notes unless such old notes are subsequently registered under the Securities Act, except pursuant to an exemption from or in a transaction not subject to the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. With limited exceptions, we will have no obligation to effect a subsequent registration of the old notes.

Expiration Date; Extensions; Amendments; Termination

The expiration date for the exchange offer shall be 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2012, unless we, in our sole discretion, extend the exchange offer in which case the expiration date for the exchange offer shall be the latest date to which the exchange offer is extended.

To extend an expiration date, we will notify the exchange agent of any extension by oral or written notice and will notify the holders of the relevant old notes by means of a press release or other public announcement prior to 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day after the previously scheduled expiration date for the exchange offer. Such notice to noteholders will disclose the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes that have been tendered as of the date of such notice and may state that we are extending the exchange offer for a specified period of time.

In relation to the exchange offer, we reserve the right to:

(1) delay acceptance of any old notes due to an extension of the exchange offer, to extend the exchange offer or to terminate the exchange offer and not permit acceptance of old notes not previously accepted if any of the conditions set forth under _____ Conditions shall have occurred and shall not have been waived by us prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date, by giving oral or written notice of such delay, extension or termination to the exchange agent; or

(2) amend the terms of the exchange offer in any manner deemed by us to be advantageous to the holders of the old notes.

Any such delay in acceptance, extension, termination or amendment will be followed as promptly as practicable by oral or written notice of such delay, extension, termination or amendment to the exchange agent. If we amend the exchange offer in a manner that we determine to constitute a material change, including the waiver of a material condition, we will promptly disclose the amendment in a manner reasonably calculated to inform the holders of outstanding notes of that amendment and we will extend the exchange offer if necessary so that at least five business days remain in the offer following notice of the material change.

Without limiting the manner in which we may choose to make public an announcement of any delay, extension or termination of the exchange offer, we shall have no obligations to publish, advertise or otherwise communicate any such public announcement, other than by making a timely release to an appropriate news agency.

Interest on the New Notes

The new notes will accrue interest from the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the corresponding old note surrendered in exchange for such new note to the day before the consummation of the exchange offer or, if no

interest has been paid on the old notes, from the date of original issuance of the old notes, and thereafter, provided that if an old note is surrendered for exchange on or after a record date for an interest payment that will occur on or after the date of such exchange and as to which interest will be paid, interest on the new note received in exchange for such old note will accrue from the date of such interest

Table of Contents

payment date. No additional interest will be paid on old notes tendered and accepted for exchange except as provided in the applicable registration rights agreement.

Procedures for Tendering

All of the old notes were issued in book-entry form, and all of the old notes are currently represented by one or more global certificates held for the account of a nominee of The Depository Trust Company, DTC, in the case of the old dollar denominated notes, and a common depository for Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., Euroclear, or Clearstream Banking S.A., Clearstream, in the case of the old euro denominated notes. If you desire to tender old notes, you may tender such old notes to the exchange agent by (i) transmitting an agent's message to the exchange agent through the facilities of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable or (ii) submitting a signed letter of transmittal, if an agent's message is not delivered and the tenders of old notes are to be made by book-entry transfer to the account of the exchange agent at DTC, together with a confirmation of book-entry transfer of the old notes and any other required documents.

Any beneficial owner whose old notes are held of record by a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and who wishes to take action with respect to the old notes should contact such nominee promptly and instruct such entity to tender old notes on such beneficial owner's behalf.

The term "agent's message" means a message, transmitted by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream and received by the exchange agent and forming part of a book-entry confirmation, which states that the book-entry transfer facility has received an express acknowledgement from a participant tendering old notes that are the subject of such book-entry confirmation that such participant has received and agrees to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal, and that we may enforce such agreement against such participant.

How to Tender if You Are a Euroclear or Clearstream Participant

Pursuant to their internal guidelines, Euroclear and Clearstream will automatically exchange old euro notes for new euro notes on behalf of the holders of the old euro notes. **If you do not wish to participate in the exchange offer, the registered holder of old euro notes on the records of Euroclear or Clearstream must electronically instruct Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, to Take No Action**; otherwise such old euro notes will be tendered in the exchange offer, and you will be deemed to have agreed to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal. The exchange for old euro notes so tendered will only be made after a timely confirmation of a book-entry transfer of old euro notes into the exchange agent's account, and timely receipt by the exchange agent of an agent's message.

Holders that cannot make the representations contained in the letter of transmittal must electronically instruct Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, to Take No Action.

How to Tender if You Are a DTC Participant

To tender in the exchange offer, you must:

complete, sign and date the letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of such letter of transmittal, have the signatures on such letter of transmittal guaranteed if required by such letter of transmittal, and mail or otherwise deliver such letter of transmittal or such facsimile, together with any other required documents, to the exchange agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date; or

comply with the ATOP procedures of DTC described below.

In addition, either:

certificates of old notes must be received by the exchange agent along with the applicable letter of transmittal; or

a timely confirmation of a book-entry transfer of old notes, if such procedures are available, into the exchange agent's account at DTC, pursuant to the procedure for book-entry transfer described below, must be received by the exchange agent prior to the expiration date with the letter of transmittal.

Table of Contents

There is no procedure for guaranteed delivery of old notes.

Book-Entry Transfer

Promptly after the date of this prospectus, the exchange agent for the notes will make a request to establish an account with respect to the old notes at DTC as book-entry transfer facility for tenders of the old notes. Any financial institution that is a participant in DTC's systems may make book-entry delivery of the old notes by causing DTC to transfer such old notes into the exchange agent's account for such notes at DTC in accordance with DTC procedures for transfer. In addition, although delivery of old notes may be effected through book-entry transfer at DTC, the letter of transmittal or facsimile thereof with any required signature guarantees, or an agent's message, and any other required documents, must, in any case, be transmitted to and received by the exchange agent at one of the addresses set forth below under Exchange Agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the applicable expiration date.

DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program

The exchange agent and DTC have confirmed that any financial institution that is a participant in the book-entry transfer facility may utilize DTC's ATOP to tender old notes.

Any participant in DTC may make book-entry delivery of old notes by causing DTC to transfer such old notes into the exchange agent's account for the relevant notes in accordance with the book-entry transfer facility's ATOP procedures for transfer. However, the exchange for the old notes so tendered will only be made after a book-entry confirmation of the book-entry transfer of such old notes into the exchange agent's account for the relevant notes, and timely receipt by the exchange agent of an agent's message and any other documents required by the letter of transmittal.

Signature Guarantees

Signatures on a letter of transmittal or a notice of withdrawal, as the case may be, must be guaranteed by any member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., a commercial bank or trust company having an office or correspondent in the United States or an eligible guarantor institution within the meaning of Rule 17Ad-15 under the Exchange Act (each an Eligible Institution) unless the old notes tendered pursuant to such letter of transmittal or notice of withdrawal, as the case may be, are tendered (1) by a registered holder of old notes who has not completed the box entitled Special Issuance Instructions or Special Delivery Instructions on the letter of transmittal or (2) for the account of an Eligible Institution.

If a letter of transmittal is signed by trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, attorneys-in-fact, officers of corporations or others acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity, such persons should so indicate when signing, and unless waived by us, submit with such letter of transmittal evidence satisfactory to us of their authority to so act.

Determination of Validity

We will only issue new notes in exchange for old notes that are timely and properly tendered. The method of delivery of old notes, letter of transmittal and all other required documents is at your election and risk. Rather than mail these items, we recommend that you use an overnight or hand-delivery service. If such delivery is by mail, it is recommended that registered mail, properly insured, with return receipt requested, be used. In all cases, sufficient time should be allowed to assure timely delivery and you should carefully follow the instructions on how to tender the old notes. No old notes, letters of transmittal or other required documents should be sent to us. Delivery of all old notes, if applicable, letters of transmittal and other documents must be made to the exchange agent at its address set forth below under Exchange Agent. You may also request your respective brokers, dealers, commercial banks, trust

companies or nominees to effect such tender on your behalf. Neither we nor the exchange agent are required to tell you of any defects or irregularities with respect to your old notes or the tenders thereof.

Table of Contents

Your tender of old notes will constitute an agreement between you and us in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal. Any beneficial owner whose old notes are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and who wishes to tender should contact such registered holder promptly and instruct such registered holder to tender on his behalf.

All questions as to the validity, form, eligibility, time of receipt and withdrawal of the tendered old notes will be determined by us in our sole discretion, such determination being final and binding on all parties. We reserve the absolute right to reject any and all old notes not properly tendered or any old notes which, if accepted, would, in the opinion of counsel for us, be unlawful. We also reserve the absolute right to waive any irregularities or defects with respect to tender as to particular old notes. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offer, including the instructions in the letter of transmittal, will be final and binding on all parties. Unless waived, any defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of old notes must be cured within such time as we shall determine. Neither we, the exchange agent nor any other person shall be under any duty to give notification of defects or irregularities with respect to tenders of old notes, nor shall any of them incur any liability for failure to give such notification. Tendere of old notes will not be deemed to have been made until such irregularities have been cured or waived. Any old notes received by the exchange agent that are not properly tendered and as to which the defects or irregularities have not been cured or waived will be returned without cost to such holder by the exchange agent, unless otherwise provided in the letter of transmittal, promptly following the expiration date.

Other Transactions Relating to the Old Notes

In addition, we reserve the right in our sole discretion, subject to the provisions of the applicable indenture pursuant to which the notes are issued:

to purchase or make offers for any old notes that remain outstanding subsequent to the expiration date or, as set forth under Conditions, to terminate the exchange offer;

to redeem the old notes as a whole or in part at any time and from time to time, as set forth under Description of the 2009 Notes Optional Redemption, Description of the May 2010 Notes Optional Redemption, Description of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes Optional Redemption, Description of the October 2010 Senior Notes Optional Redemption, Description of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes Optional Redemption, Description of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes Optional Redemption, Description of the February 2011 Senior Notes Optional Redemption and Description of the August 2011 Senior Notes Optional Redemption; and

to the extent permitted under applicable law, purchase the old notes in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise.

The terms of any such purchases or offers could differ from the terms of the exchange offer.

Broker-Dealers

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account in exchange for old notes must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such new notes. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of new notes received in exchange for old notes which the broker-dealer acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. See Plan of Distribution.

Acceptance of Old Notes for Exchange; Delivery of New Notes

Upon satisfaction or waiver of all of the conditions to the exchange offer all old notes properly tendered will be accepted promptly after the expiration date, and the new notes will be issued promptly after the expiration date. See

Conditions. For purposes of the exchange offer, old notes shall be deemed to have been accepted as validly tendered for exchange when, as and if we have given oral or written notice thereof to

Table of Contents

the exchange agent. For each old note accepted for exchange, the holder of such note will receive a new note having a principal amount equal to that of the surrendered old note.

In all cases, issuance of new notes for old notes that are accepted for exchange pursuant to the exchange offer will be made only after timely receipt by the exchange agent of:

certificates for such old notes or a timely book-entry confirmation of such old notes into the exchange agent's account at the book-entry transfer facility;

a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal; and

all other required documents.

If any tendered old notes are not accepted for any reason set forth in the terms and conditions of the exchange offer, such unaccepted or such non-exchanged old notes will be returned without expense to the tendering holder of such notes, if in certificated form, or credited to an account maintained with such book-entry transfer facility promptly after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Withdrawal of Tenders

Tenders of old notes may be withdrawn at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

For a withdrawal to be effective, a written notice of withdrawal must be received by the exchange agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date at the address set forth below under Exchange Agent. Any such notice of withdrawal must:

specify the name of the person having tendered the old notes to be withdrawn;

identify the old notes to be withdrawn, including the principal amount of such old notes;

in the case of old notes tendered by book-entry transfer, specify the number of the account at the book-entry transfer facility from which the old notes were tendered and specify the name and number of the account at the book-entry transfer facility to be credited with the withdrawn old notes and otherwise comply with the procedures of such facility;

contain a statement that such holder is withdrawing its election to have such old notes exchanged;

be signed by the holder in the same manner as the original signature on the letter of transmittal by which such old notes were tendered, including any required signature guarantees, or be accompanied by documents of transfer to have the trustee with respect to the old notes register the transfer of such old notes in the name of the person withdrawing the tender; and

specify the name in which such old notes are registered, if different from the person who tendered such old notes.

All questions as to the validity, form, eligibility and time of receipt of such notice will be determined by us, in our sole discretion, such determination being final and binding on all parties. Any old notes so withdrawn will be deemed not to have been validly tendered for exchange for purposes of the exchange offer. Any old notes which have been tendered for exchange but which are not exchanged for any reason will be returned to the tendering holder of such

notes without cost to such holder, in the case of physically tendered old notes, or credited to an account maintained with the book-entry transfer facility for the old notes promptly after withdrawal, rejection of tender or termination of the exchange offer. Properly withdrawn old notes may be retendered by following one of the procedures described under Procedures for Tendering above at any time on or prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

Conditions

Notwithstanding any other provision in the exchange offer, we shall not be required to accept for exchange, or to issue new notes in exchange for, any old notes and may terminate or amend the exchange

Table of Contents

offer if at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date, we determine in our reasonable judgment that the exchange offer violates applicable law, any applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC or any order of any governmental agency or court of competent jurisdiction.

The foregoing conditions are for our sole benefit and may be asserted by us regardless of the circumstances giving rise to any such condition or may be waived by us in whole or in part at any time and from time to time, prior to the expiration date, in our reasonable discretion. Our failure at any time to exercise any of the foregoing rights prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date shall not be deemed a waiver of any such right and each such right shall be deemed an ongoing right which may be asserted at any time and from time to time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

In addition, we will not accept for exchange any old notes tendered, and no new notes will be issued in exchange for any such old notes, if at any such time any stop order shall be threatened or in effect with respect to the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part or the qualification of the indenture governing the notes under the Trust Indenture Act. Pursuant to the registration rights agreement, we are required to use our commercially reasonable efforts to obtain the withdrawal of any order suspending the effectiveness of the registration statement at the earliest possible time.

Exchange Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon has been appointed as exchange agent for the exchange offers for the notes. The Bank of New York Mellon also acts as trustee under the indentures governing the old notes, which are the same indentures that will govern the new notes. Questions and requests for assistance and requests for additional copies of this prospectus or of letters of transmittal should be directed to the exchange agent addressed as follows:

Deliver To:

	<i>By registered or certified mail, hand delivery or overnight courier:</i>	<i>By facsimile: (Eligible Institutions Only)</i>	<i>To confirm by telephone or for information call:</i>
For Dollar Denominated Notes:	The Bank of New York Mellon Corporate Trust Reorganization Unit 101 Barclay Street, Floor 7E New York, NY 10286	+1 212 298 1915 Attention: Mrs. Carolle Montreuil	+1 212 815 5920
For Euro Denominated Notes:	The Bank of New York Mellon One Canada Square 40th Floor London E145AL United Kingdom	+44 207 964 2536 Attn: Event Administration	+44 207 964 4958

Fees and Expenses

The expenses of soliciting tenders pursuant to the exchange offer will be borne by us. The principal solicitation for tenders pursuant to the exchange offer is being made by mail; however, additional solicitations may be made by telegraph, telephone, telecopy or in person by our officers and regular employees.

We will not make any payments to or extend any commissions or concessions to any broker or dealer. We will, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and will reimburse the exchange agent for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in connection therewith. We may also pay brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them in forwarding copies of the prospectus and related documents to the beneficial owners of the old notes and in handling or forwarding tenders for exchange.

Table of Contents

The expenses to be incurred by us in connection with the exchange offer will be paid by us, including fees and expenses of the exchange agent and trustee and accounting, legal, printing and related fees and expenses.

We will pay all transfer taxes, if any, applicable to the exchange of old notes pursuant to the exchange offer. If, however, new notes or old notes for principal amounts not tendered or accepted for exchange are to be registered or issued in the name of any person other than the registered holder of the old notes tendered, or if tendered old notes are registered in the name of any person other than the person signing the letter of transmittal, or if a transfer tax is imposed for any reason other than the exchange of old notes pursuant to the exchange offer, then the amount of any such transfer taxes imposed on the registered holder or any other person will be payable by the tendering holder. If satisfactory evidence of payment of such taxes or exemption therefrom is not submitted with the letter of transmittal, the amount of such transfer taxes will be billed directly to such tendering holder.

Accounting Treatment

The new notes will be recorded as carrying the same value as the old notes, which is face value, as reflected in our accounting records on the date of the exchange. Accordingly, we will not recognize any gain or loss for accounting purposes as a result of the exchange offer. The expenses of the exchange offer will be expensed.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

Holders of old notes who do not exchange their old notes for new notes pursuant to the exchange offer will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer of such old notes as set forth in the legend on such old notes as a consequence of the old notes having been issued pursuant to exemptions from, or in transactions not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. In general, the old notes may only be offered or sold pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws or in a transaction not subject to the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. We do not currently anticipate that we will register the old notes under the Securities Act. To the extent that old notes are tendered and accepted pursuant to the exchange offer, there may be little or no trading market for untendered and tendered but unaccepted old notes. The restrictions on transfer will make the old notes less attractive to potential investors than the new notes.

Table of Contents

THE TRANSACTIONS

The 2012 Refinancing Transactions

On February 15, 2012, the Issuers completed the sale of \$1,250 million aggregate principal amount of February 2012 Notes in a private offering. The February 2012 Notes will mature on August 15, 2019.

The net proceeds from the offering of the February 2012 Notes were used to refinance the \$14 million outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Graham Packaging 2017 Notes, the \$19 million outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Graham Packaging 2018 Notes, the \$355 million outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Graham Packaging Senior Subordinated Notes and the \$249 million outstanding aggregate principal amount of Pactiv 2012 Notes and pay fees associated with the early repayment of these notes by depositing funds, on February 15, 2012, with the trustees of the Graham Packaging Notes and of the Pactiv 2012 Notes, respectively, to satisfy and discharge their obligations pursuant to the indentures governing these notes. In addition, the issuers of the Graham Packaging Notes and of the Pactiv 2012 Notes redeemed such notes on March 16, 2012. RGHL intends to use the remaining net proceeds from the offering of the February 2012 Notes for general corporate purposes.

We refer to (i) the offering of the February 2012 Notes, (ii) the application of the net proceeds from the offering of the February 2012 Notes to satisfy and discharge the obligations of the issuers of the Graham Packaging Notes and of the Pactiv 2012 Notes under the applicable indentures and (iii) the payment of related fees and expenses as the 2012 Refinancing Transactions.

The Graham Packaging Transaction

Graham Packaging Acquisition

On September 8, 2011, a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of RGHL merged with and into Graham Company, with Graham Company surviving the merger as an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of RGHL. We refer to this acquisition as the Graham Packaging Acquisition. Graham Company's stockholders received \$25.50 in cash for each share of Graham Company common stock, for a total enterprise value, including net debt, of \$4.5 billion.

We financed the Graham Packaging Acquisition with (i) the \$1,500 million principal amount of August 2011 Senior Secured Notes, (ii) \$500 million principal amount of the August 2011 Senior Notes, (iii) the \$2,000 million principal amount of the incremental term loans under new incremental senior secured credit facilities, or the New Incremental Senior Secured Credit Facilities, and (iv) available cash. We used the proceeds from the issuance of the additional \$500 million principal amount of August 2011 Senior Notes to repurchase the Graham Packaging 2017 Notes and the Graham Packaging 2018 Notes that tendered in connection with the change of control offers for such notes. See Change of Control Offer.

We refer to the financing arrangements related to the Graham Packaging Acquisition as the Graham Packaging Acquisition Financing Arrangements.

Graham Packaging Tender Offers and Consent Solicitations

The issuers of the Graham Packaging Notes, Graham Packaging Company, L.P. and GPC Capital Corp. I, commenced tender offers for any and all of the outstanding Graham Packaging Notes and also solicited the consents of holders of each series of the Graham Packaging Notes to make certain amendments to the indentures governing the Graham

Packaging Notes. We refer to these tenders offers and consent solicitations as the Graham Packaging Tender Offers.

The Graham Packaging Tender Offers collectively offered holders of Graham Packaging Notes an opportunity to receive consideration that represented a premium to the consideration that they would have received if they were to require the issuers of the Graham Packaging Notes to purchase such notes in a change of control offer resulting from the Graham Packaging Acquisition, assuming a 30 day notice period following the change of control, and to provide RGHL and its affiliates with Permitted Holder status under the

Table of Contents

indentures governing the Graham Packaging Notes that is substantially similar to the status that they would have if a change of control offer were consummated.

On July 19, 2011, Graham Packaging announced that it had received the requisite consents from holders of the Graham Packaging Senior Subordinated Notes to adopt the proposed amendments that were the subject of the related Graham Packaging Tender Offer. On August 25, 2011, the issuers of the Graham Packaging Senior Subordinated Notes purchased \$21 million aggregate principal amount of Graham Packaging Senior Subordinated Notes that were tendered. Accordingly, the indenture governing the Graham Packaging Senior Subordinated Notes no longer requires the issuers of such notes to make a change of control offer with respect to the consummation of the Graham Packaging Acquisition.

Graham Packaging did not receive the requisite consents from holders of the Graham Packaging 2017 Notes or the Graham Packaging 2018 Notes with respect to the proposed amendments. On August 4, 2011 the Graham Packaging Tender Offers related to the Graham Packaging 2017 Notes and the Graham Packaging 2018 Notes expired.

Senior Secured Intercompany Loan Agreement

In connection with the Graham Packaging Acquisition, Reynolds Group Holdings Inc., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of RGHL, loaned \$2,078 million to certain subsidiaries of Graham Holdings pursuant to an intercompany loan agreement, the proceeds of which were used to repay Graham Packaging's senior secured credit facilities. This intercompany loan was guaranteed by the guarantors of Graham Packaging's former senior secured credit facilities and was secured by a first priority perfected security interest in certain assets of Graham Holdings and certain of its subsidiaries.

Following the redemption of the Graham Packaging Notes, the intercompany loan agreement was amended and restated, the related guarantees were released and the related security arrangements were terminated. Concurrently, Graham Holdings and certain of its U.S. subsidiaries became guarantors of the notes and our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and pledged certain assets for the benefit of the holders of the secured notes and the lenders under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

Change of Control Offer

On September 16, 2011, Graham Packaging commenced a change of control offer with respect to the Graham Packaging 2017 Notes and Graham Packaging 2018 Notes to repurchase for cash at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of purchase, as required by the applicable indentures. Holders of \$240 million aggregate principal amount of Graham Packaging 2017 Notes and \$231 million aggregate principal amount of Graham Packaging 2018 Notes tendered their notes in the change of control offer prior to its expiration on October 17, 2011, and the tendered notes were purchased on October 20, 2011. We refer to this change of control offer as the Graham Packaging Change of Control Offer.

We refer to the Graham Packaging Acquisition, the Graham Packaging Acquisition Financing Arrangements and the other related transactions, including the Graham Packaging Change of Control Offer, as the Graham Packaging Transaction.

The Dopaco Acquisition

On May 2, 2011, we acquired Dopaco from Cascades Inc. The consideration for the acquisition was \$395 million in cash. The purchase price was paid from existing cash of the RGHL Group. We refer to this acquisition as the Dopaco Acquisition. We are in the process of combining Dopaco with our Pactiv Foodservice segment.

The 2011 Refinancing Transactions

On February 1, 2011, the Issuers issued \$1,000 million principal amount of February 2011 Senior Secured Notes and \$1,000 million principal amount of February 2011 Senior Notes. Proceeds from the

Table of Contents

offering of the February 2011 Notes were used to fully repay the Original Tranche D Term Loans, and the remaining proceeds have been or will be used for general corporate purposes.

On February 9, 2011, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement and borrowed \$2,325 million in U.S. term loans and 250 million in European term loans. The proceeds from the term loans under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities were applied to refinance all term loans outstanding under the original senior secured credit facilities which consisted of (i) \$1,035 million of U.S. term loans, or the Original U.S. Term Loans, which were borrowed on November 5, 2009; (ii) \$800 million of U.S. Tranche C term loans, or the Original Tranche C Term Loans, which were borrowed on May 4, 2010; (iii) \$500 million of U.S. Tranche A term loans, or the Original Tranche A Term Loans, and \$1,520 million of U.S. Tranche D term loans, or the Original Tranche D Term Loans, which were borrowed on November 16, 2010; (iv) 250 million of European term loans, or the Original European Term Loans, which were borrowed on November 5, 2009; (v) a U.S. revolving credit facility of \$120 million; and (vi) a European revolving credit facility of 80 million. This refinancing resulted in reducing the interest rates and extending the repayment terms and maturity date of our term loans.

We refer to these refinancing transactions as the 2011 Refinancing Transactions.

The Pactiv Transaction

On November 16, 2010, a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of RGHL merged with and into Pactiv, with Pactiv surviving the merger as an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of RGHL. We refer to this merger as the Pactiv Acquisition. Pactiv's stockholders received \$33.25 in cash for each share of Pactiv common stock, for a total enterprise value, including net debt, of \$5.8 billion.

In connection with the Pactiv Acquisition, we commenced an offer to purchase and consent solicitation with respect to the Pactiv 2018 Notes. Pursuant to such tender offer, Pactiv purchased for cash \$234 million in aggregate principal amount of tendered Pactiv 2018 Notes, with \$16 million in aggregate principal amount remaining outstanding as of March 31, 2012. Pursuant to such tender offer, Pactiv obtained the requisite consents to eliminate the covenant requiring Pactiv to make an offer to purchase the Pactiv 2018 Notes if a change of control triggering event occurs, as defined in the applicable indenture.

We also commenced a change of control offer with respect to the Pactiv 2012 Notes, as required by the applicable indenture. Pursuant to the change of control offer, Pactiv purchased for cash \$1 million in aggregate principal amount of tendered Pactiv 2012 Notes. On March 16, 2012, the Pactiv 2012 Notes were redeemed. See The 2012 Refinancing Transactions.

We financed the Pactiv Acquisition with (i) the \$1,500 million principal amount of October 2010 Senior Secured Notes, (ii) the \$1,500 million principal amount of October 2010 Senior Notes, (iii) the \$2,020 million principal amount of the Original Tranche A Term Loans and Original Tranche D Term Loans and (iv) \$322 million in cash contributed to RGHL. See Description of Certain Other Indebtedness and Intercreditor Agreements.

We refer to the Pactiv Acquisition and the related financing and other transactions as the Pactiv Transaction.

The Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition

On September 1, 2010, certain indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of RGHL acquired the equity of the Reynolds foodservice packaging business from an affiliated entity that is beneficially owned by our strategic owner, Mr. Graeme Hart. The total purchase price was \$342 million, which was paid with existing cash. We refer to this acquisition as the Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition. See Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party

Transactions Acquisitions Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition.

Table of Contents

The Evergreen Transaction

On May 4, 2010, certain indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of RGHL acquired the equity of the business that constitutes our Evergreen segment from affiliated entities that are beneficially owned by our strategic owner, Mr. Graeme Hart, for a total purchase price of \$1,612 million. We refer to this acquisition as the Evergreen Acquisition. See Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions Acquisitions Evergreen Acquisition.

On the same date, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of RGHL acquired the assets and liabilities associated with the Whakatane paper mill from Carter Holt Harvey Limited, a New Zealand Company and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Rank Group, or CHH, for a total purchase price of \$46 million. We refer to this acquisition as the Whakatane Acquisition. After the consummation of the Whakatane Acquisition, the Whakatane paper mill became a part of our SIG segment. See Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions Acquisitions Whakatane Acquisition.

We financed the Evergreen Acquisition and the Whakatane Acquisition with (i) the \$1,000 million principal amount of the May 2010 Notes, (ii) the \$800 million principal amount of the Original Tranche C Term Loans and (iii) available cash. On the date of the closing of the acquisitions, certain credit facilities of the acquired businesses were fully repaid.

We refer to the Evergreen Acquisition, the Whakatane Acquisition and the related financing and other transactions as the Evergreen Transaction.

The RGHL Transaction

On November 5, 2009, Beverage Packaging Holdings III S.a.r.l, or BP III, acquired the equity of the business that constitutes our Closures segment from an affiliated entity that is beneficially owned by our strategic owner, Mr. Graeme Hart, for a total purchase price of \$708 million. We refer to this acquisition as the Closures Acquisition. See Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions Acquisitions Closures Acquisition.

On the same date, BP III acquired the equity of the Reynolds consumer products business from an affiliated entity that is beneficially owned by our strategic owner Mr. Graeme Hart, for a total purchase price of \$984 million. We refer to this acquisition as the Reynolds Consumer Acquisition and together with the Closures Acquisition as the RGHL Acquisition. See Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions Acquisitions Reynolds Consumer Acquisition.

We financed the RGHL Acquisition with (i) a \$544 million cash contribution by RGHL to BP I, (ii) the \$1,125 million and the 450 million principal amount of 2009 Notes, (iii) the \$1,035 million principal amount of the Original U.S. Term Loans, (iv) the 250 million principal amount of the Original European Term Loans, and (v) 116 million of cash from SIG.

We refer to the RGHL Acquisition and the related financing and other transactions as the RGHL Transaction.

The Reynolds Acquisition

Through a series of acquisitions that occurred from February 29, 2008 to July 31, 2008, certain entities that are ultimately owned by our strategic owner, Mr. Graeme Hart, acquired Alcoa's closures, consumer products and food and flexible packaging businesses for a total purchase price of \$2.7 billion. We refer to this acquisition as the Reynolds Acquisition.

The businesses acquired pursuant to the Reynolds Acquisition became our Closures segment and Reynolds consumer products business following the RGHL Transaction and our Reynolds foodservice packaging business following the Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition. See The RGHL Transaction and The Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition.

Table of Contents

The SIG Transaction

On May 11, 2007, RGHL consummated a public tender offer for all publicly traded shares of SIG Combibloc at a price of CHF 435 per share. At that time, SIG Combibloc was listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange. Following the consummation of the tender offer (the rights to which were assigned to BP III), RGHL, through its indirect subsidiary BP III, held 98.3% of the SIG Combibloc shares. RGHL, indirectly through BP III, completed a squeeze-out of the remaining publicly owned shares of SIG Combibloc on November 7, 2007 and SIG Combibloc became a wholly-owned subsidiary of BP III. The aggregate purchase price for 100% of the SIG Combibloc shares was 1.7 billion. As of December 31, 2007, BP III held all of the shares of SIG Combibloc. The shares of SIG Combibloc were delisted from the SIX Swiss Exchange on November 2, 2007. We refer to this acquisition as the SIG Acquisition.

The purchase of the SIG Combibloc shares, the refinancing of certain existing indebtedness and the payment of related fees and expenses were financed with the proceeds of a 740 million term loan made available under SIG Combibloc's senior credit facilities (which were repaid in full and terminated in connection with the RGHL Transaction), the proceeds of a 770 million bridge facility and 405 million in equity contributions by affiliates of RGHL. The bridge facility was subsequently repaid with the proceeds of the 2007 Notes and SIG Combibloc's senior credit facilities were prepaid in an amount of 130 million with the balance of the proceeds of the 2007 Notes. For additional information regarding the 2007 Notes, see Description of Certain Other Indebtedness and Intercreditor Agreements.

We refer to the acquisition of SIG and the related financing and other transactions as the SIG Transaction.

The Initial Evergreen Acquisition

Through a series of acquisitions that occurred from January 31, 2007 to April 30, 2007, certain entities that were ultimately owned by our strategic owner, Mr. Graeme Hart, acquired IP's Bev Pack Business for \$497 million in cash. We refer to this acquisition as the Initial Evergreen Acquisition.

The businesses acquired pursuant to the Initial Evergreen Acquisition became part of our Evergreen segment following the Evergreen Acquisition, and IP's Bev Pack Business became our predecessor for accounting purposes. See The Evergreen Transaction.

The Initial Evergreen Acquisition was financed with a total of \$425 million drawn under a facility agreement.

Table of Contents

USE OF PROCEEDS

The exchange offer is intended to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreements we entered into in connection with the private offerings of the old notes. We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the new notes under the exchange offer. In consideration for issuing the new notes of each series as contemplated by this prospectus, we will receive old notes of the same series in like principal amount, the terms of which are identical in all material respects to the new notes of the same series, subject to limited exceptions. Old notes surrendered in exchange for new notes will be retired and canceled and cannot be reissued. Accordingly, the issuance of the new notes will not result in any increase in our indebtedness or capital stock.

The net proceeds from the sale of the outstanding 2009 Notes were approximately \$1,043 million and 436 million. We used the proceeds from the issuance of the 2009 Notes together with cash contributed by RGHL to BP I, as common equity, funds from the Original U.S. Term Loans and the Original European Term Loans and available cash (i) to partially finance the RGHL Acquisition, (ii) to repay existing indebtedness of RGHL and the acquired businesses and (iii) to pay related fees and expenses. The Original U.S. Term Loans and the Original European Term Loans would have matured in 2015. At the time of repayment, the U.S. Term Loans had interest rates between 6.25% and 6.75% and the Original European Term Loans had an interest rate of 6.75%.

The net proceeds from the sale of the May 2010 Notes were approximately \$972 million. We used the proceeds from the issuance of the May 2010 Notes together with the funds from the Original Tranche C Term Loans and available cash (i) to finance the Evergreen Acquisition, (ii) to finance the Whakatane Acquisition, (iii) to repay term loans under certain credit facilities of the acquired businesses, which would have expired in 2012 and had interest rates ranging from 1.37% to 3.82% and (iv) to pay related fees and expenses related to the foregoing. The remaining proceeds of the May 2010 Notes and the Original Tranche C Term Loans were available for general corporate purposes.

The net proceeds from the sale of the October 2010 Notes were approximately \$2,959 million. We used the proceeds from the issuance of the October 2010 Senior Secured Notes and October 2010 Senior Notes together with cash contributed by RGHL's shareholder, funds from the Original Tranche A Term Loans and Original Tranche D Term Loans and available cash (i) to finance the Pactiv Acquisition, (ii) to repay certain Pactiv indebtedness including the purchase of \$1 million in aggregate principal amount of Pactiv 2012 Notes, \$234 million in aggregate principal amount of Pactiv 2018 Notes and \$130 million of borrowings under Pactiv's asset securitization program which would have expired in 2012 and had an interest rate at the time of repayment of 1.46% and (iii) to pay related fees and expenses to the foregoing. The remaining proceeds of the October 2010 Notes and the Original Tranche A Term Loans and Original Tranche D Term Loans were available for general corporate purposes.

The net proceeds from the sale of the February 2011 Notes were approximately \$1,966 million. We used the proceeds from the issuance of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes and the February 2011 Senior Notes to repay the Original Tranche D Term Loans under the Original Senior Secured Credit Facilities. The Original Tranche D Term Loans would have matured in 2016. At the time of repayment, the Original Tranche D Term Loans had an interest rate of 6.5%. The remaining \$456 million was used for general corporate purposes, including to finance the Dopaco Acquisition.

The net proceeds from the sale of the August 2011 Notes were approximately \$2,421 million. We used the proceeds from the issuance of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes and the August 2011 Senior Notes, together with the funds from the New Incremental Senior Secured Credit Facilities and available cash (i) to finance the Graham Packaging Transaction, which included the repayment of term loans under Graham Packaging's credit facility which would have expired between 2012 and 2016 and had interest rates at the time of repayment ranging from 6.00% to

6.75%, and (ii) to pay related fees and expenses related to the foregoing. In addition, we used proceeds to repurchase the Graham Packaging 2017 Notes and Graham Packaging 2018 Notes tendered in connection with the Graham Packaging Change of Control Offer.

Table of Contents

SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED AND HISTORICAL COMBINED FINANCIAL DATA

RGHL Group

The following tables set forth the selected historical combined financial data of the RGHL Group Predecessor (prepared on a U.S. GAAP basis) and the selected historical financial data of the RGHL Group Successor (prepared on an IFRS basis). On January 31, 2007, Rank Group, through its indirect wholly-owned subsidiary Evergreen Packaging New Zealand Limited, commenced the acquisition of IP's Bev Pack Business. The acquisition occurred in stages from January 31, 2007 to April 30, 2007. Prior to the Initial Evergreen Acquisition, the RGHL Group had no significant operations. We refer to IP's Bev Pack Business (or a subset thereof) prior to January 31, 2007 as the "RGHL Group Predecessor" and the RGHL Group as the "RGHL Group Successor" for purposes of the presentation of the financial information below.

The selected historical financial data of the RGHL Group Successor as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and for the period from January 31, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2008 have been derived from the RGHL Group Successor's audited financial statements which are not included in this prospectus. The selected historical financial data of the RGHL Group Successor as of December 31, 2010 and 2011 and for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 have been derived from the RGHL Group Successor's audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Given the potential for differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP, caution is required when comparing financial data across periods. Furthermore, certain presentations and classifications in the RGHL Group Predecessor financial statements that were prepared based on U.S. GAAP are inconsistent with the RGHL Group Successor IFRS presentations. See "Summary Presentation of Financial Information" and "Summary Summary of Certain Differences Between IFRS and U.S. GAAP."

The following data should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes, and other information included elsewhere in this prospectus, including "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" and "Risk Factors."

IFRS Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial data as of December 31, 2010 and 2011 and for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 have been derived from the audited IFRS financial statements of the RGHL Group Successor included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following selected financial data as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008 have been derived from audited IFRS financial statements of the RGHL Group Successor that are not included in this prospectus. The following selected financial data as of March 31, 2012 and for the three months ended March 31, 2011

Table of Contents

and 2012 have been derived from the unaudited IFRS financial statements of the RGHL Group Successor, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	RGHL Group Successor					Three Months Ended	
	2007*	Year Ended December 31,			March 31,		
		2008**	2009	2010***	2011****	2011*****	2012*****
				(IFRS)			
				(In \$ millions)			
Income Statement							
Revenue	\$ 2,042	\$ 6,013	\$ 5,910	\$ 6,774	\$ 11,789	\$ 2,367	\$ 3,312
Cost of sales	(1,775)	(5,309)	(4,691)	(5,524)	(9,725)	(1,924)	(2,714)
Gross profit	267	704	1,219	1,250	2,064	443	598
Other income	155	94	201	102	87	23	91
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses	(60)	(229)	(211)	(231)	(347)	(82)	(85)
General and administration expenses	(178)	(334)	(366)	(392)	(628)	(152)	(208)
Other expenses	(41)	(247)	(96)	(80)	(268)	(57)	(70)
Share of profits of associates and joint ventures, net of income tax (equity method)	4	6	11	18	17	6	5
Profit from operating activities	147	(6)	758	667	925	181	331
Financial income	14	165	21	66	22	101	137
Financial expenses	(302)	(409)	(513)	(752)	(1,420)	(381)	(372)
Net financial expenses	(288)	(244)	(492)	(686)	(1,398)	(280)	(235)
Profit (loss) before income tax	(141)	(250)	266	(19)	(473)	(99)	96
Income tax benefit (expense)	30	63	(149)	(78)	56	45	(33)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations for the period	\$ (111)	\$ (187)	\$ 117	\$ (97)	\$ (417)	\$ (54)	\$ 63

Other operating data (unaudited)

Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(1)	*****	*****	1.6x	*****	*****	*****	1.3x
---------------------------------------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	-------	------

- * Represents 11 months of operations for the Evergreen segment and seven months of operations for the SIG segment.
- ** Represents a full year of operations for the SIG and Evergreen segments and 10 months of operations for the Closures segment, the Reynolds consumer products business prior to the Pactiv Acquisition and the Reynolds foodservice packaging business prior to the Pactiv Acquisition.
- *** Represents a full year of operations for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include operations of our Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010.
- **** Includes the operations of Dopaco for the period from May 2, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and Graham Packaging for the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011.
- ***** Represents three months of operations for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments (excluding the operations of Dopaco which were acquired on May 2, 2011).
- ***** Represents three months of operations for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging segments.
- ***** Due to pre-tax losses in 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2011, the ratio coverage was less than 1.0x. The RGHL Group Successor would have needed to generate additional earnings of \$145 million, \$258 million, \$34 million, \$488 million and \$103 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008, 2010, and 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2011, respectively, in order to achieve a coverage of 1.0x.

Derived from the audited financial statements of the RGHL Group.

Derived from the interim unaudited condensed financial statements of the RGHL Group.

Table of Contents

- (1) The ratio of earnings to fixed charges is calculated by dividing earnings before income taxes from continuing operations by fixed charges of continuing operations. For the periods presented, fixed charges consisted of interest expense, amortization and the write-off of financing costs and original issue discount, and management's estimate of interest within rent expense using an approximate interest factor.

RGHL Group Successor

	As of December 31,					As of March
	2007*	2008**	2009	2010***	2011****	31,
	(IFRS)					2012(****)
	(In \$ millions)					
Balance Sheet Data						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 340	\$ 387	\$ 516	\$ 664	\$ 597	\$ 1,253
Trade and other receivables	484	710	683	1,150	1,506	1,521
Inventories	401	828	756	1,281	1,773	1,856
Property, plant and equipment	1,242	1,940	1,825	3,266	4,535	4,508
Intangible assets	1,910	3,361	3,279	8,748	12,531	12,477
Other assets	635	700	703	867	946	1,035
Total assets	5,012	7,926	7,762	15,976	21,888	22,650
Trade and other payables - current	361	710	761	1,246	1,758	1,843
Borrowings - current	912	2,361	112	141	521	77
Borrowings - non-current	2,987	2,544	4,842	11,701	16,625	17,709
Other liabilities	822	1,285	943	2,624	3,161	3,116
Total liabilities	5,082	6,900	6,658	15,712	22,065	22,745
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ (70)	\$ 1,026	\$ 1,104	\$ 264	\$ (177)	\$ (95)

* Represents balance sheet data for the SIG and Evergreen segments.

** Represents balance sheet data for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments.

*** Represents balance sheet data for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include balance sheet data for our Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively.

**** Represents balance sheet data for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging segments.

Derived from the audited financial statements of the RGHL Group.

Derived from the interim unaudited condensed financial statements of the RGHL Group.

Table of Contents***U.S. GAAP Selected Financial Data***

The selected historical financial data of the RGHL Group Predecessor (represented by the North American operations of IP's Bev Pack Business) for the one-month period from January 1, 2007 to January 31, 2007 have been derived from the North American operations of IP's Bev Pack Business audited combined financial statements which are not included in this prospectus.

	North American Operations of IP's Bev Pack Business Period from January 1 to January 31, 2007* (U.S. GAAP) (In \$ millions)	
Income Statement		
Net sales	\$	62
Costs and expenses		
Cost of products sold (exclusive of depreciation and amortization included below)		(44)
Selling, general and administrative expenses		(4)
Distribution expenses		(3)
Depreciation and amortization		(3)
Tax other than income		(1)
Goodwill impairment and other charges		(1)
Sale of business IPI Japan		
Reversal of reserves no longer required		
Operating income		6
Interest income		
Interest expense		
Other income net		
Income before income taxes, minority interest expense and equity earnings		6
Income tax expense		N/A
Minority interest expense net of tax		N/A
Equity earnings net of tax		N/A
Net income	\$	N/A
Other operating data (unaudited)		
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(1)		N/A

* Derived from the financial statements of the North American operations of IP's Bev Pack Business which did not include accounting for income tax expense, minority interest expense net of tax, equity earnings net of tax, or net

income.

The selected historical financial data of the North American operations of IP's Bev Pack Business are not directly comparable to the selected financial data of the RGHL Group Successor for a variety of reasons including, among other items, the following:

The selected historical financial data of the North American operations of IP's Bev Pack Business, which are not included in this prospectus, have been derived from their audited financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The RGHL Group Successor's financial statements, which are included in this prospectus, are presented in accordance with IFRS. See Summary Summary of Certain Differences Between IFRS and U.S. GAAP.

Table of Contents

The selected historical financial data of the North American operations of IP's Bev Pack Business are not necessarily indicative of the conditions that would have existed or the results of operations if the North American operations of IP's Bev Pack Business had been operated as a stand-alone company during the period presented.

The selected historical financial data for the one-month period ended January 31, 2007 represents the results of the North American operations of IP's Bev Pack Business only.

Some of the operations represented in the selected financial data of the North American operations of IP's Bev Pack Business are not reflected in the selected historical financial data of the RGHL Group Successor as such operations were not acquired by Rank Group.

Table of Contents

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following unaudited pro forma combined financial information is based on the historical financial information of the RGHL Group, Dopaco and Graham Packaging, each of which is included elsewhere in this prospectus, as adjusted to illustrate the impact of the 2011 Refinancing Transactions, the Dopaco Acquisition, the Graham Packaging Transaction and the 2012 Refinancing Transactions (collectively, the Pro Forma Transactions). For further information regarding the Pro Forma Transactions, see the section titled The Transactions. The unaudited pro forma combined income statements give effect to the Pro Forma Transactions as if they had been completed as of January 1, 2011.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not include an unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet as each of the Pro Forma Transactions was completed prior to and is reflected in the historical interim unaudited condensed balance sheet of the RGHL Group as of March 31, 2012, which is included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information is prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information has been compiled from the following sources with the following unaudited adjustments:

IFRS financial information for the RGHL Group under the column titled Historical RGHL Group has been derived without adjustment from the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 and the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements as of March 31, 2012 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, each of which is included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The column titled Adjustments for the Full Period Effect of the 2011 Financing Transactions in the unaudited pro forma combined income statements reflects the adjustments associated with the financing components of the Graham Packaging Transaction and the 2011 Refinancing Transactions. Specifically, this column gives effect to (i) the issuance of the August 2011 Notes, the drawings under the New Incremental Senior Secured Credit Facilities and incremental interest on the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, (ii) the issuance of the February 2011 Notes, the drawings under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the repayment of the Original Senior Secured Credit Facilities, that were completed during February 2011 and (iii) the transaction fees and expenses associated with these transactions. The basis for these adjustments is explained in the notes accompanying the unaudited pro forma combined financial information.

U.S. GAAP financial information for Dopaco under the column titled Historical Dopaco as Adjusted has been derived from Dopaco's audited combined financial statements as of May 1, 2011 and for the 126-day period ended May 1, 2011, which is included elsewhere in this prospectus and Dopaco's interim unaudited combined financial statements for the three month period ended March 27, 2011, which are not included elsewhere in this prospectus, and each of which has been reclassified to conform with the RGHL Group reporting format.

The column titled Adjustments to Historical Dopaco Results on Conversion from U.S. GAAP to IFRS, Fair Value and Other Adjustments for the Dopaco Acquisition reflects certain adjustments to convert Dopaco's U.S. GAAP financial information to IFRS, to align Dopaco's U.S. GAAP accounting policies with the RGHL Group's IFRS accounting policies and to reflect management's assessment of the impact of fair values on periods prior to the acquisition by the RGHL Group. The basis for these adjustments is explained in the notes accompanying the unaudited pro forma combined financial information. For a discussion of certain differences

between IFRS and U.S. GAAP see Summary of Certain Differences Between IFRS and U.S. GAAP.

Table of Contents

U.S. GAAP financial information for Graham Packaging under the column titled "Historical Graham Packaging as Adjusted" has been derived from Graham Packaging's unaudited accounting records for the period from January 1, 2011 to September 7, 2011, which incorporate the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for the six month period ended June 30, 2011, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus, and the interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for the three month period ended March 31, 2011, which are not included elsewhere in this prospectus, and each of which has been reclassified to conform with the RGHL Group reporting format.

The column titled "Adjustments to Historical Graham Packaging Results on Conversion from U.S. GAAP to IFRS, Preliminary Fair Value and Other Adjustments for the Graham Packaging Acquisition" reflects certain adjustments to convert Graham Packaging's U.S. GAAP financial information to IFRS, to align Graham Packaging's U.S. GAAP accounting policies with the RGHL Group's IFRS accounting policies and to reflect the preliminary assessment of the provisional impact of fair values on the periods prior to the acquisition by the RGHL Group. The basis for these adjustments is explained in the notes accompanying the unaudited pro forma combined financial information. For a discussion of certain differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP see "Summary of Certain Differences Between IFRS and U.S. GAAP."

The column titled "The 2012 Refinancing Transactions" reflects (i) the issuance of the \$1,250 million of the February 2012 Notes, (ii) the application of the proceeds from the offering of the February 2012 Notes and (iii) the payment of related fees and expenses. See "The Transactions" "The 2012 Refinancing Transactions." The basis for these adjustments is explained in the notes accompanying the unaudited pro forma combined financial information.

The unaudited pro forma adjustments are based upon current available information and assumptions that we believe to be reasonable. The pro forma adjustments and related assumptions are described in the notes accompanying the unaudited pro forma combined financial information.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information is for informational purposes only and is not intended to represent or to be indicative of the results of operations that the RGHL Group or the pro forma combined group would have reported had the Pro Forma Transactions been completed as of the dates set forth in this unaudited pro forma combined financial information and should not be taken as being indicative of our future consolidated results of operations. The actual results may differ significantly from those reflected in the unaudited pro forma combined financial information for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, differences between the assumptions used to prepare the unaudited pro forma combined financial information and actual amounts. As a result, the unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not purport to be indicative of what the results of operations would have been had the Pro Forma Transactions been completed on the applicable dates of the unaudited pro forma combined financial information.

With respect to the fair value and other adjustments related to the Dopaco Acquisition, the unaudited pro forma combined financial information has been prepared using the purchase method of accounting as if the Dopaco Acquisition had been completed as of January 1, 2011 for the purposes of the unaudited pro forma combined income statements. Under the purchase method of accounting, the purchase price is required to be allocated to the underlying tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair market values as of the date of the Dopaco Acquisition, with any excess purchase price allocated to goodwill. As of December 31, 2011, the RGHL Group's audited financial statements, and as of March 31, 2012, the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements, include the effects of the allocation of the purchase price from the date of the Dopaco Acquisition. In accordance with IFRS, we have finalized and presented the impact of the fair values from the date of acquisition which also includes confirmation of the remaining useful lives of property, plant and equipment and

intangibles.

Table of Contents

With respect to the preliminary fair value and other adjustments related to the Graham Packaging Transaction, the unaudited pro forma combined financial information has been prepared using the purchase method of accounting as if the Graham Packaging Transaction had been completed as of January 1, 2011 for the purposes of the unaudited pro forma combined income statements. Under the purchase method of accounting, the purchase price is required to be allocated to the underlying tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair market values as of the date of the Graham Packaging Acquisition, with any excess purchase price allocated to goodwill. The allocation of the purchase price as reflected in the unaudited pro forma combined financial information is based upon management's internally developed estimates of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as if the Graham Packaging Acquisition had been completed as of the above date. This allocation of the purchase price depends upon certain estimates and assumptions, all of which are preliminary and have been made solely for the purpose of developing the unaudited pro forma combined financial information. We have commenced the appraisals necessary to assess the fair values of the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed and the related allocation of the purchase price upon the closing of the Graham Packaging Acquisition. In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 3(R), we will complete the appraisals necessary to finalize the required purchase price allocation within one year of the closing date of the Graham Packaging Acquisition, at which time the final allocation of the purchase price will be determined. The final purchase price allocation may be different than that reflected in the pro forma purchase price allocation, and those differences may be material.

The unaudited pro forma combined income statements do not include adjustments for (i) any prospective revenue or cost saving synergies that may be achieved, in addition to those reflected in the historical financial information, since the completion of the Dopaco Acquisition or the Graham Packaging Acquisition or as a result of any of the other acquisitions we have completed or (ii) the impact of non-recurring items directly related to the Pro Forma Transactions or any of the other acquisitions we have completed. In addition, the unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not give effect to any of the adjustments made to derive the RGHL Combined Group Adjusted EBITDA, which are each described under Summary Summary Historical and Pro Forma Combined Financial Information.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information only shows profit (loss) from continuing operations before non-recurring charges directly attributable to the Pro Forma Transactions.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information should be read in conjunction with the Glossary of Selected Terms, Summary Presentation of Financial Information, Risk Factors, The Transactions, Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and the historical financial statements and the notes thereto, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Profit (loss) from operating activities	925		6		(101)	(110)		720
Financial income	22				1			23
Financial expenses	(1,420)	(141)(a)(b)			(142)	125(b)	(92)(a)	(1,670)
Net financial income/(expenses)	(1,398)	(141)			(141)	125	(92)	(1,647)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	(473)	(141)	6		(242)	15	(92)	(927)
Income tax benefit (expense)	56	52(c)	(1)	(2)(b)	(27)	(5)(e)	34(b)	107
Profit (loss) from continuing operations before non-recurring charges directly attributable to the Pro Forma Transactions	\$ (417)	\$ (89)	\$ 5	\$ (2)	\$ (269)	\$ 10	\$ (58)	\$ (820)

Financial income	137								137
Financial expenses	(372)						(4)(a)		(376)
Net financial expenses	(235)						(4)		(239)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	96						(4)		92
Income tax benefit (expense)	(33)						1(b)		(32)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations before non-recurring charges directly attributable to the Pro Forma Transactions	\$ 63	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	(3)	\$	60

Table of Contents**(1) Historical RGHL Group**

The historical financial information of the RGHL Group is derived from the audited historical income statement of the RGHL Group for the year ended December 31, 2011, and the unaudited historical income statements of the RGHL Group for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(2) Adjustments for the Full Period Effect of the 2011 Financing Transactions

The following table summarizes the components of the net adjustment to financial expenses:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2011	2012
		(In \$ millions)	
2011 Refinancing Transactions(a)	\$ 127	\$ 127	\$
Graham Packaging Transaction(b)	(268)	(109)	
Net adjustment to financial expenses	\$ (141)	\$ 18	\$

(a) 2011 Refinancing Transactions

As part of the 2011 Refinancing Transactions which were completed during February 2011, the RGHL Group (a) issued the February 2011 Notes with a portion of the gross proceeds used to repay in full the Original Tranche D Term Loans, (b) entered into the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and drew the proceeds which were applied to refinance all of the remaining term loans (the Original Tranche A Term Loans, the Original U.S. Term Loans, the Original Tranche C Term Loans and the Original European Term Loans) outstanding under the Original Senior Secured Credit Facilities with the remaining proceeds available for general corporate purposes and (c) incurred certain fees and expenses.

Table of Contents

The unaudited pro forma combined income statements include the adjustments to illustrate the 2011 Refinancing Transactions as if they had been completed as of January 1, 2011, comprising:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		
		2011	2012	
	(In \$ millions)			
Interest expense on the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes(i)	\$	(6)	\$ (6)	\$
Interest expense on the February 2011 Senior Notes(ii)		(7)	(7)	
Total interest expense on the February 2011 Notes		(13)	(13)	
Interest expense on the Senior Secured Credit Facilities (Dollar)(iii)		(11)	(11)	
Interest expense on the Senior Secured Credit Facilities (Euro)(iii)		(2)	(2)	
Total interest expense on the Senior Secured Credit Facilities		(13)	(13)	
Adjustment for interest expense on the Original Senior Secured Credit Facilities repaid(iv)		29	29	
Adjustment for amortization of original issue discount and issuance costs on the Original Senior Secured Credit Facilities repaid(iv)		124	124	
Net adjustment to financial expenses	\$	127	\$ 127	\$

- (i) Reflects the incremental cash interest expense of 6.875% on the \$1,000 million principal amount of the February 2011 Senior Secured Notes.
- (ii) Reflects the incremental cash interest expense of 8.250% on the \$1,000 million principal amount of the February 2011 Senior Notes.
- (iii) Reflects the incremental cash interest expense of 4.25% and 5.00% for the USD and Euro tranches of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, respectively (based on an adjusted LIBOR floor of 1.00% and a margin of 3.25%, and on an adjusted LIBOR floor of 1.50% and a margin of 3.50%, respectively).

Table of Contents

- (iv) Reflects the adjustment for interest expense and non-cash amortization expenses with respect to the debt issuance costs and original issue discount associated with the Original Senior Secured Credit Facilities repaid as part of the 2011 Refinancing Transactions. The adjustments are calculated as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2011	2012
		(In \$ millions)	
Actual interest expense related to the Original U.S. Term Loans and the Original European Term Loans as recorded in the historical RGHL Group financial statements	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$
Adjustment for interest expense and unamortized debt issuance costs on the Original Senior Secured Credit Facilities repaid	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$
Actual write-off of residual debt issuance costs related to the Original U.S. Term Loans and the Original European Term Loans as recorded in the historical RGHL Group financial statements	\$ 86	\$ 86	\$
Actual write-off of residual original issue discounts related to the Original U.S. Term Loans and the Original European Term Loans as recorded in the historical RGHL Group financial statements	38	38	
Adjustment for unamortized original issue discount and debt issuance costs on the Original Senior Secured Credit Facilities repaid	\$ 124	\$ 124	\$

(b) Graham Packaging Transaction

As part of the Graham Packaging Transaction, the RGHL Group (i) entered into an amendment to the Senior Secured Credit Facilities under which it agreed to certain new terms including incremental interest on the term loans of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and drew \$2,000 million under the Incremental Senior Secured Credit Facilities, (ii) issued the August 2011 Notes and (iii) incurred certain fees and expenses.

Table of Contents

The unaudited pro forma combined income statements include the net adjustment to financial expenses as if the Graham Packaging Transaction had been completed as of January 1, 2011, comprising:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2011	2012
	(In \$ millions)		
Interest expense on the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes(i)	\$ (72)	\$ (30)	\$
Interest expense on the August 2011 Senior Notes(ii)	(60)	(25)	
Amortization of the August 2011 Notes issuance costs and original issue discount(iii)	(4)	(2)	
Total interest expense on the August 2011 Notes	(136)	(57)	
Interest expense on the New Incremental Senior Secured Credit Facilities(iv)	(90)	(33)	
Incremental interest expense on the Senior Secured Credit Facilities(v)	(34)	(15)	
Interest expense on the new related party loan with Reynolds Treasury (NZ) Limited(vi)	(1)		
Amortization of the New Incremental Senior Secured Credit Facilities issuance costs and original issue discount(vii)	(7)	(4)	
Net adjustment to financial expenses	\$ (268)	\$ (109)	\$

- (i) Reflects an interest rate of 7.875% on the \$1,500 million principal amount of the August 2011 Senior Secured Notes. Interest is paid in dollars.
- (ii) Reflects an interest rate of 9.875% on the \$1,000 million principal amount of the August 2011 Senior Notes. Interest is paid in dollars.
- (iii) Reflects non-cash amortization expense on \$62 million of aggregate debt issuance costs and original issue discount of \$18 million associated with the August 2011 Notes. This non-cash expense has been calculated using the effective interest rate method.
- (iv) The interest rates used for pro forma purposes are based on the rates in effect upon the closing of the Graham Packaging Transaction. The interest rate on the term loans under the Incremental Senior Secured Credit Facilities was 6.50% on the closing date of the Graham Packaging Acquisition (based on an adjusted LIBOR (\$ tranche) floor of 1.25% and a margin of 5.25%). Each 0.125% increase in the assumed interest rates used in the pro forma income statements would increase interest expense on the term loans under the Incremental Senior Secured Credit Facilities by \$3 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 and \$1 million in each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012. As the interest rate assumed for the purposes of the pro forma

financial information is at the LIBOR floor, a 0.125% decrease in the assumed interest rates used in the pro forma income statements would not change the interest expense on the term loans under the Incremental Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

- (v) Reflects the incremental interest of 6.50% on the Dollar Tranche of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities (based on an adjusted LIBOR floor of 1.25% and a margin of 5.25%) and the incremental interest of 6.75% on the Euro Tranche of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities (based on an adjusted EURIBOR floor of 1.50% and a margin of 5.25%), both as of the closing date of the Graham Packaging Acquisition. Each 0.125% increase in the assumed interest rates used in the pro forma income statements would increase the incremental interest expense on the Dollar Tranche of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities by \$3 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 and \$1 million in the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012. Each 0.125% increase in the assumed interest rates used in the pro forma income statements would increase the incremental interest expense on the Euro Tranche of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities by less than \$1 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 and in the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012. As the interest rate assumed for the purposes of the pro forma financial information is at the LIBOR and EURIBOR floors, a 0.125%

Table of Contents

decrease in the assumed interest rates used in the pro forma income statements would not change interest expense on the term loans under the Dollar Tranche or the Euro Tranche of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

- (vi) Reflects an interest rate of 6.875% on the principal amount of the related party loan with Reynolds Treasury (NZ) Limited of \$25 million.
- (vii) Reflects non-cash amortization expense with respect to an aggregate \$51 million of debt issuance costs and the \$20 million of original issue discount associated with the term loans under the New Incremental Senior Secured Credit Facilities. This non-cash expense has been calculated using the effective interest rate method.

(c) Income Tax Benefit (Expense)

Represents the net adjustment to income tax benefit (expense) as if the 2011 Refinancing Transactions and the financing components of the Graham Packaging Transaction had been completed as of January 1, 2011. The tax expense has been calculated using respective local statutory tax rates which range from 28% to 37%. A portion of the tax adjustment arising from the net adjustment to financial expenses has not been recognized as this potential tax benefit would be generated by entities that are unable to satisfy the criteria required for the recognition of a tax loss asset.

(3) Historical Dopaco as Adjusted

The historical financial information of Dopaco is derived from the audited historical combined financial statements of Dopaco as of May 1, 2011 and for the 126-day period ended May 1, 2011, which is included elsewhere in this prospectus and the interim unaudited combined financial statements of Dopaco as of and for the three month period ended March 27, 2011, which is not included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The historical financial information extracted from the combined financial statements of Dopaco is prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. For the purpose of presenting the historical information of Dopaco in a reporting format that is consistent with that of the RGHL Group, certain components of Dopaco's combined statement of earnings have been reclassified.

The following reclassification has been made in the combined statement of earnings for the 126-day period ended May 1, 2011:

Selling and administrative expenses of \$14 million as reported by Dopaco on the face of the income statement have been reclassified to Selling, marketing and distribution expenses (\$3 million) and General and administration expenses (\$11 million) based on the nature of the expenses.

The following reclassification has been made in the combined statement of earnings for the three month period ended March 27, 2011:

Selling and administrative expenses of \$11 million as reported by Dopaco on the face of the income statement have been reclassified to Selling, marketing and distribution expenses (\$2 million) and General and administration expenses (\$9 million) based on the nature of the expenses.

(4) Adjustments to Historical Dopaco Results on Conversion from U.S. GAAP to IFRS, Fair Value and Other Adjustments for the Dopaco Acquisition

Adjustments to Historical Dopaco Balances and Results on Conversion from U.S. GAAP to IFRS

The historical financial information extracted from the audited combined statement of earnings for the 126-day period ended May 1, 2011 and the interim unaudited combined statement of earnings for the three month period ended March 27, 2011 is prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Based on our analysis, we have not identified any material differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS for Dopaco's financial information for the periods presented.

See [Summary of Certain Differences Between IFRS and U.S. GAAP](#) .

Table of Contents**Fair Value Adjustments for the Dopaco Acquisition**

The Dopaco Acquisition was an acquisition of a business from third parties. Accordingly, IFRS requires that the RGHL Group recognize the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as part of the Dopaco Acquisition at their fair values. Goodwill is then recognized for the excess of the consideration paid over the net of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed measured at their fair values.

The Dopaco Acquisition closed on May 2, 2011. The RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 and interim unaudited condensed financial statements as of and for the three month period ended March 31, 2012, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus, include the effects of the final allocation of the purchase price as of the date of the acquisition.

The following adjustments reflect the impact on the historical Dopaco results from the fair value adjustments arising as a result of the acquisition of Dopaco by the RGHL Group:

(a) Reflects the income statement impact of the fair value adjustment to property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets as part of the acquisition of Dopaco by the RGHL Group.

To recognize the impact of the Dopaco Acquisition as if it had been completed as of January 1, 2011, depreciation expense would decrease and amortization expense would increase in the pro forma combined income statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		
		2011	2012	
	(In \$ millions)			
Amortization of intangible assets (excluding goodwill)	\$	(3)	\$ (2)	\$
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		3	3	
Total	\$		\$ 1	\$
Recognized in:				
Cost of sales	\$	3	3	
General and administration expenses		(3)	(2)	
Total	\$		\$ 1	\$

Due to the final assessment of the acquired property, plant and equipment, the estimated useful life of depreciable property, plant and equipment has increased from a historical value of 6 years to 11 years. The reduction in the fair value of the assets acquired (when compared to the predecessor historical gross book values) coupled with the increase in the estimated useful lives of the assets acquired has resulted in pro forma depreciation being less than the amount recorded in the historical Dopaco financial statements.

In addition, pro forma amortization expense has increased compared to the amount that was recorded in Dopaco's historical financial statements as a result of the final fair value assessment of the acquired identifiable amortizable intangible assets combined with the weighted average useful life of 11 years.

(b) Reflects the tax effect of the above fair value adjustments determined using a statutory tax rate of 34%.

Other Adjustments for the Dopaco Acquisition

The following other adjustment reflects the impact on the historical Dopaco income statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, resulting from the elimination of the historical intercompany sales and cost of sales between the RGHL Group and Dopaco.

Table of Contents

(c) Represents the elimination of historical intercompany sales and cost of sales between the RGHL Group and Dopaco, as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2011	2012
	(In \$ millions)		
Revenue	\$ (4)	\$ (3)	\$
Cost of sales	4	3	
Gross profit	\$	\$	\$

(5) Historical Graham Packaging as Adjusted

The historical financial information of Graham Packaging is derived from the unaudited accounting records for the period from January 1, 2011 to September 7, 2011, which incorporates the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations for the six month period ended June 30, 2011, which is included elsewhere in this prospectus (the composition of which is shown below).

**Historical Graham Packaging Income Statements
as Adjusted**

	For the period from January 1, 2011 to March 31, 2011	For the period from January 1, 2011 to June 30, 2011	For the period from July 1, 2011 to September 7, 2011	For the period from January 1, 2011 to September 7, 2011
	(In \$ millions)			
Revenue	\$ 757	\$ 1,578	\$ 552	\$ 2,130
Cost of sales	(641)	(1,338)	(478)	(1,816)
Gross profit	116	240	74	314
Other income	1			
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses	(17)	(48)	(26)	(74)
General and administration expenses	(23)	(66)	(35)	(101)
Other expenses	(7)	(16)	(224)	(240)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures, net of income tax (equity method)				

Profit (loss) from operating activities	\$	70	\$	110	\$	(211)	\$	(101)
Financial income				1				1
Financial expenses		(53)		(106)		(36)		(142)
Net financial expenses	\$	(53)	\$	(105)	\$	(36)	\$	(141)
Profit (loss) before income tax	\$	17	\$	5	\$	(247)	\$	(242)
Income tax benefit (expense)		(9)		(24)		(3)		(27)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations before non-recurring charges directly attributable to the Pro Forma Transactions	\$	8	\$	(19)	\$	(250)	\$	(269)

The historical consolidated financial information of Graham Packaging is prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. For the purpose of presenting the historical information in a reporting format that is consistent with that of the RGHL Group, certain components of Graham Packaging's income statements have been reclassified.

Table of Contents

The following reclassifications have been made in the consolidated statement of operations for the period from January 1, 2011 to March 31, 2011:

Asset impairment charges of \$1 million has been reclassified to Other expenses ;

Interest expense of \$53 million has been reclassified to Financial expenses ;

Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment of \$1 million has been reclassified to Other expenses ;

Other income, net of \$1 million has been reclassified to Other income ;

Increase in income tax receivable obligations of \$5 million has been reclassified to Other expenses ; and

Selling, general and administrative expenses of \$40 million have been reclassified to Selling, marketing and distribution expenses (\$17 million) and General and administration expenses (\$23 million).

The following reclassifications have been made in the consolidated statement of operations for the period from January 1, 2011 to June 30, 2011:

Asset impairment charges of \$3 million has been reclassified to Other expenses ;

Interest expense of \$106 million has been reclassified to Financial expenses ;

Increase in income tax receivable obligations of \$13 million has been reclassified to Other expenses ; and

Selling, general and administrative expenses of \$114 million have been reclassified to Selling, marketing and distribution expenses (\$48 million) and General and administration expenses (\$66 million) based on the nature of the expenses.

The following reclassifications have been made in the consolidated statement of operations for the period from July 1, 2011 to September 7, 2011:

Other income (expense) net of (\$1 million) as reported by Graham Packaging on the face of the income statement has been reclassified to Other expenses ;

Asset impairment charges of \$1 million has been reclassified to Other expenses ;

Interest expense of \$36 million has been reclassified to Financial expenses ;

Increase in income tax receivable obligations of \$221 million has been reclassified to Other expenses ; and

Selling, general and administrative expenses of \$61 million have been reclassified to Selling, marketing and distribution expenses (\$26 million) and General and administration expenses (\$35 million) based on the nature of the expenses.

(6) Adjustments to Historical Graham Packaging Results on Conversion from U.S. GAAP to IFRS, Preliminary Fair Value and Other Adjustments for the Graham Packaging Acquisition

Adjustments to Historical Graham Packaging Balances and Results on Conversion from U.S. GAAP to IFRS

The historical financial information of Graham Packaging was prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. For the purpose of presenting the unaudited pro forma combined financial information for the year ended December 31, 2011, and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, the reclassified income statement information for the period from January 1, 2011 to September 7, 2011 has been converted to IFRS by applying the accounting policies of the RGHL Group as of January 1, 2011. In converting this data, management has made adjustments to amounts previously reported in Graham Packaging's financial

Table of Contents

statements under U.S. GAAP. See Summary Summary of Certain Differences Between IFRS and U.S. GAAP. An explanation of how the conversion of Graham Packaging from U.S. GAAP to IFRS has affected pro forma profit from continuing operations is set out below:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	(In \$ millions)	2011	2012
Income (loss) from continuing operations as reported under U.S. GAAP	\$ (269)	\$ 8	\$
<i>Adjustments for the conversion from U.S. GAAP to IFRS</i>			
Employee benefits(a)	1		
Income tax expense(e)			
Change in results	1		
Profit (loss) after income taxes under IFRS	\$ (268)	\$ 8	\$

(a) Employee benefits

Graham Packaging has certain defined benefit pension plans that require actuarial valuations to determine pension income (expense) and the plan's net asset or liability position.

Under U.S. GAAP, Graham Packaging's net pension income (expense) included the amortization of unrecognized actuarial gains and losses. On transition to IFRS, all unrecognized actuarial gains and losses may be recognized directly in retained earnings. Accordingly, the IFRS periodic pension expense has no amortization component.

The following table presents the components of the net adjustment to pension income (expense) and also the allocation of this adjustment in the pro forma income statements:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	(In \$ millions)	2011	2012
Reversal of amortized prior service costs and net loss	\$ 1	\$	\$
Net adjustment to pension expense	1		

Recognized as:

(Increase) decrease to general and administration expenses			1		
Net adjustment to profit from continuing operations	\$		1	\$	\$

There is no impact on net assets arising from this adjustment.

Preliminary Fair Value and Other Adjustments for the Graham Packaging Acquisition

The Graham Packaging Acquisition was an acquisition of a business from third parties. Accordingly, IFRS requires that the RGHL Group recognize the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as part of the Graham Packaging Acquisition at their fair values. Goodwill is then recognized as the excess of the consideration paid over the net of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed measured at their fair values.

Table of Contents

The Graham Packaging Acquisition closed on September 8, 2011. The RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 and interim unaudited condensed financial statements as of and for the three month period ended March 31, 2012, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus, include the effects of the preliminary allocation of the purchase price, the composition of which is in note (f) below. In accordance with IFRS, we are in the process of reviewing and finalizing the preliminary fair values. This process will be completed no later than September 8, 2012. The final purchase price allocation may be different than that reflected in the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of December 31, 2011, the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements as of March 31, 2012 or the financial information presented in this pro forma financial information, and those differences may be material.

The following adjustments reflect the impact on the historical Graham Packaging results from the fair value adjustments arising from the Graham Packaging Acquisition and the Graham Packaging Change of Control Offer:

(b) Represents the adjustment to net financial expenses resulting from the repayment of certain historical indebtedness of Graham Packaging in connection with the Graham Packaging Transaction:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2011	March 31, 2012
	(In \$ millions)		
Elimination of historical interest, amortization of debt issuance costs and original issue discount on Graham Packaging's senior secured credit facilities, a portion of the Graham Packaging 2017 Notes, a portion of the Graham Packaging 2018 Notes and a portion of the Graham Packaging Senior Subordinated Notes ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 124	\$ 46	\$
Amortization of fair value adjustment to existing Graham Packaging borrowings ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	1		
Net adjustment to financial expenses	\$ 125	\$ 46	\$

(i) Represents the elimination of historical interest on Graham Packaging's former senior secured credit facilities for the period from January 1, 2011 to March 31, 2011 and the period from January 1, 2011 to September 7, 2011 of \$34 million and \$92 million, the Graham Packaging 2017 Notes of \$5 million and \$13 million, the Graham Packaging 2018 Notes of \$5 million and \$13 million, and the Graham Packaging Senior Subordinated Notes of nil and \$1 million, and amortization of the associated issuance costs and original issue discount of \$2 million and \$5 million, respectively.

(ii) Represents the accretion to the non-cash interest expense on the amortization of the fair value adjustment to the Graham Packaging borrowings that remain outstanding following the Graham Packaging Transaction.

Table of Contents

(c) Reflects the impact of the preliminary fair value adjustments to property, plant and equipment:

Type of Property, Plant and Equipment	Preliminary Fair Values (In \$ millions)	Estimated Useful life
Machinery and equipment	\$ 1,049	2-5 years
Buildings	224	4-15 years
Capital work in progress	85	Not applicable
Land	43	Indefinite
Preliminary fair value of property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,401	
Less historical property, plant and equipment after U.S. GAAP to IFRS adjustment	(1,205)	
Adjustment to property, plant and equipment	\$ 196	

The table below illustrates the effect of a 10% increase or decrease to the preliminary fair values of the acquired property, plant and equipment on the pro forma financial statements. Such increases or decreases would result in a corresponding offsetting but equal change in the preliminary value of goodwill.

	(In \$ millions)
Estimated preliminary fair values	\$ 1,401
Effect of a 10% increase in property, plant and equipment	1,541
Effect of a 10% decrease in property, plant and equipment	1,261

An increase or decrease of 10% to the preliminary fair values of the acquired property, plant and equipment would result in a corresponding increase or decrease in depreciation expense by \$27 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 and by \$7 million for each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012.

For the purpose of the pro forma income statements, depreciation has been calculated based on the revised fair value using the remaining estimated average useful lives of each class of asset. A change in the remaining estimated average useful lives of each class of property, plant and equipment would change depreciation expense. Using estimated average useful lives, an increase of one year in the remaining estimated average useful lives would decrease depreciation expense by \$51 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 and by \$13 million in each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012. A decrease of one year would increase depreciation expense by \$88 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 and by \$22 million in each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012.

(d) Reflects the impact of the preliminary fair value adjustment to identifiable intangible assets.

As part of its preliminary assessment of the purchase price accounting for the Graham Packaging Acquisition, management has identified on a preliminary basis the following significant identifiable intangible assets and assessed their preliminary fair values and estimated useful lives as follows:

Trade name

The Graham Packaging trade name has been valued as a business to business trade name with an indefinite life.

Customer relationships

Graham Packaging's operations are characterized by contractual arrangements with customers for the supply of finished packaging products. The separately identifiable intangible asset reflects the estimated value that is attributable to the existing contractual arrangement and the value that is expected from the on-going relationship beyond the existing contractual period.

Table of Contents**Technology**

Graham Packaging's operation includes certain proprietary knowledge and processes that have been internally developed. The business operates in product categories where customers and end-users value the technology and innovation that Graham Packaging's custom plastic containers offer as an alternative to traditional packaging materials.

Type of Identifiable Intangible Assets	Preliminary Fair Values (In \$ millions)	Estimated Useful life
Trade names	\$ 250	Indefinite
Customer relationships	1,574	18-22 years
Technology	547	10-15 years
Land use right	3	43 years
Preliminary fair value of identifiable intangible assets	2,374	
Less existing intangible assets (excluding goodwill) after U.S. GAAP to IFRS adjustment	(210)	
Adjustment to identifiable intangible assets	\$ 2,164	

The table below illustrates the effect of a 10% increase or decrease to the preliminary fair values of the acquired identifiable intangible assets on the pro forma financial statements. Such increases or decreases would result in a corresponding but equal change in the preliminary value of goodwill.

	(In \$ millions)
Estimated preliminary fair values	\$ 2,374
Effect of a 10% increase in identifiable intangible assets	2,612
Effect of a 10% decrease in identifiable intangible assets	2,137

An increase or decrease of 10% to the preliminary fair values of the acquired identifiable intangible assets would result in a corresponding increase or decrease in amortization expense by \$11 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 and by \$3 million for each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012.

As a result of the preliminary assessment of the identifiable intangible assets, the estimated weighted useful life is 20 years.

For the purpose of the pro forma income statements, amortization has been calculated based on the estimated average useful lives of the finite life intangible assets recognized on acquisition. A change in the remaining estimated average useful lives of each class of intangible asset would change amortization expense. Using estimated average useful lives, an increase of one year in the remaining estimated average useful lives would decrease amortization expense by \$6 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 and by \$2 million in each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012. A decrease of one year would increase amortization expense by \$7 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 and by \$2 million in each of the three month periods

ended March 31, 2011 and 2012.

Graham Packaging's historical depreciation and amortization expense has been adjusted in the pro forma income statements based on preliminary estimated fair values of \$1,401 million associated with property, plant and equipment, of which \$1,273 million are depreciable over their estimated useful lives, and of \$2,374 million associated with identifiable intangible assets, of which \$2,124 million are amortizable over their respective estimated useful lives. To recognize the transaction as if it had been completed as of January 1, 2011, depreciation and amortization expense would increase in the pro forma combined

Table of Contents

income statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 2012	
	(In \$ millions)		
Amortization of intangible assets (excluding goodwill)	\$ (57)	\$ (22)	\$
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(54)	(20)	
Total	\$ (111)	\$ (42)	\$
Recognized in:			
Cost of sales	\$ (75)	\$ (29)	\$
General and administration expenses	(36)	(13)	
Total	\$ (111)	\$ (42)	\$

(e) Income tax expense.

The adjustments to income tax expense in the pro forma income statements reflect the tax effect of the above U.S. GAAP to IFRS adjustments and preliminary fair value adjustments. These tax adjustments have been calculated using a statutory tax rate of 36%.

(f) The preliminary estimated fair values for the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognized in the historical RGHL Group balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012 as a result of the Graham Packaging Acquisition are listed below and have been determined on a provisional basis, pending completion of independent valuations and management's further assessment and review.

	Preliminary Values on Acquisition (In \$ millions)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 146
Trade and other receivables	338
Inventories	300
Current tax assets	4
Assets held for sale	7
Investments in associates and joint ventures	1
Deferred tax assets	8
Property, plant and equipment	1,401
Intangible assets (excluding goodwill)	2,374

Goodwill on acquisition	1,565
Derivative assets	9
Other current and non-current assets	19
Trade and other payables	(693)
Current tax liabilities	(43)
Borrowings	(2,852)
Deferred tax liabilities	(588)
Provisions and employee benefits	(199)
Net assets acquired	\$ 1,797

(7) The 2012 Refinancing Transactions

As part of the 2012 Refinancing Transactions which were completed during February 2012, the RGHL Group issued the February 2012 Notes with a portion of the gross proceeds used to redeem and discharge the

Table of Contents

remaining balance of the Graham Packaging 2017 Notes, the Graham Packaging 2018 Notes and the Graham Packaging Subordinated Notes, to redeem and discharge the Pactiv 2012 Notes and to pay certain fees and expenses. Refer to (9) below for the components of the RGHL Group's borrowings as of March 31, 2012. The remaining proceeds were available for general corporate purposes.

(a) Represents the net adjustment to net financial expenses as if the 2012 Refinancing Transactions had been completed as of January 1, 2011, comprising:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2011	2012
	(In \$ millions)		
Interest expense on the February 2012 Notes ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ (124)	\$ (31)	(15)
Amortization of the issuance costs related to the February 2012 Notes ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(3)	(1)	
Net adjustment to financial expenses from the issuance of the February 2012 Notes	(127)	(32)	(15)
Adjustment for interest expense on the remaining balance of the Graham Packaging 2017 Notes ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	4		
Adjustment for interest expense on the remaining balance of the Graham Packaging 2018 Notes ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	4		
Adjustment for interest expense on the Graham Packaging Senior Subordinated Notes ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	28	6	7
Adjustment for interest expense on the Pactiv 2012 Notes ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	15	4	3
Adjustment for the amortization of the issuance costs, original issue discounts, fair value adjustments and embedded derivatives on the remaining balance of the Graham Packaging 2017 Notes, the Graham Packaging 2018 Notes, the Graham Packaging Senior Subordinated Notes and the Pactiv 2012 Notes ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	(16)	(2)	1
Net adjustment to financial expenses	\$ (92)	\$ (24)	\$ (4)

(i) Reflects an interest rate of 9.875% on the principal amount of the February 2012 Notes of \$1,250 million. Interest will be paid in dollars.

(ii) Reflects non-cash amortization expense of an estimated \$34 million of debt issuance costs on the February 2012 Notes. This non-cash expense has been calculated using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Reflects the adjustment to interest expense and non-cash amortization expense, with respect to the issuance costs, original issue discount/premium, fair value adjustments and embedded derivatives, associated with the remaining balance of the Graham Packaging Notes and the Pactiv 2012 Notes.

(b) Represents the net adjustment to income tax (expense) benefit as if the 2012 Refinancing Transactions had been completed as of January 1, 2011. The tax benefit has been calculated using a local statutory tax rate of approximately 37%.

(8) Pro Forma RGHL Combined Group Depreciation and Amortization

The pro forma income statements include both cost of sales and general and administration expenses, and included in each of these line items are depreciation and amortization expense. The following table presents

Table of Contents

the calculation of the pro forma depreciation and amortization expense derived from the applicable accounting records for the respective time period:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 2012	
		(In \$ millions)	
RGHL Group	\$ 972	\$ 203	\$ 288
Dopaco	8	5	
Graham Packaging	254	95	
Total for the period	\$ 1,234	\$ 303	\$ 288

(9) RGHL Group Borrowings

The following table identifies as of March 31, 2012, the components of our current and non-current borrowings, net of the respective unamortized issuance costs and original issue discounts:

	(In \$ millions)
February 2012 Notes(i)	\$ 1,222
August 2011 Senior Secured Notes(ii)	1,469
August 2011 Senior Notes(iii)	972
February 2011 Senior Secured Notes(iv)	999
February 2011 Senior Notes(v)	993
October 2010 Senior Secured Notes(vi)	1,473
October 2010 Senior Notes(vii)	1,467
May 2010 Notes(viii)	981
2009 Notes(ix)	1,663
Senior Secured Credit Facilities(x)	4,491
2007 Senior Notes(xi)	626
2007 Senior Subordinated Notes(xii)	548
Existing Pactiv Indebtedness(xiii)	797
New related party loan with Reynolds Treasury (NZ) Limited(xiv)	24
Finance lease obligations	28
Other borrowings	33
Total borrowings	\$ 17,786
Fixed rate borrowings	\$ 13,235
Variable rate borrowings	4,551
Total borrowings	\$ 17,786

Current borrowings	\$	77
Non-current borrowings		17,709
Total borrowings	\$	17,786

(i) Reflects the proceeds from the aggregate principal amount of \$1,250 million of February 2012 Notes, net of \$34 million of debt issuance costs, plus \$6 million of embedded derivatives.

(ii) Reflects the proceeds from the aggregate principal amount of \$1,500 million of August 2011 Senior Secured Notes, net of \$10 million of original issue discount, \$33 million of debt issuance costs, plus \$12 million of embedded derivatives.

Table of Contents

- (iii) Reflects the proceeds from the aggregate principal amount of \$1,000 million of August 2011 Senior Notes, net of \$7 million of original issue discount, \$27 million of debt issuance costs, plus \$6 million of embedded derivatives.
- (iv) Reflects the proceeds from the aggregate principal amount of \$1,000 million of February 2011 Senior Secured Notes, net of \$15 million of unamortized debt issuance costs, plus \$14 million of embedded derivatives.
- (v) Reflects the proceeds from the aggregate principal amount of \$1,000 million of February 2011 Senior Notes, net of \$17 million of unamortized debt issuance costs, plus \$10 million of embedded derivatives.
- (vi) Reflects the proceeds from the aggregate principal amount of \$1,500 million of October 2010 Senior Secured Notes, net of \$35 million of unamortized debt issuance costs, plus \$8 million of embedded derivatives.
- (vii) Reflects the proceeds from the aggregate principal amount of \$1,500 million of October 2010 Senior Notes, net of \$42 million of unamortized debt issuance costs, plus \$9 million of embedded derivatives. As a portion of the dollar denominated October 2010 Senior Notes were issued by the Lux issuer, which uses the euro as its functional currency, a portion of the proceeds of these notes are exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates. A 5% strengthening of the euro against the dollar at December 31, 2011, March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012 would have decreased financial expenses by \$38 million, \$33 million and \$34 million, respectively, whereas a 5% weakening of the euro against the dollar would have increased financial expenses by \$41 million, \$37 million and \$38 million, respectively. On translation of the euro functional currency results of the Lux issuer to the RGHL Group's reporting currency, these changes would have an equal but offsetting effect on the foreign currency translation reserve, which is a component of equity.
- (viii) Reflects the proceeds from the aggregate principal amount of \$1,000 million of May 2010 Notes, net of \$27 million of unamortized debt issuance costs, plus \$8 million of embedded derivatives. As a portion of the May 2010 Notes were issued by the Lux Issuer, which uses the euro as its functional currency, a portion of the proceeds of these notes are exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates. A 5% strengthening of the euro against the dollar at December 31, 2011, March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012 would have decreased financial expenses by \$25 million, \$22 million and \$22 million, respectively, whereas a 5% weakening of the euro against the dollar would have an increased financial expenses by \$27 million, \$25 million and \$25 million, respectively. On translation of the euro functional currency results of the Lux issuer to the RGHL Group's reporting currency, these changes would have an equal but offsetting effect on the foreign currency translation reserve, which is a component of equity.
- (ix) Reflects the proceeds from the aggregate principal amounts of \$1,125 million and 450 million of 2009 Notes, net of \$16 million of original issue discount and \$57 million of unamortized debt issuance costs, plus \$10 million of embedded derivatives. As a portion of the dollar denominated 2009 Notes were issued by the Lux Issuer, which uses the euro as its functional currency, a portion of the proceeds of these notes are exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates. A 5% strengthening of the euro against the dollar at December 31, 2011, March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012 would have decreased financial expenses by \$19 million, \$18 million and \$17 million, respectively, whereas a 5% weakening of the euro against the dollar would have an increased financial expenses by \$21 million, \$19 million and \$20 million, respectively. On translation of the euro functional currency results of Lux issuer to the RGHL Group's reporting currency, these changes would have an equal but offsetting effect on the foreign currency translation reserve, which is a component of equity. With reference to the euro denominated 2009 Notes, a 5% strengthening of the euro against the dollar at December 31, 2011, March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012 would have decreased the foreign currency translation reserve, which is a component of equity, by \$29 million, \$32 million and \$30 million, respectively, whereas a

5% weakening of the euro against the dollar would have an equal but opposite effect.

- (x) Reflects the balances outstanding under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, net of \$63 million of unamortized debt issuance costs and \$18 million of original issue discount. Each 0.125% increase in the assumed interest rates used in the pro forma income statement would increase the incremental interest expense on the Dollar Tranche of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities by \$5 million in the year ended

Table of Contents

December 31, 2011, by \$1 million in the three month period ended March 31, 2011 and by \$1 million in the three month period ended March 31, 2012. Each 0.125% increase in the assumed interest rates used in the pro forma income statement would increase the incremental interest expense on the Euro Tranche of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities by less than \$1 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, by less than \$1 million in the three month period ended March 31, 2011 and by less than \$1 million in the three month period ended March 31, 2012. As the interest rate assumed for the purposes of the pro forma financial information is at the LIBOR floor, a 0.125% decrease in the assumed interest rates used in the pro forma income statements would not change interest expense on the term loans under the Dollar Tranche of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities or the Euro Tranche of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. As a portion of indebtedness under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities has been drawn in the euro by entities with the euro as their functional currency a 5% strengthening of the euro against the dollar at December 31, 2011, March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012 would have decreased the foreign currency translation reserve, which is a component of equity, by \$16 million, \$17 million and \$16 million, respectively, whereas a 5% weakening of the euro against the dollar would have an equal but opposite effect.

- (xi) Reflects the proceeds from the aggregate principal amount of 480 million of 2007 Senior Notes, net of \$15 million of unamortized debt issuance costs. As the 2007 Senior Notes have been issued as euro denominated notes by entities with the euro as their functional currency, a 5% strengthening of the euro against the dollar at December 31, 2011, March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012 would have decreased the foreign currency translation reserve, which is a component of equity, by \$31 million, \$34 million and \$32 million, respectively, whereas a 5% weakening of the euro against the dollar would have the opposite effect.
- (xii) Reflects the proceeds from the aggregate principal amount of 420 million of 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes, net of \$13 million of unamortized debt issuance costs. As the 2007 Senior Subordinated Notes have been issued as euro denominated notes by entities with the euro as their functional currency, a 5% strengthening of the dollar against the euro at December 31, 2011, March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012 would have decreased the foreign currency translation reserve, which is a component of equity, by \$27 million, \$30 million and \$28 million, respectively, whereas a 5% weakening of the dollar against the euro would have the opposite effect.
- (xiii) Reflects the notes as previously issued by Pactiv.
- (xiv) Reflects the related party loan issued by Reynolds Treasury (NZ) Limited.

Our total third-party indebtedness as of March 31, 2012 of \$17,799 million includes (a)(i) total interest bearing borrowings of \$18,127 million, (ii) derivative liabilities of \$10 million, (iii) bank overdrafts of \$3 million, for a total of \$18,140 million of outstanding indebtedness, (b) offset by debt issuance costs and original issue discounts of \$429 million, (c) plus embedded derivative assets of \$83 million and (d) plus preliminary fair value adjustments of \$5 million.

Table of Contents

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion of our historical financial statements covers certain periods before the consummation of the Graham Packaging Transaction on September 8, 2011 and does not reflect the results generated by Graham Company or the impact that the Graham Packaging Transaction may have on the RGHL Group for those periods. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Business Description of Business and our historical financial statements and the notes thereto, in each case included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following discussion and analysis also includes forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements with respect to us. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed below and elsewhere in this prospectus. See Special Note of Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors.

Overview

RGHL was incorporated in New Zealand under the Companies Act 1993 on May 30, 2006. We are a leading global manufacturer and supplier of consumer, beverage and foodservice packaging products. We sell our products to customers globally, including to a diversified mix of leading multinational companies, large national and regional companies and small local businesses. We primarily serve the consumer food, beverage and foodservice market segments. We operate through six segments: SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging. We acquired these businesses in a series of transactions.

Recent Acquisitions and Integration

Our most recent acquisitions are described below.

The Graham Packaging Acquisition

On September 8, 2011, we acquired Graham Company for a total enterprise value, including net debt, of \$4.5 billion. We financed the purchase of shares, the repayment at acquisition of certain of Graham Packaging's indebtedness and associated transaction costs, with new indebtedness. Graham Packaging is reported as a separate segment within the RGHL Group.

Graham Packaging is a leading global supplier of value-added rigid plastic containers for the hot food, specialty beverage and consumer products markets. We expect to realize significant cost savings by optimizing procurement of certain raw materials, consolidating facilities, eliminating duplicative operations and overhead, improving supply chain management and achieving other efficiencies. Once we fully integrate Graham Packaging, we expect to generate annual operational synergies and cost savings of approximately \$75 million by the end of 2013, of which we have achieved \$12 million from the date of acquisition through March 31, 2012. In order to achieve these synergies and cost savings, we expect to incur cash outlays of approximately \$75 million by the end of 2013, of which we have incurred \$14 million from the date of acquisition through March 31, 2012. Expenses incurred under our integration program generally include severance, exit, disposal, and other costs.

Dopaco Acquisition

On May 2, 2011, we acquired Dopaco from Cascades Inc. Dopaco is a manufacturer of paper cups and folding cartons for the quick-service restaurant and foodservice industries in the U.S. and Canada. The purchase consideration for the acquisition was \$395 million in cash. The consideration was funded from the existing cash of the RGHL Group.

Dopaco's business is being integrated into the Pactiv Foodservice segment. Once we fully integrate the businesses, we expect to generate annual operational synergies and cost savings of approximately \$30 million by the end of 2012, of which we have achieved \$15 million from the date of acquisition through March 31, 2012. In order to achieve these synergies and cost savings, we expect to incur

Table of Contents

cash outlays of approximately \$40 million by the end of 2012, of which we have incurred \$16 million from the date of the acquisition through March 31, 2012. Expenses incurred under our integration program generally include severance and other costs.

Pactiv Acquisition

On November 16, 2010, we acquired Pactiv for a total enterprise value, including net debt, of \$5.8 billion. We have substantially completed the process of combining our Reynolds consumer products and Reynolds foodservice packaging businesses with our Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, to form integrated Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments. We expect to generate annual operational synergies and cost savings of approximately \$225 million by the end of 2012 from the consolidation of facilities, elimination of duplicative operations, improvement of supply chain management and from achieving other efficiencies, of which we have achieved \$173 million from the date of acquisition through March 31, 2012. For example, from the date of the Pactiv Acquisition to the date of this prospectus, we have announced the closure of eight manufacturing sites in North America. In order to achieve these synergies and cost savings, we incurred cash outlays of approximately \$130 million from the date of acquisition through March 31, 2012. Cash outlays incurred under our integration program generally include severance, exit, disposal and other costs associated with combining the companies of the acquired consumer products and foodservice packaging businesses into our current Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments.

The valuation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with the Pactiv Acquisition has been finalized. In accordance with IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations, all adjustments resulting from the finalization of the purchase accounting have been recognized retrospectively as of the date of the acquisition. For details of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, refer to note 33 of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Refer to note 18 of the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information related to the acquisitions of Graham Packaging and Dopaco.

Key Factors Influencing Our Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Acquisitions, Substantial Leverage and Other Transaction-Related Effects

The six segments in which we operate have all been acquired through a series of transactions. Our results of operations, financial position and cash flows are significantly impacted by the effects of these acquisitions which were financed primarily through borrowings, including transaction-related debt commitment fees and recurring interest costs. In addition, from time to time, we refinance our borrowings which also can have a significant impact on the results of our operations.

As of March 31, 2012, our total indebtedness of \$17,799 million, comprised of borrowings, overdrafts and derivative liabilities, is presented in our statement of financial position net of unamortized debt issuance costs, original issue discounts, embedded derivatives and fair value adjustments at acquisition. For more information regarding our external borrowings, refer to note 14 of the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements as of March 31, 2012, included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our future results of operations, including our net financial expenses, will be significantly affected by our substantial indebtedness. The servicing of this indebtedness has had and will continue to have an impact on our cash flows and cash balance. For more information, refer to Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Restructuring and Cost Saving Programs

We have implemented a number of restructuring and cost saving programs over the past three years in order to reduce our operating costs. During the three month period ended March 31, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011, we incurred restructuring charges of \$27 million and \$88 million, respectively, business

Table of Contents

integration costs of \$16 million and \$47 million, respectively, and operational process engineering-related consultancy costs of \$2 million and \$42 million, respectively. These costs are largely related to workforce reductions, improving supply chain management, achieving other efficiencies and consolidation of facilities.

As discussed under *Overview Recent Acquisitions and Integration*, we expect to incur additional restructuring costs as well as integration costs through the end of 2013 that will largely relate to the integration of Graham Packaging into the RGHL Group and the integration of the Pactiv foodservice packaging and Dopaco businesses into the Pactiv Foodservice segment. Outlays related to integration include both expenses and capital expenditures associated with combining the new acquisitions with the RGHL Group's operations and generally include severance, exit, disposal and other costs associated with combining the businesses. We expect to realize cost savings and operational synergies by the end of 2013 by consolidating facilities, eliminating duplicative operations, improving supply chain management and achieving other efficiencies. For additional information related to the quantification of the synergies to be achieved and cash outlays, refer to *Overview Recent Acquisitions and Integration*.

Raw Materials and Energy Prices

Our results of operations are impacted by changes in the costs of our raw materials and energy prices. The primary raw materials used to manufacture our products are resins, aluminum, fiber (principally raw wood and wood chips) and paperboard (principally cartonboard and cupstock). We also use commodity chemicals, steel and energy, including fuel oil, electricity, natural gas and coal, to manufacture our products. The prices for raw materials, particularly resins and aluminum, have fluctuated significantly in recent years.

Principal raw materials used by each of our segments are as follows (in order of cost significance within each segment):

SIG cartonboard, resin, aluminum

Evergreen fiber, resin

Closures resin

Reynolds Consumer Products resin, aluminum

Pactiv Foodservice resin, aluminum, paperboard

Graham Packaging resin

Table of Contents

Historical index prices of resin, aluminum and paperboard from January 1, 2008 through March 31, 2012 are shown in the charts below. The following charts present index prices and do not represent the prices at which we purchased these raw materials.

Source: Chemical Market Associates Inc.

Resin prices can fluctuate significantly with fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas prices, as well as changes in refining capacity and the demand for other petroleum-based products.

Table of Contents

Source: Platts Metal Weekly

Aluminum prices can fluctuate significantly as aluminum is a cyclical commodity with prices subject to global market factors. These factors include speculative activities by market participants, production capacity, strength or weakness in key end markets such as housing and transportation, political and economic conditions and production costs in major production regions.

Table of Contents

Source: Pulp and Paper Work

The prices of cupstock and cartonboard may fluctuate due to external conditions such as weather, product scarcity, currency and commodity market fluctuations and changes in governmental policies and regulations.

Purchases of most of our raw materials are based on negotiated rates with suppliers, which are tied to published indices. Typically, we do not enter into long-term purchase contracts that provide for fixed quantities or prices for our principal raw materials.

Changes in raw material prices impact our results of operations. Revenue is directly impacted by changes in raw material costs as a result of raw material cost pass-through mechanisms in many of the customer pricing agreements entered into by most of our segments. Generally, the contractual price adjustments do not occur simultaneously with commodity price fluctuations, but rather on a mutually agreed upon schedule. Due to differences in timing between purchases of raw materials and sales to customers, there is often a lead-lag effect, during which margins are negatively impacted in periods of rising raw material costs and positively impacted in periods of falling raw material costs. Historically, the average lag time in implementing raw material cost pass-through mechanisms (where contractually permitted) has been approximately three months.

Contracts for SIG's products and for the branded products sold by Reynolds Consumer Products generally do not contain raw material cost pass-through mechanisms. We use price increases, where possible, to mitigate the effects of raw material cost increases for customers that are not subject to raw material cost pass-through agreements.

The prices for some of our raw materials, particularly resins and aluminum, have fluctuated significantly in recent years. Prices for raw wood and wood chips have fluctuated less than the prices of resins and aluminum. Raw wood and wood chips are typically purchased from sources close to our mills and, as a result, prices are established locally based on factors such as weather conditions and local competitive conditions.

Volatility in resin, aluminum and paper prices has had an effect on our results of operations. Historically, raw material price increases have resulted in increases in cost of sales and any subsequent pass-through to customers has resulted in increases in revenue. Raw material cost decreases and any subsequent pass-through to customers have historically had an opposite effect on cost of sales and revenue.

Management expects continued volatility in raw material prices as a result of the continued uncertainty in the global economic environment, and such volatility may impact our results of operations. We continue to take steps to minimize the impact of the volatility of raw material prices through commodity hedging, fixed

Table of Contents

supplier pricing, reducing the lag time in contractual raw material cost pass-through mechanisms and entering into additional indexed customer contracts that include raw material cost pass-through provisions.

Our segments are also sensitive to energy-related cost movements, particularly those that affect transportation and utility costs. In particular, our Evergreen segment is susceptible to price fluctuations in natural gas, as Evergreen incurs significant natural gas costs to convert raw wood and wood chips to paper products and liquid packaging board. Historically, we have been able to mitigate the effect of higher energy-related costs with productivity improvements and other cost reductions. Further, energy costs (excluding transportation costs) are generally included in Evergreen's indexed customer contracts.

Hedging Activities

Our business is exposed to commodity and other price risk principally from the purchase of resin, aluminum, natural gas, electricity and cartonboard. From time to time we enter into hedging agreements for some of our raw materials and energy sources to minimize the impact of price fluctuations. We use various strategies to manage cost exposures on certain raw material purchases with the objective of obtaining more predictable costs for these commodities. We generally enter into commodity financial instruments or derivatives to hedge commodity prices primarily related to aluminum, resin and natural gas, including resin futures, aluminum swaps and natural gas swaps.

We may selectively enter into hedges for short contract periods at the request of customers who want to mitigate the risk of changes in raw material costs in their purchase pricing.

The realized gains or losses arising from derivative instruments are recognized in cost of sales while the unrealized gains or losses associated with derivative instruments are recognized in other income/expenses.

While we currently employ the hedging strategy discussed above, we may decide to increase or decrease our level of hedging depending on management's assessment of current market conditions.

Black Liquor Credit and Cellulosic Biofuel Producer Credits

Black Liquor Credit was an excise tax credit that benefited companies that used alternative fuel mixtures for energy production to operate their businesses in the United States. Black Liquor Credit, equal to \$0.50 per gallon of alternative fuel contained in the applicable mixture, was refundable to the taxpayer. For the year ended December 31, 2009, Evergreen filed claims for alternative fuel mixture credits at its Canton and Pine Bluff mills covering eligible periods from January 2009 to December 2009, totaling \$235 million. As a result of these claims, for the year ended December 31, 2009, Evergreen recognized a reduction of \$214 million in its cost of sales, which equated to the claim value net of applicable expenses. The tax credit, as it related to alternative fuel mixtures, expired on December 31, 2009.

During 2010, the Internal Revenue Service issued an IRS General Counsel Memo which further clarified how to determine the volume of alternative fuel mixture used in the production process that qualified for the tax credit. Based on these clarifications and related studies commissioned by management, Evergreen determined that an additional claim was available related to the volume of Black Liquor used during 2009. As a result of these claims, for the year ended December 31, 2010, Evergreen recognized a reduction of \$10 million in its cost of sales, which equates to the claim value net of applicable expenses.

On July 9, 2010, the IRS published Chief Counsel Advice Memorandum 2010-002, concluding that Black Liquor sold or used before January 1, 2010 qualifies for the Cellulosic Biofuel Producer Credits, or CBPC. In October 2010, the IRS provided additional guidance on the qualification of CBPC. The CBPC is separate from the Black Liquor Credit

recognized by Evergreen in 2009 and 2010. The CBPC allows for a tax credit equal to \$1.01 for each gallon of qualified biofuel produced and used by Evergreen and not claimed as a Black Liquor Credit. Based upon this guidance, it was determined that Evergreen qualified for the CBPC in regards to Black Liquor Credit produced in 2009 that was not included in the calculation of the original Black Liquor Credit. Evergreen recorded a \$29 million CBPC credit to income tax expense in 2010.

Table of Contents

The benefits of the Black Liquor Credit were recognized in the results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. The results for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and for the year ended December 31, 2011 are not impacted by the Black Liquor Credit and based on our knowledge at this time, we do not expect any benefit in future periods.

Effect of Currency Fluctuations

Our segments operate in a number of geographical areas and transact business in a range of currencies. As a result, these segments are affected more by currency fluctuations than our Evergreen and Reynolds Consumer Products segments, which predominantly operate in North America. In addition to the dollar, the currencies in which our transactions are primarily denominated include the euro, Swiss franc, Canadian dollar, Thai baht, Chinese yuan renminbi, Brazilian real, British pound, Japanese yen, Mexican peso, Polish zloty and New Zealand dollar. Exchange rate fluctuations can therefore either increase or decrease revenue and expense items when reported in dollars. For most financial periods, the impact on revenue due to fluctuations in exchange rates has been partially offset by the impact on expenses, as most of our business units incur revenue and expenses in their respective local currencies, creating a natural hedge to currency fluctuations.

Seasonality and Working Capital Fluctuations

Our business is impacted by seasonal fluctuations.

SIG

SIG's operations are moderately seasonal. SIG's customers are principally engaged in providing products such as beverages and food that are generally less sensitive to seasonal effects, although SIG experiences some seasonality as a result of increased consumption of juices and tea during the summer months in Europe. SIG therefore typically experiences a greater level of carton sleeve sales in the second and third quarters. Sales in the fourth quarter can increase due to additional purchases by customers prior to the end of the year to achieve annual volume rebates that SIG offers.

Evergreen

Evergreen's operations are moderately seasonal. Evergreen's customers are principally engaged in providing products that are generally less sensitive to seasonal effects, although Evergreen does experience some seasonality as a result of increased consumption of milk by school children during the North American academic year. Evergreen therefore typically experiences a greater level of carton product sales in the first and fourth quarters when North American schools are in session.

Closures

Closures' operations are moderately seasonal. Closures experiences some seasonality as a result of increased consumption of bottled beverages during the summer months. In order to avoid capacity shortfalls in the summer months, Closures' customers typically begin building inventories in advance of the summer season. Therefore, Closures typically experiences a greater level of closure sales in the second and third quarters in the Northern Hemisphere, which represented 83% of Closures' total revenue in 2011, and in the fourth and first quarters in the Southern Hemisphere, which represented 17% of Closures' total revenue in 2011.

Reynolds Consumer Products

Reynolds Consumer Products operations are moderately seasonal based on the different product lines. Sales in cooking products are typically higher in the fourth quarter of the year, primarily due to the holiday use of Reynolds Wrap foil, Reynolds Oven Bags and Reynolds Parchment Paper. Sales in waste and storage products are typically higher in the second half of the year in North America, coinciding with the harvest season and outdoor fall cleanup.

Table of Contents*Pactiv Foodservice*

Pactiv Foodservice's operations are moderately seasonal, peaking during the summer and fall months in the Northern Hemisphere when the favorable weather, harvest, and the holiday season lead to increased consumption. Pactiv Foodservice therefore typically experiences a greater level of sales in the second through fourth quarters.

Graham Packaging

Graham Packaging's operations are slightly seasonal with higher levels of unit volume sales in the second and third quarters. Graham Packaging experiences some seasonality of bottled beverages during the summer months, most significantly in North America. Typically the business begins to build inventory in the first and early second quarters to prepare for the summer demand.

Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Detailed comparisons of revenue and results are presented in the discussions of the operating segments, which follow the RGHL Group results discussion. Results for interim periods may not be indicative of the results for the full year.

Three Month Period Ended March 31, 2012 Compared with the Three Month Period Ended March 31, 2011*Reynolds Group Holdings Limited*

	2012(1)	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31, % of Revenue	2011(2)	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31, % of Revenue	Change	% Change
	(In \$ million, except for %)					
Revenue	3,312	100%	2,367	100%	945	40%
Cost of sales	(2,714)	(82)%	(1,924)	(81)%	(790)	41%
Gross profit	598	18%	443	19%	155	35%
Selling, marketing and distribution expense/General and administration expense	(293)	(9)%	(234)	(10)%	(59)	25%
Net other income (expense)	21	1%	(34)	(1)%	55	NM
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures, net of income tax	5	%	6	%	(1)	(17)%
Profit from operating activities	331	10%	181	8%	150	83%
Financial income	137	4%	101	4%	36	36%
Financial expenses	(372)	(11)%	(381)	(16)%	9	(2)%
Net financial expenses	(235)	(7)%	(280)	(12)%	45	(16)%
Profit (loss) before income tax	96	3%	(99)	(4)%	195	NM

Edgar Filing: BRPP LLC - Form F-4/A

Income tax benefit (expense)	(33)	(1)%	45	2%	(78)	NM
Profit (loss) after income tax	63	2%	(54)	(2)%	117	NM
Depreciation and amortization	288	9%	203	9%	85	42%
RGHL Group EBITDA(3)	619	19%	384	16%	235	61%
RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA(3)	605	18%	417	18%	188	45%

(1) Pactiv Foodservice includes the results of operations of Dopaco for the three month period ended March 31, 2012.

Table of Contents

- (2) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The results of Graham Packaging and Dopaco are not included as those businesses were acquired on September 8, 2011 and May 2, 2011, respectively.
- (3) RGHL Group EBITDA is defined as profit from operations for the period plus income tax expenses, net financial expenses, depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties and amortization of intangible assets. RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA, a measure used by our management to measure operating performance, is defined as RGHL Group EBITDA, adjusted to exclude certain items of a significant or unusual nature, including but not limited to acquisition costs, non-cash pension income, restructuring costs, unrealized gains or losses on derivatives, gains or losses on the sale of non-strategic assets, asset impairments and write-downs and equity method profit not distributed in cash. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not presentations made in accordance with IFRS, are not measures of financial condition, liquidity or profitability and should not be considered as an alternative to profit from operations for the period determined in accordance with IFRS or operating cash flows determined in accordance with IFRS. The determination of Adjusted EBITDA contains a number of estimates and assumptions that may prove to be incorrect and differ materially from actual results. Refer to Risk Factors. Additionally, RGHL Group EBITDA and RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA are not intended to be measures of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as they do not take into account certain items such as interest and principal payments on our indebtedness, working capital needs, tax payments, and capital expenditures. We believe that the inclusion of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA in this prospectus is appropriate to provide additional information to investors about our operating performance and to provide a measure of operating results unaffected by differences in capital structures, capital investment cycles and ages of related assets among otherwise comparable companies. We believe that issuers of high yield debt securities present EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA because investors, analysts and rating agencies consider these measures useful. Because not all companies calculate EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA identically, this presentation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to the similarly titled measures of other companies.

As more fully described under Overview Recent Acquisitions and Integration, we acquired Graham Packaging on September 8, 2011. The results of operations of Graham Packaging have been included in the RGHL Group's results of operations as a separate segment since the consummation of the Graham Packaging Acquisition. For the three month period ended March 31, 2012, Graham Packaging's revenue, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA included in the RGHL Group results were \$795 million, \$18 million, \$111 million and \$130 million, respectively.

In addition, the operating results of Dopaco have been combined with the operating results of our Pactiv Foodservice segment since May 2, 2011, the date of the Dopaco Acquisition. For the three month period ended March 31, 2012, Dopaco's revenue, included in the results of the Pactiv Foodservice segment, was \$121 million. For further details on the above acquisitions, refer to note 18 of the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements as of March 31, 2012 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$945 million, or 40%, to \$3,312 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$2,367 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The increase was largely attributable to incremental revenue generated from the operations of Graham Packaging and Dopaco. In addition, revenue increased at (a) SIG driven by increased sales in South America, the Middle East and Southeast Asia, (b) Evergreen driven by increased sales in paper products and cartons that were partially offset by a decrease in sales of liquid packaging board, (c) Closures driven by market growth in North America, (d) Reynolds Consumer Products driven primarily by price increases and (e) Pactiv Foodservice driven by the impact from improved pricing primarily due to the pass-through of resin purchase price increases, partially offset by a decrease as a result of the sale of the

laminating operations. Foreign exchange rates had an unfavorable impact of \$14 million largely resulting from the strengthening of the dollar against the euro and the Mexican peso in the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three month period ended March 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$790 million, or 41%, to \$2,714 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$1,924 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011, and cost of sales as a percentage of revenue increased to 82% for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to 81% for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The increase was largely attributable to higher sales volume across most segments, incremental cost of sales from the operations of Graham Packaging and Dopaco and higher raw material costs across all segments except Closures. The increases were offset by the sale of the laminating operations at Pactiv Foodservice as well as benefits from actual synergies realized and improved operational performance. An increase in the cost of sales as a percentage of revenue within the Evergreen segment was partially offset by decreases in each of the Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments. Cost of sales as a percentage of revenue at SIG was unchanged.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$155 million, or 35%, to \$598 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$443 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. However, gross profit margin decreased to 18% for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to 19% for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. Benefits from actual synergies realized and improved operational performance as well as the time lag in the pass-through of raw material costs to the customers were offset by increases in raw material costs across all segments except Closures and higher depreciation expense resulting from the Graham Packaging and Dopaco acquisitions. Compared to the prior year period, gross profit margin declined at Evergreen and increased at Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice. Gross profit margin at SIG remained unchanged compared to the prior year period.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses increased by \$59 million, or 25%, to \$293 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$234 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. This increase in expenses was primarily attributable to the operations of Graham Packaging and Dopaco. However, selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses as a percentage of revenue remained relatively unchanged at 9% for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to 10% for the three month period ended March 31, 2011.

Net Other. Net other income was \$21 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to net other expense of \$34 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The change was primarily attributable to a \$66 million gain on sale of the Louisville laminating operations by the Pactiv Foodservice segment, a \$5 million increase in net unrealized gains on open hedge positions and a \$19 million decrease in business restructuring expenses in the current year period compared to the prior year period. These benefits were partially offset by a \$18 million increase in business acquisition and integration costs and a \$15 million increase in asset impairment charges in the current year period compared to the prior year period. For additional information, refer to note 7 and note 8 of the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Net Financial Expenses. Net financial expenses decreased by \$45 million, or 16%, to \$235 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$280 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The decrease was largely related to decreases of \$84 million and \$36 million in the amortization of debt issuance costs and original issue discounts, respectively, as a result of refinancing activity in 2011, and a \$99 million increase in unrealized gain from the net change in fair values of derivatives. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in interest expense of \$123 million due to increases of \$3,402 million and \$1,942 million in the principal amount of the RGHL Group's fixed and floating rate borrowings, respectively, as of March 31, 2012 compared to March 31, 2011, as well as a decrease in foreign exchange gain of \$45 million resulting from borrowings denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the borrowers or issuers.

We are primarily exposed to foreign exchange risk that impacts the reported financial income or financial expenses of the RGHL Group as a result of the remeasurement at each reporting date of indebtedness that is denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of the respective issuers or borrowers. As of

Table of Contents

March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, the RGHL Group had dollar-denominated external borrowings of \$1,583 million owed by entities whose functional currency was the euro. As a result of the changes in the prevailing foreign exchange rates, the RGHL Group recognized a foreign exchange gain in connection with such borrowings during both of the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011. For more information regarding the RGHL Group's financial expenses and borrowings, refer to notes 9 and 14, respectively, of the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. For more information regarding the sensitivity of the foreign exchange gains and losses on the borrowings, refer to Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk.

Income Tax Expense. For the three month period ended March 31, 2012, we recognized income tax expense of \$33 million on a profit before income tax of \$96 million compared to a benefit of \$45 million on a loss before income tax of \$99 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The effective tax rate of 34% for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 was primarily due to the impact of higher tax rates and withholding tax expense in the various jurisdictions in which the RGHL Group operates. For a reconciliation of the effective tax rate, refer to note 10 of the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties and amortization of intangible assets increased by \$85 million, or 42%, to \$288 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$203 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011, primarily due to additional depreciation and amortization expense from the Graham Packaging Acquisition and the Dopaco Acquisition.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 were \$331 million, \$619 million and \$605 million, respectively, compared to \$181 million, \$384 million and \$417 million, respectively, for the three month period ended March 31, 2011.

Table of Contents**EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation**

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011 for the RGHL Group is as follows:

	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31,	
	2012(1)	2011(2)
	(In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	331	181
Depreciation and amortization	288	203
EBITDA(3)	619	384
<i>Included in the RGHL Group EBITDA:</i>		
Asset impairment charges	15	
Business acquisition and integration costs	20	2
Equity method profit not distributed in cash	(3)	(4)
Gain on sale of businesses	(66)	
Non-cash inventory charge	9	
Non-cash pension income	(13)	(12)
Operational process engineering-related consultancy costs	2	5
Restructuring costs	27	46
SEC registration costs	4	
Unrealized gain on derivatives	(9)	(4)
RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA(3)	605	417
Segment detail of Adjusted EBITDA:		
SIG	\$ 110	\$ 107
Evergreen	55	63
Closures	42	38
Reynolds Consumer Products	136	110
Pactiv Foodservice	151	106
Graham Packaging	130	
Corporate/unallocated(4)	(19)	(7)
RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA(3)	605	417

(1) Pactiv Foodservice includes the results of operations of Dopaco for the three month period ended March 31, 2012.

(2) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The results of Graham Packaging and Dopaco are

not included as those businesses were acquired on September 8, 2011 and May 2, 2011, respectively.

- (3) RGHL Group EBITDA is defined as profit from operations for the period plus income tax expenses, net financial expenses, depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties and amortization of intangible assets. RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA, a measure used by our management to measure operating performance, is defined as RGHL Group EBITDA, adjusted to exclude certain items of a significant or unusual nature, including but not limited to acquisition costs, non-cash pension income, restructuring costs, unrealized gains or losses on derivatives, gains or losses on the sale of non-strategic assets, asset impairments and write-downs and equity method profit not distributed in cash. EBITDA and

Table of Contents

Adjusted EBITDA are not presentations made in accordance with IFRS, are not measures of financial condition, liquidity or profitability and should not be considered as an alternative to profit from operations for the period determined in accordance with IFRS or operating cash flows determined in accordance with IFRS. The determination of Adjusted EBITDA contains a number of estimates and assumptions that may prove to be incorrect and differ materially from actual results. Refer to Risk Factors. Additionally, RGHL Group EBITDA and RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA are not intended to be measures of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as they do not take into account certain items such as interest and principal payments on our indebtedness, working capital needs, tax payments, and capital expenditures. We believe that the inclusion of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA in this prospectus is appropriate to provide additional information to investors about our operating performance and to provide a measure of operating results unaffected by differences in capital structures, capital investment cycles and ages of related assets among otherwise comparable companies. We believe that issuers of high yield debt securities present EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA because investors, analysts and rating agencies consider these measures useful. Because not all companies calculate EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA identically, this presentation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to the similarly titled measures of other companies.

- (4) Corporate/unallocated includes holding companies and certain debt issuer companies which support the entire RGHL Group and which are not part of a specific segment. It also includes eliminations of transactions and balances between segments.

SIG Segment

	2012	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31,		2011	Change	% Change
		% of Segment Revenue	% of Segment Revenue			
		(In \$ million, except for %)				
External revenue	467	100%	461	100%	6	1%
Inter-segment revenue		%		%		%
Total segment revenue	467	100%	461	100%	6	1%
Cost of sales	(362)	(78)%	(359)	(78)%	(3)	1%
Gross profit	105	22%	102	22%	3	3%
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses/General and administration expenses	(61)	(13)%	(64)	(14)%	3	(5)%
Net other income (expense)	(11)	(2)%	4	1%	(15)	NM
Profit from operating activities	38	8%	48	10%	(10)	(21)%
SIG segment EBITDA	100	21%	110	24%	(10)	(9)%
SIG segment Adjusted EBITDA	110	24%	107	23%	3	3%

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$6 million, or 1%, to \$467 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$461 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. As discussed in more detail below, the increase in revenue was attributable to higher sales volume of \$15 million largely from sales in South America, the Middle East and Southeast Asia. This increase was partially offset by an unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$9 million largely due to the strengthening of the dollar against the euro.

Revenue in Europe decreased by \$19 million, or 7%, to \$242 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$261 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 driven by an unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$10 million due to the strengthening of the dollar against the euro and lower sales volume of \$9 million primarily in the Eastern European market.

Revenue in the rest of the world increased by \$25 million, or 13%, to \$225 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$200 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The increase was primarily related to higher volumes of \$24 million due to very strong demand in the Middle

Table of Contents

East and South America, where we gained new customers, and moderate growth in Southeast Asia. The growth in North America was stable whereas sales volume in China decreased. Foreign currency impact was a favorable \$1 million.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$3 million, or 1%, to \$362 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$359 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The increase in cost of sales was mainly attributable to a \$12 million increase related primarily to higher sales volume and an increase of \$2 million in raw material costs, primarily resin and aluminum, partially offset by favorable foreign currency impacts. Favorable foreign currency impacts due to the strengthening of the dollar against the euro decreased cost of sales by \$8 million and other manufacturing costs decreased by \$3 million. For the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, raw material costs accounted for 69% and 68% of SIG's cost of sales, respectively.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$3 million, or 3%, to \$105 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$102 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 and gross profit margin remained flat at 22% for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three month period ended March 31, 2011.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses decreased by \$3 million, or 5%, to \$61 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$64 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The decrease is primarily due to favorable foreign currency impact of \$2 million from the strengthening of the dollar against the euro.

Net Other. Net other expense was \$11 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to net other income of \$4 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The change was primarily attributable to a \$15 million increase in business restructuring costs in the current period compared to the prior year period.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 were \$38 million, \$100 million and \$110 million, respectively, compared to \$48 million, \$110 million and \$107 million, respectively, for the three month period ended March 31, 2011.

EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011 for our SIG segment is as follows:

	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	38	48
Depreciation and amortization	62	62
EBITDA	100	110
Included in SIG segment EBITDA:		

Equity method profit not distributed in cash	(3)	(4)
Restructuring costs	16	1
Unrealized gain on derivatives	(3)	
SIG segment Adjusted EBITDA	110	107

Table of Contents*Evergreen Segment*

	2012	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31,		2011	Change	% Change
		% of Segment Revenue	% of Segment Revenue			
		(In \$ million, except for %)				
External revenue	386	96%	382	98%	4	1%
Inter-segment revenue	17	4%	7	2%	10	143%
Total segment revenue	403	100%	389	100%	14	4%
Cost of sales	(348)	(86)%	(326)	(84)%	(22)	7%
Gross profit	55	14%	63	16%	(8)	(13)%
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses/General and administration expenses	(21)	(5)%	(23)	(6)%	2	(9)%
Net other income	7	2%	9	2%	(2)	(22)%
Profit from operating activities	41	10%	49	13%	(8)	(16)%
Evergreen segment EBITDA	55	14%	64	16%	(9)	(14)%
Evergreen segment Adjusted EBITDA	55	14%	63	16%	(8)	(13)%

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$14 million, or 4%, to \$403 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$389 million for three month period ended March 31, 2011. This increase was largely attributable to a \$16 million increase in sales of paper products and an increase of \$1 million in sales of cartons, partially offset by a decrease of \$3 million in sales of liquid packaging board. The increase in sales of paper products was comprised of an increase of \$20 million due to higher volumes, primarily as a result of higher export and market demand for certain of our paper products, offset by a decrease of \$4 million as pricing declined in the current period. The increase in sales of cartons is due to \$5 million in price increases and favorable mix, partially offset by an impact of \$4 million attributable to lower sales volumes. The decrease in sales of liquid packaging board is due to lower sales volumes of \$7 million, partially offset by higher sales prices of \$4 million as the result of the pass-through of raw material price fluctuations to certain of our customers and favorable mix as compared to the prior period.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$22 million, or 7%, to \$348 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$326 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. This increase in cost of sales was due to a \$18 million increase related primarily to higher sales volumes in paper products, along with a \$4 million increase in raw materials, unscheduled maintenance costs and other manufacturing costs. For the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, raw material costs accounted for 43% and 45% of Evergreen's cost of sales, respectively.

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased by \$8 million, or 13%, to \$55 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$63 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. Gross profit margin decreased to 14% for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to 16% for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The decrease in gross profit and gross profit margin was largely due to higher costs for raw materials and other input costs as a result of the lag time between the purchase of raw materials by Evergreen and the pass-through of raw material price fluctuations to certain of its customers as well as the market-driven decline in pricing of paper products.

Evergreen's gross profit is impacted by changes in the costs of raw materials, including wood fiber, resin, commodity chemicals, and energy, including fuel oil, electricity, natural gas and coal. Evergreen purchases most of its raw materials and other input costs on the spot market and generally cannot immediately pass through price increases or declines to certain of its customers because the contractual price adjustments do not occur simultaneously with market price fluctuations, but rather on a mutually agreed upon schedule. Due to the differences in timing between Evergreen's purchases of raw materials from its suppliers and sales to certain of its customers, there is often a lead-lag impact, with margins being negatively impacted in periods of rising raw material prices and positively impacted in periods of falling raw material prices.

Table of Contents

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses decreased by \$2 million, or 9%, to \$21 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$23 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011.

Net Other. Net other income decreased by \$2 million, or 22%, to \$7 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to net other income of \$9 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011, primarily due to a decrease of \$1 million in by-product sales and a decrease of \$1 million in net unrealized gains on open hedge positions.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 were \$41 million, \$55 million and \$55 million, respectively, compared to \$49 million, \$64 million and \$63 million, respectively, for the three month period ended March 31, 2011.

EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011 for our Evergreen segment is as follows:

	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31, 2012		2011	
	(In \$ million)			
Profit from operating activities	41		49	
Depreciation and amortization	14		15	
EBITDA	55		64	
Included in Evergreen segment EBITDA:				
Unrealized gain on derivatives				(1)
Evergreen segment Adjusted EBITDA	55		63	

Closures Segment

	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31,					
	% of Segment Revenue		% of Segment Revenue		% Change	
	2012		2011		Change	Change
	(In \$ million, except for %)					
External revenue	293	99%	292	99%	1	%
Inter-segment revenue	3	1%	3	1%		%
Total segment revenue	296	100%	295	100%	1	%

Edgar Filing: BRPP LLC - Form F-4/A

Cost of sales	(243)	(82)%	(253)	(86)%	10	(4)%
Gross profit	53	18%	42	14%	11	26%
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses/General and administration expenses	(31)	(10)%	(23)	(8)%	(8)	35%
Net other income (expense)	5	2%	(1)	%	6	NM
Profit from operating activities	27	9%	18	6%	9	50%
Closures segment EBITDA	46	16%	37	13%	9	24%
Closures segment Adjusted EBITDA	42	14%	38	13%	4	11%

Revenue. Revenue remained relatively unchanged at \$296 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$295 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. As discussed in more detail below, this was driven by \$5 million of increased sales volume in all regions except South

Table of Contents

America, largely offset by an unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$5 million, primarily due to the strengthening of the dollar against the Mexican peso, Argentine peso, euro and Brazilian real.

Revenue from North America remained relatively unchanged at \$122 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$121 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The increase was a result of higher sales volume of \$1 million and a benefit of \$2 million as a result of changes in product mix and pricing related to the pass-through of resin price changes to customers, partially offset by an unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$2 million due to the strengthening of the dollar against the Mexican peso.

Revenue from the rest of the world remained unchanged at \$174 million for both the three month period ended March 31, 2012 and the three month period ended March 31, 2011. Higher sales volume of \$5 million as a result of market penetration in all regions except South America was offset by a decrease in sales volume of \$2 million in South America due to lower market growth, poor weather conditions and increased competition, as well as an unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$3 million due to the strengthening of the dollar against the Argentine peso, euro and Brazilian real.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales decreased by \$10 million, or 4%, to \$243 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$253 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011.

Closures cost of sales is impacted by changes in product mix and raw material costs. Raw material costs, including resin, decreased by \$8 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three month period ended March 31, 2011. For the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, raw material costs accounted for 60% and 61% of Closures cost of sales, respectively. In addition, cost of sales also decreased by \$5 million due to the strengthening of the dollar as noted above, offset by an increase of \$5 million due to increased manufacturing costs.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$11 million, or 26%, to \$53 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$42 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. Gross profit margin increased to 18% for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to 14% for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. These increases were driven primarily by the decrease in cost of sales as discussed above.

Closures gross profit is also impacted by the pass-through of resin price increases to customers. Contractual price adjustments with customers do not occur simultaneously with actual resin purchase price fluctuations, but rather on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or other basis. Therefore, due to the difference in timing between Closures purchase of resin from its suppliers and sales of closures to its customers, pricing related to the pass-through of resin price fluctuations to customers also directly impacts gross profit.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses increased \$8 million, or 35%, to \$31 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$23 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. This increase includes \$2 million of salary and employee-related expenses.

Net Other. Net other income was \$5 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to net other expense of \$1 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The change was primarily attributable to an increase of \$4 million of net unrealized gains on open hedge positions, which has been included in the segment's Adjusted EBITDA calculation.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 were

\$27 million, \$46 million and \$42 million, respectively, compared to \$18 million, \$37 million and \$38 million, respectively, for the three month period ended March 31, 2011.

Table of Contents**EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation**

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011 for our Closures segment is as follows:

	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	27	18
Depreciation and amortization	19	19
EBITDA	46	37
Included in Closures segment EBITDA:		
Restructuring costs		1
Unrealized gain on derivatives	(4)	
Closures segment Adjusted EBITDA	42	38

Reynolds Consumer Products Segment

	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31,					
	2012	% of Segment Revenue	2011	% of Segment Revenue	Change	% Change
	(In \$ million, except for %)					
External revenue	555	97%	529	98%	26	5%
Inter-segment revenue	18	3%	12	2%	6	50%
Total segment revenue	573	100%	541	100%	32	6%
Cost of sales	(415)	(72)%	(413)	(76)%	(2)	%
Gross profit	158	28%	128	24%	30	23%
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses/General and administration expenses	(59)	(10)%	(55)	(10)%	(4)	7%
Net other income (expense)	3	1%	(10)	(2)%	13	NM
Profit from operating activities	102	18%	63	12%	39	62%
Reynolds Consumer Products segment EBITDA	134	23%	100	18%	34	34%
Reynolds Consumer Products segment Adjusted EBITDA	136	24%	110	20%	26	24%

The discussions below include references to actual synergies that have been achieved during the three month period ended March 31, 2012 as a result of integrating the Hefty consumer products business into the Reynolds Consumer Products segment. These actual benefits realized resulted from a combination of cost savings, including procurement, distribution efficiencies and integration of the sales-force and various administration functions across the combined segment. The benefits are measured based on clear and quantifiable measures, such as observable reductions in fixed overhead costs, the elimination of distribution costs and the elimination of salaries and benefits related to headcount reductions.

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$32 million, or 6%, to \$573 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$541 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. This increase was largely attributable to price increases taken in the second and third quarters of 2011 across all product groups to offset rising raw material costs, partially offset by volume declines, largely due to the planned exit from low margin products.

Table of Contents

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$2 million to \$415 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$413 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. This increase was largely attributable to increased raw material costs of \$22 million, primarily related to resin. The increase in raw material costs was mostly offset by a decline in costs due to volume declines as well as benefits from actual synergies realized. For the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, raw material costs accounted for 63% and 59% of Reynolds Consumer Products' cost of sales, respectively.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$30 million, or 23% to \$158 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$128 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011, and gross profit margin increased to 28% compared to 24%. The increase in gross profit margin was driven by the impact from revenue increases discussed above and benefits from actual synergies realized, partially offset by higher raw material costs.

Reynolds Consumer Products generally cannot immediately pass through price increases or declines to its customers because the contractual price adjustments do not occur simultaneously with market price fluctuations, but rather on a mutually agreed upon schedule. For most resin based products, there is a lag time between the purchase of raw materials by Reynolds Consumer Products and the pass-through of raw material price fluctuations to customers. For branded products, contracts with customers do not contain contractual price protection for raw material cost fluctuations. Due to the differences in timing between Reynolds Consumer Products' purchases of resin from its suppliers and sales to its customers, there is often a lead-lag impact, during which margins are negatively impacted in periods of rising resin prices and positively impacted in periods of falling resin prices.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses increased by \$4 million, or 7%, to \$59 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$55 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. However, selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses as a percentage of revenue remained flat at 10% for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three month period ended March 31, 2011.

Net Other. Net other income was \$3 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to net other expense of \$10 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The change was mainly attributable to a decrease of \$9 million in restructuring costs, which has been included in the segment's Adjusted EBITDA calculation.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 were \$102 million, \$134 million and \$136 million, respectively, compared to \$63 million, \$100 million and \$110 million, respectively, for the three month period ended March 31, 2011.

Table of Contents**EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation**

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011 for our Reynolds Consumer Products segment is as follows:

	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	102	63
Depreciation and amortization	32	37
EBITDA	134	100
Included in Reynolds Consumer Products segment EBITDA:		
Business acquisition and integration costs	1	
Non-cash inventory charge	3	
Non-cash pension expense		1
Operational process engineering-related consultancy costs		1
Restructuring costs		9
Unrealized gain on derivatives	(2)	(1)
Reynolds Consumer Products segment Adjusted EBITDA	136	110

Pactiv Foodservice Segment

	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31,					
	2012	% of Segment Revenue	2011(1)	% of Segment Revenue	Change	% Change
	(In \$ million, except for %)					
External revenue	816	89%	703	86%	113	16%
Inter-segment revenue	104	11%	114	14%	(10)	(9)%
Total segment revenue	920	100%	817	100%	103	13%
Cost of sales	(774)	(84)%	(709)	(87)%	(65)	9%
Gross profit	146	16%	108	13%	38	35%
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses/General and administration expenses	(72)	(8)%	(75)	(9)%	3	(4)%
Net other income (expense)	43	5%	(25)	(3)%	68	NM
Profit from operating activities	117	13%	8	1%	109	1,363%
Pactiv Foodservice segment EBITDA	185	20%	78	10%	107	137%

Pactiv Foodservice segment						
Adjusted EBITDA	151	16%	106	13%	45	42%

(1) Inter-segment revenue for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 has been revised to conform to the presentation of the three month period ended March 31, 2012. Refer to note 2 of the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information.

We acquired Dopaco on May 2, 2011. The operating results of Dopaco have been included in the Pactiv Foodservice segment since the date of the Dopaco Acquisition. For the three month period ended March 31, 2012, Dopaco's revenue was \$121 million.

Table of Contents

On January 27, 2012, we sold the Pactiv Foodservice laminating operations in Louisville, Kentucky for cash proceeds of \$80 million (subject to customary post-closing working capital adjustments), resulting in a gain on sale of \$66 million.

The discussions below include references to actual synergies that have been achieved during the three month period ended March 31, 2012 as a result of integrating the Pactiv foodservice packaging business into the Pactiv Foodservice segment. These actual benefits realized resulted from a combination of cost savings, including procurement, distribution efficiencies, plant rationalization and integration of the sales force and various administration functions across the combined segment. The benefits are measured based on clear and quantifiable measures, such as observable reductions in fixed overhead costs, the elimination of costs specific to production facilities that have been closed and the elimination of salaries and benefits related to headcount reductions.

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$103 million, or 13%, to \$920 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$817 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. This increase was primarily attributable to incremental revenue of \$121 million generated from the operations acquired in the Dopaco Acquisition and a \$51 million impact from improved pricing primarily due to the flow-through of resin purchase price increases. This was partially offset by a volume decrease of \$67 million, primarily attributable to the sale of our laminating operations and exiting certain low margin non-strategic product offerings.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$65 million, or 9%, to \$774 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$709 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The increase was primarily attributable to incremental cost of sales of \$108 million generated from the operations acquired in the Dopaco Acquisition. This was partially offset by a decrease in cost of sales of \$22 million due to the sale of the laminating operations and a \$7 million reduction in depreciation and amortization expense resulting from the closures of certain facilities. The remaining decrease of \$14 million was due to improved operational performance driven by benefits from actual synergies realized from the Pactiv Acquisition, partially offset by the impact of higher raw material costs, primarily resin, aluminum and paper. Raw material costs accounted for 58% and 53% of Pactiv Foodservice's cost of sales for the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, respectively. Raw material costs for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 increased by \$67 million compared to the three month period ended March 31, 2011, primarily due to the incremental volume attributable to the Dopaco Acquisition. This was partially offset by a decrease in raw material costs of \$19 million due to the sale of the laminating operations.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$38 million, or 35%, to \$146 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$108 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011, and gross profit margin increased to 16% (18% as a percentage of external revenue) in the current period compared to 13% (15% as a percentage of external revenue) for the prior year period. The increase in gross profit was primarily attributable to incremental gross profit from the operations acquired in the Dopaco Acquisition, a \$7 million reduction in depreciation and amortization expense, the impact of improved net pricing spreads, benefits from actual synergies realized from the Pactiv Acquisition and a greater percentage of higher margin external revenue as a percent of total segment revenue. This was partially offset by a decrease in gross profit of \$4 million due to the sale of the laminating operations.

Pactiv Foodservice's gross profit is impacted by changes in the costs of raw materials, including resin and aluminum. Pactiv Foodservice generally cannot immediately pass through price increases or declines to its customers because the price adjustments do not occur simultaneously with market price fluctuations, but rather on a mutually agreed upon schedule. Due to the differences in timing between Pactiv Foodservice's purchases of raw materials from its suppliers and sales to its customers, there is often a lead-lag impact, with margins being negatively impacted in periods of rising raw material prices and positively impacted in periods of falling raw material prices.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses decreased by \$3 million, or 4%, to \$72 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$75 million for the three month

Table of Contents

period ended March 31, 2011, primarily due to benefits from actual synergies realized from the Pactiv Acquisition, partially offset by incremental expenses of \$2 million due to the Dopaco Acquisition.

Net Other. Net other income was \$43 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to net other expense of \$25 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The change was primarily attributable to a \$66 million gain on sale of the Louisville laminating business mentioned above and a decrease of \$20 million in business restructuring expenses in the current period compared to the prior year period. These benefits were partially offset by an increase of \$10 million in asset impairment charges primarily related to fire damage at one of our facilities in March 2012 and by an increase of \$9 million in business acquisition and integration costs in the current year period compared to the prior year period. These items have been included in the segment's Adjusted EBITDA calculation.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 were \$117 million, \$185 million and \$151 million, respectively, compared to \$8 million, \$78 million and \$106 million, respectively, for the three month period ended March 31, 2011.

EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011 for our Pactiv Foodservice segment is as follows:

	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	117	8
Depreciation and amortization	68	70
EBITDA	185	78
Included in Pactiv Foodservice segment EBITDA:		
Asset impairment charges	10	
Business acquisition and integration costs	11	2
Gain on sale of businesses	(66)	
Non-cash pension expense		2
Non-cash inventory charge	6	
Operational process engineering-related consultancy costs	2	3
Restructuring costs	3	23
Unrealized gain on derivatives		(2)
Pactiv Foodservice segment Adjusted EBITDA	151	106

Table of Contents*Graham Packaging Segment*

	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31, 2012 (In \$ million, except for %)	% of Segment Revenue
External revenue	795	100%
Inter-segment revenue		%
Total segment revenue	795	100%
Cost of sales	(712)	(90)%
Gross profit	83	10%
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses/General and administration expenses	(45)	(6)%
Net other expense	(20)	(3)%
Profit from operating activities	18	2%
Graham Packaging segment EBITDA	111	14%
Graham Packaging segment Adjusted EBITDA	130	16%

We acquired Graham Packaging on September 8, 2011. The operating results of Graham Packaging have been included in the RGHL Group's operating results as a separate reporting segment since the date of the acquisition. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, revenue, cost of sales, selling, marketing and distribution expenses/general and administration expenses, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for Graham Packaging were \$757 million, \$642 million, \$39 million, \$70 million, \$123 million and \$135 million, respectively. These amounts include IFRS adjustments to Graham Packaging's historical results that were previously reported under U.S. GAAP.

The following discussion of our Graham Packaging operating results provide comparisons on a supplemental pro forma basis as if the operating results of the Graham Packaging business had been included in our operating results for the three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011. We acquired Graham Packaging in September 2011. Given the relative size and timing of this acquisition, we believe a discussion of the operating results on a supplemental pro forma basis provides a reasonable comparison of the operating results for the periods presented. This comparison assists in understanding the current period segment results including the underlying factors affecting the results of operations, the changes in these factors that occurred in the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three month period ended March 31, 2011 and the impact of our integration activities. The supplemental pro forma amounts were derived from Graham Packaging's historical operating results that were previously reported under U.S. GAAP as adjusted for IFRS. The Graham Packaging pre-acquisition historical operating results have not been adjusted for the pro forma purchase accounting effects of our acquisition of Graham Packaging.

This supplemental pro forma information is for informational purposes only and is not intended to represent or to be indicative of the results of operations that we would have reported had the Graham Packaging Acquisition been completed on January 1, 2011 and should not be taken as being indicative of our future results of operations.

Revenue. Revenue was \$795 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012.

On a pro forma basis, revenue would have increased by \$38 million, or 5%, to \$795 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to an estimated \$757 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The estimated increase in revenue would have been attributable to price increases related to the pass-through of higher resin costs to customers.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales was \$712 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012. For the three month period ended March 31, 2012, raw material costs accounted for 58% of Graham Packaging's cost of sales.

Table of Contents

On a pro forma basis, cost of sales would have increased by \$70 million, or 11%, to \$712 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to an estimated \$642 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The estimated increase in cost of sales would have been attributable to an overall increase in raw material costs, primarily resin, and incremental depreciation as a result of the revaluation of fixed assets in conjunction with purchase accounting. For the three month period ended March 31, 2011, raw material costs would have accounted for 59% of Graham Packaging's cost of sales.

Gross Profit. Gross profit was \$83 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 and gross profit margin was 10%.

On a pro forma basis, gross profit would have decreased by \$32 million, or 28%, to \$83 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to an estimated \$115 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. Gross profit margin was 10% for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to an estimated 15% for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The estimated decrease in gross profit would have been primarily attributable to all of the factors indicated above. Of the estimated 5% decrease in gross profit margin, approximately 3% would have been attributable to the incremental depreciation as a result of the revaluation of fixed assets in conjunction with purchase accounting. Also contributing to the estimated decline would have been the pass-through of resin price increases to customers; while the pass-through would have had a positive impact on revenue, the pass-through was at cost, resulting in a negative impact on gross profit margin.

Graham Packaging's gross profit is impacted by changes in the costs of raw materials, including resin, and energy-related costs. Graham Packaging purchases most of its raw materials and other input costs on the spot market and generally cannot immediately pass through price increases or declines to certain of its customers because the contractual price adjustments do not occur simultaneously with market price fluctuations, but rather on a mutually agreed upon schedule. Due to the differences in timing between Graham Packaging's purchases of raw materials from its suppliers and sales to certain of its customers, there is often a lead-lag impact, with margins being negatively impacted in periods of rising raw material prices and positively impacted in periods of falling raw material prices.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses were \$45 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012.

On a pro forma basis, selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses would have increased by \$6 million, or 15%, to \$45 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to an estimated \$39 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The estimated increase in selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses would have been primarily attributable to an increase in amortization expense related to the amortizable intangible assets, primarily customer relationships and technology, recorded as a result of the Graham Packaging Acquisition, partially offset by lower employee related costs.

Net Other. Net other expense was \$20 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012. Included in other expenses are business acquisition and integration costs of \$6 million, restructuring costs of \$8 million and asset impairment charges of \$5 million. These items have been included in the segment's Adjusted EBITDA calculation.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA were \$18 million, \$111 million and \$130 million, respectively, for the three month period ended March 31, 2012.

Table of Contents**EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation**

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 for our Graham Packaging segment is as follows:

	For the Three Month Period Ended March 31, 2012 (In \$ million)
Profit from operating activities	18
Depreciation and amortization	93
EBITDA	111
Included in Graham Packaging segment EBITDA:	
Asset impairment charges	5
Business acquisition and integration costs	6
Restructuring costs	8
Graham Packaging segment Adjusted EBITDA	130

Year Ended December 31, 2011 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2010***Reynolds Group Holdings Limited***

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2011(1)	% of Revenue	2010(2)	% of Revenue	Change	% Change
	(in \$ million, except for %)					
Revenue	11,789	100%	6,774	100%	5,015	74%
Cost of sales	(9,725)	(82)%	(5,524)	(82)%	(4,201)	76%
Gross profit	2,064	18%	1,250	18%	814	65%
Selling, marketing and distribution expense/General and administration expense	(975)	(8)%	(623)	(9)%	(352)	57%
Net other income (expenses)	(181)	(2)%	22	%	(203)	NM
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures, net of income tax	17	%	18	%	(1)	(6)%
Profit from operating activities	925	8%	667	10%	258	39%
Financial income	22	%	66	1%	(44)	(67)%

Edgar Filing: BRPP LLC - Form F-4/A

Financial expenses	(1,420)	(12)%	(752)	(11)%	(668)	89%
Net financial expenses	(1,398)	(12)%	(686)	(10)%	(712)	104%
Loss before income tax	(473)	(4)%	(19)	%	(454)	NM
Income tax benefit (expense)	56	%	(78)	(1)%	134	NM
Loss after income tax	(417)	(4)%	(97)	(1)%	(320)	330%
Depreciation and amortization	972	8%	504	7%	468	93%
RGHL Group EBITDA(3)	1,897	16%	1,171	17%	726	62%
RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA(3)	2,124	18%	1,251	18%	873	70%

(1) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2011, the results of Graham Packaging from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and the results of Dopaco from May 2, 2011 to December 31, 2011. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include the results of operations of the Hefty

Table of Contents

consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, for the full year ended December 31, 2011.

- (2) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2010. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include the results of operations of the Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010. The results of Graham Packaging and Dopaco are not included as those businesses were acquired on September 8, 2011 and May 2, 2011, respectively.
- (3) RGHL Group EBITDA is defined as profit from operations for the period plus income tax expenses, net financial expenses, depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties and amortization of intangible assets. RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA, a measure used by our management to measure operating performance, is defined as RGHL Group EBITDA, adjusted to exclude certain items of a significant or unusual nature, including but not limited to acquisition costs, non-cash pension income, restructuring costs, unrealized gains or losses on derivatives, gains or losses on the sale of non-strategic assets, asset impairments and write downs and equity method profit not distributed in cash. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not presentations made in accordance with IFRS, are not measures of financial condition, liquidity or profitability and should not be considered as an alternative to profit from operations for the period determined in accordance with IFRS or operating cash flows determined in accordance with IFRS. The determination of Adjusted EBITDA contains a number of estimates and assumptions that may prove to be incorrect and differ materially from actual results. Refer to Risk Factors. Additionally, RGHL Group EBITDA and RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA are not intended to be measures of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as they do not take into account certain items such as interest and principal payments on our indebtedness, working capital needs, tax payments, and capital expenditures. We believe that the inclusion of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA in this prospectus is appropriate to provide additional information to investors about our operating performance and to provide a measure of operating results unaffected by differences in capital structures, capital investment cycles and ages of related assets among otherwise comparable companies. We additionally believe that issuers of high yield debt securities also present EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA because investors, analysts and rating agencies consider these measures useful. Because not all companies calculate EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA identically, this presentation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to the similarly titled measures of other companies.

As more fully described under Overview Recent Acquisitions and Integration, we acquired Graham Packaging on September 8, 2011. The results of operations of Graham Packaging have been included in the RGHL Group's results of operations as a separate segment since the consummation of the Graham Packaging Acquisition. For the year ended December 31, 2011, Graham Packaging's revenue, loss from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA included as a separate segment in the RGHL Group's results were \$967 million, \$24 million, \$105 million and \$156 million, respectively.

We acquired Pactiv on November 16, 2010. The operating results of Pactiv's consumer products and foodservice packaging businesses have been combined with the operating results of our Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments, respectively, since the consummation of the Pactiv Acquisition. As the products and systems of these businesses are now integrated within each related segment, other than revenue, we are unable to quantify the results of the acquired businesses on a stand-alone basis for the year ended December 31, 2011. However, we have in a number of instances provided Pactiv's results for the year ended December 31, 2010 to illustrate the magnitude of the impact that the Pactiv Acquisition may have had on our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011. For the period from January 1, 2010 to November 16, 2010, Pactiv's revenue, cost of sales, selling, marketing and distribution expenses/general and administration expenses, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted

EBITDA were \$3,198 million, \$2,464 million, \$421 million, \$285 million, \$455 million and \$567 million, respectively. These amounts include IFRS adjustments to Pactiv's historical results that were previously reported under U.S. GAAP. For the period from January 1, 2011 to November 16, 2011, legacy Pactiv product revenue was \$3,494 million. In addition, the operating results of Dopaco have been combined with the operating results of our Pactiv

Table of Contents

Foodservice segment since May 2, 2011, the date of the Dopaco Acquisition. For the period from May 2, 2011 to December 31, 2011, Dopaco's revenue, cost of sales, selling, marketing and distribution expenses/general and administration expenses, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA included in the results of the Pactiv Foodservice segment were \$331 million, \$300 million, \$9 million, \$10 million, \$28 million and \$45 million, respectively. For further details on the RGHL Group's acquisitions, refer to note 33 of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$5,015 million, or 74%, to \$11,789 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$6,774 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase was largely attributable to incremental revenue generated from the operations of Graham Packaging and Dopaco which were acquired in 2011 and the benefit from the full year results of operations from the acquisition of Pactiv as discussed above. In addition, revenue increased at (a) SIG driven by increased sales in China, Brazil, South Asia and the Middle East, (b) Evergreen driven by increased sales in liquid packaging board and cartons that were partially offset by a decrease in sales of paper products, (c) Closures driven by market growth in North America, China and Japan, (d) Reynolds Consumer Products driven by price increases partially offset by volume declines in tableware and cooking product lines due to lower market demand and (e) Pactiv Foodservice driven by the impact from improved pricing primarily due to the flow-through of resin purchase price increases. Foreign exchange rates had a favorable impact of \$128 million largely resulting from the strengthening of the Euro, Japanese yen, Mexican peso and Brazilian real against the dollar.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$4,201 million, or 76%, to \$9,725 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$5,524 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in cost of sales was largely attributable to the acquired operations of Pactiv, Dopaco and Graham Packaging noted above as well as higher raw material costs. The increases were offset by benefits from actual synergies realized and improved operational performance and a net positive impact of \$30 million resulting from the difference in the fair value adjustment of inventories acquired in 2011 compared to 2010. Cost of sales as a percentage of revenue remained relatively flat at 82%. There was an increase in cost of sales as a percentage of revenue at SIG which was more than offset by a decrease in cost of sales as a percentage of revenue at Evergreen and at Pactiv Foodservice. Cost of sales as a percentage of the respective segment revenue at Closures and Reynolds Consumer Products were relatively flat compared to the prior year.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$814 million, or 65% to \$2,064 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$1,250 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. However, gross profit margin remained flat at 18% for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010. Increases in raw material costs across all segments and higher depreciation expense resulting from the Pactiv, Graham Packaging and Dopaco acquisitions were offset by benefits from actual synergies realized and improved operational performance as well as the time lag in the pass-through of raw material costs to the customers. Compared to the prior year, gross profit margin declined at SIG and increased at both Evergreen and Pactiv Foodservice. Gross profit margin at both Closures and Reynolds Consumer Products remained unchanged compared to the prior year.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses increased by \$352 million, or 57%, to \$975 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$623 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in expenses was primarily attributable to the operations of Pactiv, Dopaco and Graham Packaging. There was an increase in selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses at SIG driven by expanding SIG's operations in China and Brazil which was more than offset by declines at Reynolds Consumer Products (excluding the acquisition impact) and Pactiv Foodservice (excluding the acquisition impact), reflecting benefits from actual synergies realized as part of the integration of the acquired Pactiv businesses into the RGHL Group. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses also reflect an increase of \$37 million in pension income and a gain of \$25 million recorded in 2011 from the modification of retiree medical plan benefits.

Other. Net other expense was \$181 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to net other income of \$22 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The change was primarily attributable to

Table of Contents

a \$79 million increase in business restructuring costs related to severance, a \$73 million increase in business acquisition and integration costs, a \$34 million increase in consultancy costs for operational process engineering projects and an increase of \$29 million in unrealized losses on open hedge positions for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to unrealized gains for the year ended December 31, 2010. These increases in net other expenses were partially offset by a reduction of \$16 million in asset impairment charges and a reduction of \$7 million for a supply agreement termination charge.

Net Financial Expenses. Net financial expenses increased by \$712 million, or 104%, to \$1,398 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$686 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase was largely related to an increase in interest expense of \$609 million due to increases in the principal amount of the RGHL Group's fixed and floating rate borrowings of \$4,843 million and \$464 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2011 compared to December 31, 2010. Interest rate changes on the floating rate borrowings had no significant impact on net financial expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011. Our total borrowings (net of original issue discount, unamortized debt issuance costs and embedded derivatives) as of December 31, 2011 were \$17,146 million compared to \$11,842 million as of December 30, 2010. The increase in net financial expenses for the period also included a \$64 million increase in the unrealized net loss from the change in fair values of derivatives and increases of \$92 million and \$36 million in the amortization of debt issuance costs and original issue discounts, respectively, primarily related to the write off of costs related to the Original Senior Secured Credit Facilities that were extinguished. These were partially offset by a \$30 million decrease in fees associated with the RGHL Group's debt commitment letters and a \$48 million decrease in foreign exchange loss resulting from borrowings denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the borrowers or issuers.

We are primarily exposed to foreign exchange risk that impacts the reported financial income or financial expenses of the RGHL Group as a result of the remeasurement at each balance sheet date of indebtedness that is denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of the respective issuers or borrowers. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the RGHL Group had dollar-denominated external borrowings of \$1,583 million held by entities whose functional currency was the euro. As a result of the changes in the prevailing foreign exchange rates, the RGHL Group recognized a foreign exchange loss in connection with such borrowings during both of the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. For more information regarding the RGHL Group's financial expenses and borrowings, refer to notes 12 and 25, respectively, of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus. For more information regarding the sensitivity of the foreign exchange gains and losses on the borrowings, refer to [Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosure about Market Risk - Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk](#).

Income Tax Expense. For the year ended December 31, 2011, we recognized an income tax benefit of \$56 million on a loss before income tax of \$473 million compared to an income tax expense of \$78 million on a loss before income tax of \$19 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The effective tax rate of 12% for the year ended December 31, 2011 differs from the statutory New Zealand rate of 28% primarily due to the impact of non-deductible expenses and permanent differences. For a reconciliation of the effective tax rate, refer to note 13 of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties and amortization of intangible assets increased by \$468 million, or 93%, to \$972 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$504 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily due to additional depreciation and amortization expense from the Pactiv Acquisition, the Dopaco Acquisition and the Graham Packaging Acquisition.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$925 million, \$1,897 million and \$2,124 million, respectively, compared to \$667 million, \$1,171 million and \$1,251 million,

respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation**

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 for the RGHL Group is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2011(1)	2010(2)
	(In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	925	667
Depreciation and amortization	972	504
EBITDA(3)	1,897	1,171
<i>Included in the RGHL Group EBITDA:</i>		
Adjustment related to settlement of a lease obligation		(2)
Asset impairment charges	12	28
Black Liquor Credit		(10)
Business acquisition and integration costs	85	12
Business interruption costs	2	2
Change in control payment	12	
CSI Americas gain on acquisition		(10)
Gain on modification of retiree medical plan benefits	(25)	
Equity method profit not distributed in cash	(10)	(14)
Gain on sale of businesses and investment properties	(5)	(16)
Impact of purchase price accounting on inventories and leases	32	63
Non-cash pension income	(42)	(5)
Non-cash inventory charge	3	
Operational process engineering-related consultancy costs	42	8
Related party management fees		1
Restructuring costs	88	9
SEC registration costs	6	
Termination of supply agreement		7
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivatives	26	(3)
VAT and custom duties on historical imports	1	10
RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA(3)	2,124	1,251
Segment detail of Adjusted EBITDA:		
SIG	483	513
Evergreen	217	196
Closures	195	170
Reynolds Consumer Products	556	299
Pactiv Foodservice	549	81
Graham Packaging	156	
Corporate/unallocated	(32)	(8)
RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA(3)	2,124	1,251

- (1) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2011, the results of Graham Packaging from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and the results of Dopaco from May 2, 2011 to December 31, 2011. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include the results of operations of the Hefty

Table of Contents

consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, for the full year ended December 31, 2011.

- (2) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2010. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include the results of operations of the Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010. The results of Graham Packaging and Dopaco are not included as those businesses were acquired on September 8, 2011 and May 2, 2011, respectively.
- (3) RGHL Group EBITDA is defined as profit (loss) from continuing operations for the period plus income tax expenses, net financial expenses, depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties and amortization of intangible assets. RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA, a measure used by our management to measure operating performance, is defined as RGHL Group EBITDA, adjusted to exclude certain items of a significant or unusual nature, including but not limited to acquisition costs, non-cash pension income, restructuring costs, unrealized gains or losses on derivatives, gains or losses on the sale of non-strategic assets, asset impairments and write-downs and equity method profit not distributed in cash. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not presentations made in accordance with IFRS, are not measures of financial condition, liquidity or profitability and should not be considered as an alternative to profit (loss) from continuing operations for the period determined in accordance with IFRS or operating cash flows determined in accordance with IFRS. The determination of Adjusted EBITDA contains a number of estimates and assumptions that may prove to be incorrect and differ materially from actual results. Refer to Risk Factors. Additionally, RGHL Group EBITDA and RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA are not intended to be measures of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as they do not take into account certain items such as interest and principal payments on our indebtedness, depreciation and amortization expense, working capital needs, tax payments, and capital expenditures. We believe that the inclusion of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA in this prospectus is appropriate to provide additional information to investors about our operating performance and to provide a measure of operating results unaffected by differences in capital structures, capital investment cycles and ages of related assets among otherwise comparable companies. We additionally believe that issuers of high yield debt securities also present EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and other pro forma measures of Adjusted EBITDA because investors, analysts and rating agencies consider these measures useful. Because not all companies calculate EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA identically, this presentation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to the similarly titled measures of other companies.

SIG Segment

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2011	% of Revenue (In \$ million, except for %)	2010	% of Revenue	Change	% Change
Segment revenue	2,036	100%	1,846	100%	190	10%
Cost of sales	(1,597)	(78)%	(1,382)	(75)%	(215)	16%
Gross profit	439	22%	464	25%	(25)	(5)%
Selling, marketing and distribution expense/General and administration	(260)	(13)%	(235)	(13)%	(25)	11%

Edgar Filing: BRPP LLC - Form F-4/A

Net other income	26	1%	22	1%	4	18%
Profit from operating activities	220	11%	267	14%	(47)	(18)%
SIG segment EBITDA	480	24%	510	28%	(30)	(6)%
SIG segment Adjusted EBITDA	483	24%	513	28%	(30)	(6)%

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$190 million, or 10%, to \$2,036 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$1,846 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. As discussed in more detail below, the increase in revenue was attributable to higher sales volume of \$178 million largely from

Table of Contents

sales in China, Brazil, South Asia and the Middle East, incremental revenue of \$26 million generated from the operations of the Whakatane paper mill, which was acquired in May 2010, and a favorable foreign currency impact of \$85 million largely due to the strengthening of the euro against the dollar. These increases were partially offset by \$99 million of lower average sales prices from the growing market for smaller sleeve formats, particularly in China, increasing regional competition with the entry of new manufacturers in the aseptic packaging market and higher volume driven rebates.

Revenue in Europe increased by \$52 million, or 5%, to \$1,141 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$1,089 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 primarily driven by a favorable foreign currency impact of \$50 million due to the strengthening of the euro against the dollar.

Revenue in the rest of the world increased by \$138 million, or 18%, to \$895 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$757 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase was primarily related to higher volumes due to market growth in China and gains in market share in Brazil, South Asia and the Middle East as well as incremental revenue generated from the operations of the Whakatane paper mill that was acquired in May 2010. As a result of increased demand for aseptic packaging products, we expanded our plant in China and constructed a new plant in Brazil. Despite volume growth, revenue was negatively impacted by lower pricing in Asia, mainly China, due to the growing market for smaller sleeve cartons, increasing regional competition with the entry of new manufacturers in the aseptic packaging market and higher volume driven rebates. In addition, revenue increased by \$35 million due to favorable foreign currency impacts, largely due to the strengthening of the Chinese yuan renminbi, Brazilian real, Thai baht and New Zealand dollar against the dollar.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$215 million, or 16%, to \$1,597 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$1,382 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in cost of sales was mainly attributable to an increase of \$82 million of higher sales volume and an increase of \$73 million in raw material costs, primarily resin and aluminum. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, raw material costs accounted for 65% and 63% of SIG's cost of sales, respectively. Unfavorable foreign currency impacts due to the strengthening of the euro against the dollar also increased cost of sales by \$60 million.

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased by \$25 million, or 5%, to \$439 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$464 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 and gross profit margin decreased to 22% for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 25% for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease in gross profit and gross profit margin is primarily due to the increase in raw material costs, mainly resin and aluminum, which SIG has not been able to pass through to its customers. The increase in raw material costs accounted for approximately 4 percentage points of the gross profit margin decline.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses increased by \$25 million, or 11%, to \$260 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$235 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase is primarily due to unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$13 million primarily related to the strengthening of the euro against the dollar. The remaining increase is mainly a result of market expansion in China and Brazil.

Net Other. Net other income increased by \$4 million to \$26 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$22 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase is mainly due to a \$9 million decline in restructuring expenses related to redundancy and consulting costs.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$220 million, \$480 million and \$483 million, respectively, compared to \$267 million, \$510 million and \$513 million, respectively,

for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation**

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 for the SIG segment is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011 2010 (In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	220	267
Depreciation and amortization	260	243
EBITDA	480	510
Included in SIG segment EBITDA:		
Asset impairment charges (reversals)	4	(1)
Business interruption costs	2	
Equity method profit not distributed in cash	(8)	(11)
Gain on sale of businesses and investment properties		(6)
Restructuring costs	2	11
Unrealized loss on derivatives	2	
VAT and custom duties on historical imports	1	10
SIG segment Adjusted EBITDA	483	513

Evergreen Segment

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	% of Segment		% of Segment			%
	2011	Revenue	2010	Revenue	Change	Change
	(In \$ million, except for %)					
Segment revenue	1,603	100%	1,583	100%	20	1%
Cost of sales	(1,379)	(86)%	(1,374)	(87)%	(5)	%
Gross profit	224	14%	209	13%	15	7%
Selling, marketing and distribution expense/General and administration expense	(102)	(6)%	(94)	(6)%	(8)	9%
Net other income	33	2%	27	2%	6	22%
Profit from operating activities	157	10%	144	9%	13	9%
Evergreen segment EBITDA	217	14%	206	13%	11	5%
Evergreen segment Adjusted EBITDA	217	14%	196	12%	21	11%

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$20 million, or 1%, to \$1,603 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$1,583 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase was largely attributable to a \$25 million increase in external sales of liquid packaging board and an increase of \$20 million in sales of cartons, partially offset by a decrease of \$25 million in sales of paper products. The increase in sales of liquid packaging board is due to higher sales prices of \$32 million as a result of the pass-through of raw material price fluctuations to customers, partially offset by an impact of \$7 million attributable to lower sales volumes. The increase in sales of cartons is due to \$32 million in higher prices as a result of the pass-through of raw material cost increases to customers partially offset by an impact of \$12 million attributable to lower sales volumes. The decline in sales of paper products is comprised of a decrease of \$43 million due to lower sales volumes attributable to lower demand in the market, which was offset by an increase of \$18 million as pricing improved in the current period.

Table of Contents

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$5 million to \$1,379 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$1,374 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase in cost of sales is mainly attributable to the recognition of \$10 million of Black Liquor Credit for the year ended December 31, 2010. No Black Liquor Credit was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2011. For further information on Black Liquor Credit, see Key Factors Influencing Our Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Raw Materials and Energy Prices.

Excluding the impact of Black Liquor Credit, cost of sales would have decreased by \$5 million to \$1,379 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$1,384 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to a \$73 million decrease related to lower sales volume in liquid packaging board, paper products, and cartons partially offset by a \$68 million increase in raw material costs, primarily resin, and other input costs, primarily specialty chemicals. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, raw material costs accounted for 44% and 41% of Evergreen's cost of sales, respectively.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$15 million, or 7%, to \$224 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$209 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. Excluding the impact of Black Liquor Credit, gross profit would have increased by \$25 million, or 13%, to \$224 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$199 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. Gross profit margin increased to 14% for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 13% for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in gross profit and gross profit margin was largely due to higher sales prices and productivity efficiencies, partially offset by higher costs for raw materials and other input costs as a result of the lag time between the purchase of raw materials by Evergreen and the pass-through of raw material price fluctuations to certain of its customers.

Evergreen's gross profit has been in the past, and will continue to be in the future, impacted by changes in the costs of raw materials, including wood fiber, resin, commodity chemicals, and energy, including fuel oil, electricity, natural gas and coal. Evergreen purchases most of its raw materials and other input costs on the spot market and generally cannot immediately pass through price increases or declines to certain of its customers because the contractual price adjustments do not occur simultaneously with market price fluctuations, but rather on a mutually agreed upon schedule. Due to the differences in timing between Evergreen's purchases of raw materials from its suppliers and sales to its customers, there is often a lead-lag impact, with margins being negatively impacted in periods of rising raw material prices and positively impacted in periods of falling raw material prices.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses increased by \$8 million, or 9%, to \$102 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$94 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, due to \$4 million of increased spending on marketing and new product development and \$4 million of higher compensation costs, primarily as additional positions were filled.

Net Other. Net other income increased by \$6 million, or 22%, to \$33 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$27 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily due to increases in by-product sales of \$4 million and landfill tipping fees of \$5 million earned in 2011.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$157 million, \$217 million and \$217 million, respectively, compared to \$144 million, \$206 million and \$196 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation**

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 for the Evergreen segment is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011 2010 (In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	157	144
Depreciation and amortization	60	62
EBITDA	217	206
Included in Evergreen segment EBITDA:		
Black Liquor Credit		(10)
Business acquisition costs		1
Equity method profit not distributed in cash	(2)	(3)
Gain on sale of businesses and investment properties		(2)
Operational process engineering-related consultancy costs		2
Related party management fees		1
Unrealized loss on derivatives	2	1
Evergreen segment Adjusted EBITDA	217	196

Closures Segment

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	% of Segment		% of Segment			%
	2011	Revenue	2010	Revenue	Change	Change
	(In \$ million, except for %)					
Segment revenue	1,329	100%	1,174	100%	155	13%
Cost of sales	(1,122)	(84)%	(989)	(84)%	(133)	13%
Gross profit	207	16%	185	16%	22	12%
Selling, marketing and distribution expense/General and administration expense	(95)	(7)%	(96)	(8)%	1	(1)%
Net other income (expense)	(2)	%	7	1%	(9)	NM
Profit from operating activities	110	8%	96	8%	14	15%
Closures segment EBITDA	191	14%	175	15%	16	9%
Closures segment Adjusted EBITDA	195	15%	170	14%	25	15%

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$155 million, or 13%, to \$1,329 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$1,174 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. As discussed in more detail below, \$84 million of this increase in revenue was due to increased sales volumes, primarily attributable to market share growth in North America and China and in Japan following the recovery from the natural disaster in March 2011. Favorable foreign currency impact also increased revenue by \$43 million, primarily due to the strengthening of the Japanese yen, Mexican peso, euro and Brazilian real against the dollar.

Closures revenue is also impacted by changes in product mix and pricing related to the pass-through of resin price increases to customers. Within its beverage caps and closures market, Closures sells both short-height and traditional standard-height one-piece and two-piece plastic closures. Prices are generally lower on the short-height closure compared to the traditional standard-height closure, therefore product mix in the period directly impacts revenue. In addition, contractual price adjustments with customers do not occur simultaneously with actual resin purchase price fluctuations, but rather on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or other basis. Therefore, due to the differences in timing between Closures purchase of resin from its suppliers

Table of Contents

and sales of closures to its customers, pricing related to the pass-through of resin price fluctuations to customers also directly impacts revenue. The net increase in revenue as a result of changes in product mix and pricing related to the pass-through of resin price increases to customers was \$28 million.

Revenue from North America increased by \$92 million, or 20%, to \$555 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$463 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. Higher sales volumes, primarily due to growth in market share, contributed \$60 million to the increase in revenue. The growth in market share was primarily due to the CSI Americas acquisition in February 2010, additional market share gained from existing competitors and new product expansion. The net increase in revenue as a result of changes in product mix and pricing related to the pass-through of resin price increases to customers was \$28 million. Favorable foreign currency impact also increased revenue by \$4 million, primarily due to the strengthening of the Mexican peso against the dollar.

Revenue from the rest of the world increased by \$63 million, or 9%, to \$774 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$711 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. Higher sales volume, primarily due to growth in market share in China and market penetration in Japan following the recovery from the natural disaster in March 2011, contributed \$19 million to the increase in revenue. Favorable foreign currency impact also contributed \$39 million to the increase in revenue, which was primarily due to the strengthening of the Japanese yen, euro and Brazilian real against the dollar. The net increase in revenue as a result of changes in product mix, and pricing related to the pass-through of resin price increases to customers, was \$5 million.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$133 million, or 13%, to \$1,122 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$989 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. Increased sales volume, as discussed above, resulted in an increase of \$67 million in cost of sales. In addition, unfavorable foreign currency impact, primarily due to the strengthening of the Japanese yen, Mexican peso, euro, and Brazilian real against the dollar, increased cost of sales by \$38 million. Closures' cost of sales is also impacted by changes in product mix and raw material costs. Gross raw materials costs, primarily resin, increased by \$107 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010, a significant portion of which was passed through to Closures' customers as discussed above. The net increase in cost of sales as a result of changes in product mix and raw material costs was \$30 million. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, raw material costs accounted for 61% and 59% of Closures' cost of sales, respectively.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$22 million, or 12%, to \$207 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$185 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 and gross profit margin remained flat at 16%.

Higher sales volumes, primarily due to growth in market share, increased gross profit by \$17 million. In addition, favorable foreign currency impact also increased gross profit by \$5 million primarily due to the strengthening of the Japanese yen, Mexican peso, euro and Brazilian real against the dollar. These increases were partially offset by the impact of increased raw material costs and the lag in the pass-through of resin price increases to customers as discussed above.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses slightly decreased to \$95 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$96 million for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Net Other. Other expenses increased by \$9 million to \$2 million compared to other income of \$7 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase is mainly attributable to a \$10 million gain on acquisition from the purchase of CSI Americas in February 2010, a \$2 million increase in restructuring costs related to Closures' business in Germany and the consolidation of one plant in North America, offset by a \$5 million gain on sale of one of Closures' businesses in Europe. These items have been included in the segment's Adjusted EBITDA calculation.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011 were

170

Table of Contents

\$110 million, \$191 million and \$195 million, respectively, compared to \$96 million, \$175 million and \$170 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010.

EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 for the Closures segment is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011 2010 (In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	110	96
Depreciation and amortization	81	79
EBITDA	191	175
Included in Closures segment EBITDA:		
Asset impairment charges	1	
Business acquisition costs		1
Business interruption costs	1	2
CSI Americas gain on acquisition		(10)
Gain on sale of business	(5)	
Restructuring costs	5	3
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivatives	2	(1)
Closures segment Adjusted EBITDA	195	170

Reynolds Consumer Products Segment

	For the Year ended December 31,					
	2011	% of Segment Revenue	2010	% of Segment Revenue	Change	% Change
	(In \$ million, except for %)					
Segment revenue	2,559	100%	1,378	100%	1,181	86%
Cost of sales	(1,948)	(76)%	(1,051)	(76)%	(897)	85%
Gross profit	611	24%	327	24%	284	87%
Selling, marketing and distribution expense/General and administration expense	(215)	(8)%	(116)	(8)%	(99)	85%
Net other income (expense)	(43)	(2)%	3	%	(46)	NM
Profit from operating activities	353	14%	214	16%	139	65%
Reynolds Consumer Products segment EBITDA	503	20%	276	20%	227	82%

Reynolds Consumer Products segment						
Adjusted EBITDA	556	22%	299	22%	257	86%

We acquired Pactiv on November 16, 2010. The operating results of the Hefty consumer products business have been combined with the operating results of the Reynolds consumer products business since the consummation of the Pactiv Acquisition. As the products and systems of these businesses are now integrated within the Reynolds Consumer Products segment, other than revenue, we are unable to quantify the results of the Hefty consumer products business on a stand-alone basis for the year ended December 31, 2011. However, we have in a number of instances provided the results of Pactiv's Hefty consumer products business for the year ended December 31, 2010 to illustrate the magnitude of the impact that the Pactiv Acquisition may have had on the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011. For the period from January 1, 2010 to November 16, 2010, revenue, cost of sales, selling, marketing and distribution expenses/general and administration expenses, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the Hefty

Table of Contents

consumer products business were \$1,162 million, \$823 million, \$141 million, \$198 million, \$253 million and \$264 million, respectively. These amounts include IFRS adjustments to Pactiv's historical results that were previously reported under U.S. GAAP. For the period from January 1, 2011 to November 16, 2011 the legacy Hefty consumer products revenue was \$1,177 million.

The following discussion of our Reynolds Consumer Products operating results provides comparisons of our reported results for the periods ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 as well as comparisons on a supplemental pro forma basis as if the pre-acquisition operating results of the Hefty consumer products business had been included in the operating results of the Reynolds Consumer Products segment for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010. We acquired the Hefty consumer products business in November 2010. Given the relative size and timing of this acquisition, we believe a discussion of the results on a supplemental pro forma basis provides a reasonable comparison of the operating results for the periods presented. This comparison assists in understanding the current period segment results, including the underlying factors affecting the results of operations, the changes in these factors that occurred in 2011 compared to 2010 and the impact of our integration activities. The supplemental pro forma amounts were derived from Pactiv's historical results that were previously reported under U.S. GAAP as adjusted for IFRS. The Hefty consumer products pre-acquisition historical operating results have not been adjusted for the pro forma purchase accounting effects of our acquisition of the Hefty consumer products business.

This supplemental pro forma information is for informational purposes only and is not intended to represent or to be indicative of the results of operations that we would have reported had the Pactiv Acquisition been completed on January 1, 2010 and should not be taken as being indicative of our future results of operations.

The discussions below also include references to actual cost saving synergies that have been achieved during the period ended December 31, 2011 as a result of integrating the Hefty consumer products business into the Reynolds Consumer Products segment. These actual benefits realized resulted from a combination of cost savings, including procurement, distribution efficiencies and integration of the sales force and various administration functions across the combined segment. The benefits are measured based on clear and quantifiable measures, such as observable reductions in fixed overhead costs, the elimination of distribution costs and the elimination of salaries and benefits related to headcount reductions across the segment.

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$1,181 million, or 86%, to \$2,559 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$1,378 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase was largely attributable to revenue from the Hefty consumer products business that was acquired as part of the Pactiv Acquisition in November 2010.

If the results of the Hefty consumer products business had been included in the results of the Reynolds Consumer Products segment for the year ended December 31, 2010, we estimate that revenue would have increased by \$19 million, or 1%, to \$2,559 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in revenue would have been attributable to price increases across all product groups due to rising raw material costs that would have been partially offset by volume declines in our tableware and cooking product lines due to lower market demand.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$897 million, or 85%, to \$1,948 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$1,051 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in cost of sales is attributable to the Hefty consumer products business which was acquired as part of the Pactiv Acquisition, including increased depreciation expense of \$61 million.

If the results of the Hefty consumer products business had been included in the results of the Reynolds Consumer Products segment for the year ended December 31, 2010, we estimate that cost of sales would have increased by \$74 million to \$1,948 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. This increase would have been largely attributable to increased raw material costs of approximately \$140 million, primarily related to resin and aluminum.

The increase in raw material costs would have been partially offset by actual synergies resulting from the Pactiv Acquisition and productivity efficiencies.

Table of Contents

Reynolds Consumer Products experienced increases in raw material costs. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, raw material costs accounted for 63% and 58% of Reynolds Consumer Products' cost of sales, respectively.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$284 million, or 87%, to \$611 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$327 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, while gross profit margin remained flat at 24%. For the period from January 1, 2010 to November 16, 2010, the gross profit of the Hefty consumer products business was \$339 million.

If the results of the Hefty consumer products business had been included in the results of the Reynolds Consumer Products segment for the year ended December 31, 2010, we estimate that gross profit would have decreased by \$55 million to \$611 million and gross profit margin would have decreased to 24% compared to 26% for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease in the gross profit margin would have been primarily due to the increase in raw material costs, mainly resin and aluminum, that Reynolds Consumer Products had not been able to fully pass through to its customers partially offset by benefits from actual synergies resulting from the Pactiv Acquisition.

Reynolds Consumer Products' gross profit has been in the past, and will continue to be in the future, impacted by changes in the costs of raw materials, including resin and aluminum. Reynolds Consumer Products generally cannot immediately pass through price increases or declines to its customers because the contractual price adjustments do not occur simultaneously with market price fluctuations, but rather on a mutually agreed upon schedule. For most resin based products, there is a lag time between the purchase of raw materials by Reynolds Consumer Products and the pass through of raw material price fluctuations to customers. For aluminum based products, contracts with customers do not contain contractual price protection for raw material cost fluctuations. Due to the differences in timing between Reynolds Consumer Products' purchases of resin from its suppliers and sales to its customers, there is often a lead-lag impact, during which margins are negatively impacted in periods of rising resin prices and positively impacted in periods of falling resin prices.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses increased by \$99 million, or 85%, to \$215 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$116 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase was primarily attributable to the Hefty consumer products business.

If the results of the Hefty consumer products business had been included in the results of the Reynolds Consumer Products segment for the year ended December 31, 2010, we estimate that selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses would have decreased by \$42 million to \$215 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The decrease in selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses would have been attributable to decreased advertising spending and benefits from the actual synergies realized as part of the integration of the Hefty consumer products business into the Reynolds Consumer Products segment.

Net Other. Net other expense was \$43 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to net other income of \$3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The change is mainly attributable to an increase of \$19 million of net unrealized losses on open hedge positions, an increase of \$15 million in restructuring costs related to severance and an increase of \$11 million in operational process engineering-related consultancy costs. These items have been included in the segment's Adjusted EBITDA calculation. As discussed in more detail in *Key Factors Influencing our Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, we expect to incur additional costs of this type in 2012.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$353 million, \$503 million and \$556 million, respectively, compared to \$214 million, \$276 million and \$299 million, respectively,

for the year ended December 31, 2010. If the results of the Hefty consumer products business had been included in the results of the Reynolds Consumer Products segment for the year ended December 31, 2010, we estimate that Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2010 would have been \$563 million.

Table of Contents**EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation**

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 for the Reynolds Consumer Products segment is as follows

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
	(In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	353	214
Depreciation and amortization	150	62
EBITDA	503	276
Included in Reynolds Consumer Products segment EBITDA:		
Adjustment related to settlement of a lease obligation		(2)
Business acquisition and integration costs	5	
Business interruption recoveries	(1)	
Impact of purchase price accounting on inventories and leases		25
Non-cash pension expense	3	
Non-cash inventory charge	1	
Operational process engineering-related consultancy costs	17	6
Restructuring costs (recoveries)	11	(4)
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivatives	17	(2)
Reynolds Consumer Products segment Adjusted EBITDA	556	299

Pactiv Foodservice Segment

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2011	% of Segment Revenue	2010	% of Segment Revenue	Change	% Change
	(In \$ million, except for %)					
Segment revenue	3,448	100%	924	100%	2,524	273%
Cost of sales	(2,924)	(85)%	(859)	(93)%	(2,065)	240%
Gross profit	524	15%	65	7%	459	706%
Selling, marketing and distribution expense/General and administration expense	(278)	(8)%	(80)	(9)%	(198)	248%
Net other expense	(124)	(4)%	(26)	(3)%	(98)	377%
Profit (loss) from operating activities	122	4%	(41)	(4)%	163	NM
Pactiv Foodservice segment EBITDA	414	12%	17	2%	397	NM
Pactiv Foodservice segment Adjusted EBITDA	549	16%	81	9%	468	578%

We acquired Pactiv on November 16, 2010. The operating results of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business have been combined with the operating results of the Reynolds foodservice packaging business since the consummation of the Pactiv Acquisition. As the products and systems of these businesses are now integrated within the Pactiv Foodservice segment, other than revenue, we are unable to quantify the results of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business on a stand-alone basis for the year ended December 31, 2011. However, we have in a number of instances provided the results of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business for the year ended December 31, 2010 to illustrate the magnitude of the impact that the Pactiv Acquisition may have had on the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011. For the period from January 1, 2010 to November 16, 2010, revenue, cost of sales, selling, marketing and distribution expenses/general and administration expenses, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the Pactiv foodservice packaging business were \$2,036 million, \$1,640 million, \$215 million, \$153 million, \$261 million and \$315 million, respectively. These amounts include IFRS adjustments to Pactiv's historical

Table of Contents

results that were previously reported under U.S. GAAP. For the period from January 1, 2011 to November 16, 2011 the legacy Pactiv foodservice product revenue was \$2,317 million.

The following discussion of our Pactiv Foodservice operating results provides comparisons of our reported results for the periods ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 as well as comparisons on a supplemental pro forma basis as if the pre-acquisition operating results of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business had been included in the operating results of the Pactiv Foodservice segment for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010. We acquired the Pactiv foodservice packaging business in November 2010. Given the relative size and timing of this acquisition, we believe a discussion of the results on a supplemental pro forma basis provides a reasonable comparison of the operating results for the periods presented. This comparison assists in understanding the current period segment results including the underlying factors affecting the results of operations, the changes in these factors that occurred in 2011 compared to 2010 and the impact of our integration activities. The supplemental pro forma amounts were derived from Pactiv's historical results that were previously reported under U.S. GAAP as adjusted for IFRS. The Pactiv foodservice packaging business pre-acquisition historical operating results have not been adjusted for the pro forma purchase accounting effects of our acquisition of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business.

This supplemental pro forma information is for informational purposes only and is not intended to represent or to be indicative of the results of operations that we would have reported had the Pactiv Acquisition been completed on January 1, 2010 and should not be taken as being indicative of our future results of operations.

The discussions below also include references to actual cost saving synergies that have been achieved during the period ended December 31, 2011 as a result of integrating the Pactiv foodservice packaging business into the Pactiv Foodservice segment. These actual benefits realized resulted from a combination of cost savings, including procurement, distribution efficiencies, plant rationalization and integration of the sales force and various administration functions across the combined segment. The benefits are measured based on clear and quantifiable measures, such as observable reductions in fixed overhead costs, the elimination of costs specific to production facilities that have been closed and the elimination of salaries and benefits related to headcount reductions across the segment.

We acquired Dopaco on May 2, 2011. The operating results of Dopaco have been included in the Pactiv Foodservice segment since the date of the Dopaco Acquisition. For the period from May 2, 2011 to December 31, 2011, Dopaco's revenue, cost of sales, selling, marketing and distribution expenses/general and administration expenses, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA were \$331 million, \$300 million, \$9 million, \$10 million, \$28 million and \$45 million, respectively.

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$2,524 million, or 273%, to \$3,448 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$924 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase was attributable to the revenue from foam, tableware, and specialty products generated from the operations of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business that was acquired as part of the Pactiv Acquisition in November 2010. Prior to this acquisition, none of these products were offered by the Reynolds foodservice packaging business. Clear plastics, paper and aluminum product offerings were also significantly expanded as a result of the Pactiv Acquisition.

If the results of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business had been included in the results of the Pactiv Foodservice segment for the year ended December 31, 2010, we estimate that revenue would have increased by \$488 million, or 16%, to \$3,448 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. This revenue increase would have been attributable to incremental revenue of \$331 million generated from the operations of Dopaco, incremental revenue of \$34 million related to the integration of a clear plastic business acquired by Pactiv in April 2010, and a \$296 million impact from improved pricing primarily due to the pass-through of resin purchase price increases. These increases were partially offset by declines of \$128 million due to lower volumes primarily as a result of exiting non-strategic product lines and

\$39 million due to the transfer of certain operations to our Reynolds Consumer Products segment on January 1, 2011.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$2,065 million, or 240%, to \$2,924 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$859 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase is

Table of Contents

primarily attributable to the cost of sales incurred by the Pactiv foodservice packaging business and the Dopaco business which was acquired as part of the Pactiv Acquisition and the Dopaco Acquisition, respectively, including increased depreciation expense of \$164 million as a result of property, plant and equipment acquired at fair value.

Pactiv Foodservice experienced increases in the purchase price of raw materials, primarily resin, aluminum and paper, for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010. Raw material costs accounted for 63% and 61% of Pactiv Foodservice's cost of sales, respectively, for those periods. Raw material costs for the year ended December 31, 2011 increased by \$1,317 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily due to the incremental volume attributable to the Pactiv Acquisition and the Dopaco Acquisition, partially offset by benefits from actual synergies realized from these acquisitions.

If the results of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business had been included in the results of the Pactiv Foodservice segment for the year ended December 31, 2010, we estimate that cost of sales would have increased by \$425 million, or 17%, to \$2,924 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. This cost of sales increase would have been attributable to incremental cost of sales of \$300 million incurred by Dopaco, incremental cost of sales of \$30 million related to the integration of a clear plastic business acquired by Pactiv in April 2010 and the remaining increase would have been primarily attributable to the impact of higher raw material costs.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$459 million, or 706%, to \$524 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$65 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 and gross profit margin increased to 15% for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 7% for the year ended December 31, 2010, which reflects the impact of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business acquired in the Pactiv Acquisition.

If the Pactiv foodservice packaging business had been included in the results of the Pactiv Foodservice segment for the year ended December 31, 2010, we estimate the gross profit margin would have declined slightly to 15% for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 16% for the year ended December 31, 2010 primarily due to the increase in depreciation expense as a result of property, plant and equipment acquired at fair value as discussed above, offset by actual synergies realized, productivity efficiencies and improved net pricing.

Pactiv Foodservice's gross profit has been, and will continue to be, impacted by changes in the costs of raw materials, including resin, aluminum and paper. Pactiv Foodservice generally cannot immediately pass through price increases or declines to its customers because the price adjustments do not occur simultaneously with market price fluctuations, but rather on a mutually agreed upon schedule. Due to the differences in timing between Pactiv Foodservice's purchases of raw materials from its suppliers and sales to its customers, there is often a lead-lag impact, during which margins are negatively impacted in periods of rising raw material prices and positively impacted in periods of falling raw material prices.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses increased by \$198 million, or 248%, to \$278 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$80 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily due to expenses attributable to the Pactiv foodservice packaging business.

If the Pactiv foodservice packaging business had been included in the results of the Pactiv Foodservice segment for the year ended December 31, 2010, we estimate that selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses would have decreased by \$17 million to \$278 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease in selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses would have been largely attributable to benefits from both actual synergies realized and cost saving initiatives partially offset by increased intangible asset amortization expense incurred during the year ended December 31, 2011, resulting from the Pactiv Acquisition.

Table of Contents

Net Other. Net other expenses increased by \$98 million to \$124 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$26 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase is mainly attributable to an increase of \$49 million in restructuring costs primarily related to severance, business acquisition and integration costs of \$45 million, a charge of \$21 million related to operational process engineering-related consultancy costs, a decrease of \$8 million from a gain on sale of businesses and an increase of \$4 million in unrealized losses on open hedge positions. These increases to net other expenses were partially offset by a reduction of \$22 million in asset impairment charges and a reduction of \$7 million on a supply termination charge. These items have been included in the segment's Adjusted EBITDA calculation.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$122 million, \$414 million and \$549 million, respectively, compared to loss from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA of \$41 million, \$17 million and \$81 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010.

If the Pactiv foodservice packaging business had been included in the results of the Pactiv Foodservice segment for the year ended December 31, 2010, we estimate that Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2010 would have been \$396 million.

Table of Contents**EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation**

The reconciliation of profit (loss) from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 for the Pactiv Foodservice segment is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2011 2010 (In \$ million)	
Profit (loss) from operating activities	122	(41)
Depreciation and amortization	292	58
EBITDA	414	17
Included in Pactiv Foodservice segment EBITDA:		
Asset impairment charges	7	29
Business acquisition and integration costs	45	
Gain on sale of businesses and investment properties		(8)
Impact of purchase price accounting on inventories and leases	5	38
Non-cash pension expense	4	
Non-cash inventory charge	2	
Operational process engineering-related consultancy costs	21	
Restructuring costs (recoveries)	48	(1)
Termination of supply agreement		7
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivatives	3	(1)
Pactiv Foodservice segment Adjusted EBITDA	549	81

Graham Packaging

(In \$ million, except for %)	For the period ended December 31, 2011	% of segment revenue
Segment revenue	\$ 967	100%
Cost of sales	(905)	(94)%
Gross profit	62	6%
Selling, marketing and distribution expense/General and administration expense	(72)	(7)%
Net other expense	(14)	(1)%
Loss from operating activities	(24)	(2)%
Graham Packaging segment EBITDA	105	11%
Graham Packaging segment Adjusted EBITDA	156	16%

We acquired Graham Packaging on September 8, 2011. The operating results of Graham Packaging from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011 have been included in the RGHL Group's operating results for the year ended December 31, 2011 as a separate reporting segment. For the period from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010, revenue, cost of sales, selling, marketing and distribution expenses/general and administration expenses, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for Graham Packaging were \$2,513 million, \$2,077 million, \$122 million, \$235 million, \$406 million and \$505 million, respectively. For the period from January 1, 2011 to September 7, 2011, revenue, cost of sales, selling, marketing and distribution expenses/general and administration expenses, loss from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for Graham Packaging were \$2,130 million, \$1,817 million, \$173 million, \$99 million, \$46 million and \$388 million respectively. These amounts include IFRS adjustments to Graham Packaging's historical results that were previously reported under U.S. GAAP.

Table of Contents

The following discussion of our Graham Packaging operating results provides comparisons on a supplemental pro forma basis as if the operating results of the Graham Packaging business had been included in our operating results for the periods ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. We acquired Graham Packaging in September 2011. Given the relative size and timing of this acquisition, we believe a discussion of the operating results on a supplemental pro forma basis provides a reasonable comparison of the operating results for the periods presented. This comparison assists in understanding the current period segment results including the underlying factors affecting the results of operations, the changes in these factors that occurred in 2011 compared to 2010 and the impact of our integration activities. The supplemental pro forma amounts were derived from Graham Packaging's historical operating results that were previously reported under U.S. GAAP as adjusted for IFRS. The Graham Packaging pre-acquisition historical operating results have not been adjusted for the pro forma purchase accounting effects of our acquisition of Graham Packaging.

This supplemental pro forma information is for informational purposes only and is not intended to represent or to be indicative of the results of operations that we would have reported had the Graham Packaging Acquisition been completed on January 1, 2010 and should not be taken as being indicative of our future results of operations.

Revenue. Revenue for the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011 was \$967 million. On a pro forma basis, as if we owned Graham Packaging for each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we estimate that revenue would have increased by \$584 million, or 23%, to \$3,097 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in estimated revenue would have been attributable to \$316 million generated from Graham Packaging's acquisitions, primarily from Liquid Container, as well as favorable changes in pricing related to the pass-through of resin price increases to customers. These increases, together with volume-related increases of \$18 million and favorable currency impact of \$19 million, would have been partially offset by net price reductions from operational cost savings shared with Graham Packaging's customers.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales for the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011 was \$905 million. Cost of sales was negatively impacted by purchase price accounting adjustments of \$27 million for inventories acquired as part of the Graham Packaging Acquisition. Graham Packaging has experienced increases in raw material costs primarily related to resin. For the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011, raw material costs accounted for 56% of Graham Packaging's cost of sales.

On a pro forma basis, as if we owned Graham Packaging for each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we estimate that cost of sales would have increased by \$645 million, or 31%, to \$2,722 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in estimated cost of sales would have been attributable to higher revenue as described above, an overall increase in raw material costs, primarily resin, and the impact of purchase price accounting adjustments of \$27 million as noted above. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, raw material costs would have accounted for 59% and 66% of Graham Packaging's cost of sales, respectively.

Gross Profit. Gross profit for the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011 was \$62 million and gross profit margin was 6%. Gross profit margin was negatively impacted by purchase price accounting adjustments on inventories as discussed above. Excluding the impact of the purchase price accounting adjustments on inventories, the gross profit margin would have been 9%.

On a pro forma basis, as if we owned Graham Packaging for each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we estimate that gross profit would have decreased by \$61 million, or 14%, to \$375 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, and gross margin would have decreased to 12% from 17%. The decrease in estimated gross profit and gross margin would have been attributable to the purchase price accounting adjustments of \$27 million related to inventories as noted above and net price reductions, partially offset by contributions from higher revenues discussed above and productivity improvements. In addition to the impact of these factors, the gross profit

margin would have decreased due to higher resin costs and additional depreciation and amortization related to the step-up on acquired fixed assets and identifiable intangible assets.

Table of Contents

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses for the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011 were \$72 million. Included in selling, marketing and distribution expenses was a \$12 million change in control payment related to the Graham Packaging Acquisition.

On a pro forma basis, as if we owned Graham Packaging for each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we estimate that selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses would have increased by \$123 million, or 101%, to \$245 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in estimated selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses would have been primarily attributable to acquisition-related expenses of \$103 million and an increase in amortization expense of \$28 million related to the step-up in identifiable intangible assets as a result of acquisitions, partially offset by bonuses and other costs paid in connection with the initial public offering during the year ended December 31, 2010.

Net Other. Other expenses for the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011 were \$14 million. Included in other expenses are business acquisition and integration costs of \$9 million and restructuring costs of \$3 million. These items have been included in the segment's Adjusted EBITDA calculation.

On a pro forma basis, as if we owned Graham Packaging for each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we estimate that net other expenses would have increased by \$174 million, or 220%, to \$253 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in estimated net other expenses would have been primarily attributable to the payment of \$229 million for the termination of the income tax receivable agreements, partially offset by a fee of \$35 million to affiliates of Blackstone and the Graham family to terminate a monitoring agreement.

Loss from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, loss from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011 were \$24 million, \$105 million and \$156 million, respectively.

On a pro forma basis, as if we owned Graham Packaging for each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we estimate that Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 would have been \$544 million and \$505 million, respectively.

EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation

The reconciliation of loss from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the period from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011 for the Graham Packaging segment is as follows:

	For the period ended December 31, 2011 (In \$ million)
Loss from operating activities	(24)
Depreciation and amortization	129
EBITDA	105
Included in Graham Packaging segment EBITDA:	
Business acquisition and integration costs	9
Table of Contents	354

Change in control payments	12
Impact of purchase price accounting on inventories and leases	27
Restructuring costs	3
Graham Packaging segment Adjusted EBITDA	156

Table of Contents**Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2009***Reynolds Group Holdings Limited*

	For the Year Ended December 31,		For the Year Ended December 31,		Change	% Change
	2010(1)	% of Revenue	2009(2)	% of Revenue		
	(In \$ million, except for %)					
Revenue	6,774	100%	5,910	100%	864	15%
Cost of sales	(5,524)	(82)%	(4,691)	(79)%	(833)	18%
Gross profit	1,250	18%	1,219	21%	31	3%
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses/General and administration expenses	(623)	(9)%	(577)	(10)%	(46)	8%
Other income	22	%	105	2%	(83)	(79)%
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures, net of income tax	18	%	11	%	7	64%
Profit from operating activities	667	10%	758	13%	(91)	(12)%
Financial income	66	1%	21	%	45	214%
Financial expenses	(752)	(11)%	(513)	(9)%	(239)	47%
Net financial expenses	(686)	(10)%	(492)	(8)%	(194)	39%
Profit (loss) before income tax	(19)	%	266	5%	(285)	NM
Income tax expense	(78)	(1)%	(149)	(3)%	71	(48)%
Profit (loss) for the period	(97)	(1)%	117	2%	(214)	NM
Depreciation and amortization	504	7%	502	8%	2	%
RGHL Group EBITDA(3)	1,171	17%	1,260	21%	(89)	(7)%
RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA(3)	1,251	18%	1,130	19%	121	11%

- (1) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2010. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include the results of operations of the Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010.
- (2) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2009.
- (3) RGHL Group EBITDA is defined as profit (loss) from continuing operations for the period plus income tax expenses, net financial expenses, depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties and amortization of intangible assets. RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA, a measure used by our management to measure operating performance, is defined as RGHL Group EBITDA, adjusted to exclude certain items of a

significant or unusual nature, including but not limited to acquisition costs, non-cash pension income, restructuring costs, unrealized gains or losses on derivatives, gains or losses on the sale of non-strategic assets, asset impairments and write-downs and equity method profit not distributed in cash. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not presentations made in accordance with IFRS, are not measures of financial condition, liquidity or profitability and should not be considered as an alternative to profit (loss) from continuing operations for the period determined in accordance with IFRS or operating cash flows determined in accordance with IFRS. The determination of Adjusted EBITDA contains a number of estimates and assumptions that may prove to be incorrect and differ materially from actual results. Refer to Risk Factors. Additionally, RGHL Group EBITDA and RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA are not intended to be measures of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as they do not take into account certain items such as interest and principal payments on our indebtedness, depreciation and amortization expense, working capital needs, tax payments, and capital expenditures. We believe that the inclusion of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA in this prospectus is appropriate to provide

Table of Contents

additional information to investors about our operating performance and to provide a measure of operating results unaffected by differences in capital structures, capital investment cycles and ages of related assets among otherwise comparable companies. We additionally believe that issuers of high yield debt securities also present EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and other pro forma measures of Adjusted EBITDA because investors, analysts and rating agencies consider these measures useful. Because not all companies calculate EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA identically, this presentation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to the similarly titled measures of other companies.

As more fully described under the heading **Overview Recent Acquisitions and Integration**, we acquired Pactiv on November 16, 2010. The operating results of Pactiv have been included in our results and in the results of the Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments since the consummation of the Pactiv Acquisition. For the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010, Pactiv's revenue, cost of sales, selling, marketing and distribution/general and administration expenses, loss from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA were \$481 million, \$444 million, \$48 million, \$31 million, \$10 million and \$89 million, respectively. For further details on the Pactiv Acquisition, refer to note 33 of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$864 million, or 15%, to \$6,774 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$5,910 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was largely attributable to \$481 million of incremental revenue generated from the operations of Pactiv, \$82 million of incremental revenue generated from the Whakatane paper mill and \$52 million of incremental revenue generated from CSI Americas, each of which was acquired in 2010.

All of our segments, other than Pactiv Foodservice, experienced increases in sales volume during 2010. Pactiv Foodservice experienced lower sales volume in 2010 due to its planned exits from non-strategic and lower margin products. Price increases also contributed to our increased revenue in 2010 and were primarily driven by the flow-through of higher resin prices to customers in our Closures and Pactiv Foodservice segments.

Revenue increases were partially offset by a net unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$47 million primarily due to the weakening of the euro against the dollar, which had a \$72 million unfavorable impact in the SIG segment and a \$25 million favorable impact due to the strengthening of other currencies against the dollar in the Closures segment. For a detailed explanation of the variations in revenue for each of our segments, see the individual segment discussions below.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased by \$833 million, or 18%, to \$5,524 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$4,691 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in cost of sales is largely attributable to an additional \$444 million in cost of sales associated with the operations of Pactiv including \$64 million related to the impact of purchase price accounting on inventories, and the impact of the expiration of the Black Liquor Credit within the Evergreen segment. For the year ended December 31, 2009, cost of sales included a benefit of \$214 million while the year ended December 31, 2010 included a benefit of \$10 million relating to Black Liquor Credit. Cost of sales also increased primarily due to higher sales volume across all segments other than Pactiv Foodservice. These increases were partially offset by \$95 million of expenses in 2009 within the Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments resulting from the settlement of unfavorable historical aluminum hedge positions under the segments' historical hedging policy, which was terminated in the three months ended December 31, 2009.

In addition, cost of sales was impacted by favorable foreign currency impact of \$43 million primarily due to the weakening of the euro against the dollar, which had a \$64 million favorable impact at the SIG segment and a \$21 million unfavorable impact at the Closures segment.

For a detailed explanation of the variations in cost of sales for each of our segments, see the individual segment discussions below.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$31 million, or 3%, to \$1,250 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$1,219 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. However, gross profit

Table of Contents

margin decreased to 18% for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 21% for the year ended December 31, 2009 due to the impact of the Black Liquor Credit, the unfavorable historical aluminum hedge positions and a purchase price accounting adjustment on inventory as discussed above.

Excluding these non-recurring credits and losses recorded in cost of sales, gross profit margin would have remained constant at 19% for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009. For further information on the variations in gross profit for each of our segments, see the individual segment discussions below.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses increased by \$46 million, or 8%, to \$623 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$577 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was primarily due to \$48 million in expenses attributable to Pactiv.

For a detailed explanation of the variations in selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses for each of our segments, see the individual segment discussions below.

Net Other Income and Other Expenses. Net other income decreased by \$83 million, or 79%, to \$22 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$105 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This decline in net other income was primarily attributable to a \$125 million decrease in unrealized gains on derivatives used to hedge exposure to commodity prices partially offset by a \$49 million decrease in business restructuring expenses during 2010. Refer to note 8 and note 10 of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Other. The increase of \$7 million in the share of profits of associates and joint ventures for the year ended December 31, 2010 was primarily due to continued improvement in the results of operations of the Obeikan joint venture operations within our SIG segment.

Net Financial Expenses. Net financial expenses increased by \$194 million, or 39%, to \$686 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$492 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase was largely related to an increase of \$191 million in interest expense due to increases in the principal amount of the RGHL Group's fixed and floating rate borrowings of \$4,896 million and \$2,116 million, respectively, resulting from the issuance or acquisition of additional indebtedness. Interest rate changes on the floating rate borrowings had no significant impact on net financial expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010. Net financial expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 also included \$109 million of debt financing related costs that were partially offset by a \$42 million change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments. Our borrowings (net of original issue discount, unamortized debt issuance costs and embedded derivatives) as of December 31, 2010 were \$11,842 million compared to \$4,954 million as of December 31, 2009. In November 2009 and May 2010, we completed the financings associated with the RGHL Acquisition and the Evergreen Acquisition, respectively. In November 2010, we incurred additional borrowings of \$5,020 million, the proceeds of which were used to finance the Pactiv Acquisition and repay existing indebtedness. Following the Pactiv Acquisition, \$1,482 million of Pactiv's indebtedness remained outstanding. The timing of these financings has resulted in our historical interest expense not being representative of our interest expense in future periods. Refer to Key Factors Influencing Our Financial Condition and Results of Operations Acquisitions, Substantial Leverage and Other Transaction-Related Effects. For more information regarding the RGHL Group's financial expenses and borrowings, refer to notes 12 and 25, respectively, of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Income Tax Expense. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the income tax expense of \$78 million on a loss before income tax of \$19 million was largely due to the inability of certain subsidiaries to claim deductions for certain expense items, such as interest and other associated financing costs, due to local jurisdictional limitations. For a

reconciliation of pre-tax profit (loss) to tax expense, refer to note 13 of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Table of Contents

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$667 million, \$1,171 million and \$1,251 million, respectively, compared to \$758 million, \$1,260 million and \$1,130 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2009.

EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 for the RGHL Group is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2010(1)	2009(2)
	(In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	667	758
Depreciation and amortization	504	502
EBITDA(3)	1,171	1,260
<i>Included in the RGHL Group EBITDA:</i>		
Adjustment related to settlement of a lease obligation	(2)	
Asset impairment charges	28	13
Black Liquor Credit	(10)	(214)
Business acquisition costs	12	1
Business interruption costs	2	
CSI Americas gain on acquisition	(10)	
Elimination of the effect of the historical Reynolds Consumer hedging policy		95
Equity method profit not distributed in cash	(14)	(10)
Gain on sale of businesses and investment properties	(16)	
Impact of purchase price accounting on inventories	63	5
Korean insurance claim		(2)
Loss on sale of Baco assets		1
Manufacturing plant flood impact		5
Operational process engineering-related consultancy costs	8	13
Non-cash pension income	(5)	
Plant realignment costs		2
Related party management fees	1	3
Restructuring costs	9	58
Termination of supply agreements	7	
Transition costs		24
Unrealized gains on derivatives	(3)	(129)
VAT and custom duties on historical imports	10	3
Write down of assets held for sale		1
Write-off of receivables related to sale of Venezuela operations		1
RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA(3)	1,251	1,130

Segment detail of Adjusted EBITDA:

SIG	513	475
Evergreen	196	167
Closures	170	148
Reynolds Consumer Products	299	280
Pactiv Foodservice	81	60
Corporate/Unallocated	(8)	
RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA(3)	1,251	1,130

(1) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2010. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include the results of operations of the Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents

- (2) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2009.
- (3) RGHL Group EBITDA is defined as profit (loss) from continuing operations for the period plus income tax expenses, net financial expenses, depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties and amortization of intangible assets. RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA, a measure used by our management to measure operating performance, is defined as RGHL Group EBITDA, adjusted to exclude certain items of a significant or unusual nature, including but not limited to acquisition costs, non-cash pension income, restructuring costs, unrealized gains or losses on derivatives, gains or losses on the sale of non-strategic assets, asset impairments and write downs and equity method profit not distributed in cash. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not presentations made in accordance with IFRS, are not measures of financial condition, liquidity or profitability and should not be considered as an alternative to profit (loss) from continuing operations for the period determined in accordance with IFRS or operating cash flows determined in accordance with IFRS. The determination of Adjusted EBITDA contains a number of estimates and assumptions that may prove to be incorrect and differ materially from actual results. Refer to Risk Factors. Additionally, RGHL Group EBITDA and RGHL Group Adjusted EBITDA are not intended to be measures of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as they do not take into account certain items such as interest and principal payments on our indebtedness, depreciation and amortization expense, working capital needs, tax payments, and capital expenditures. We believe that the inclusion of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA in this prospectus is appropriate to provide additional information to investors about our operating performance and to provide a measure of operating results unaffected by differences in capital structures, capital investment cycles and ages of related assets among otherwise comparable companies. We additionally believe that issuers of high yield debt securities also present EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and other pro forma measures of Adjusted EBITDA because investors, analysts and rating agencies consider these measures useful. Because not all companies calculate EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA identically, this presentation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to the similarly titled measures of other companies.

SIG Segment

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2010	% of Segment Revenue	2009	% of Segment Revenue	Change	% Change
(In \$ million, except for %)						
Segment revenue	1,846	100%	1,668	100%	178	11%
Cost of sales	(1,382)	(75)%	(1,258)	(75)%	(124)	10%
Gross profit	464	25%	410	25%	54	13%
Selling, marketing and distribution expense/General and administration expense	(235)	(13)%	(224)	(13)%	(11)	5%
Net other income (expense)	22	1%	(5)	%	27	NM
Profit from operating activities	267	14%	190	11%	77	41%
SIG segment EBITDA	510	28%	440	26%	70	16%
SIG segment Adjusted EBITDA	513	28%	475	28%	38	8%

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$178 million, or 11%, to \$1,846 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$1,668 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. As discussed in more detail below, \$171 million of this increase in revenue was attributable to an increase in volume, primarily due to the recovery of consumer confidence in milk products in China following the melamine contamination of dairy products that occurred in 2008, new customers in Southern Europe, South America and the Middle East and growth with existing customers in Eastern Europe. In addition, the increase in revenue is partially attributable to \$82 million of incremental revenue generated from the operations of the Whakatane paper mill which was acquired in May 2010. The increases in revenue were offset by an unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$72 million largely attributable to the weakening of the euro against the dollar and a \$3 million unfavorable impact due to lower prices as a result of market competition.

Table of Contents

Revenue in Europe decreased by \$28 million, or 3%, to \$1,089 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$1,117 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2010 included an unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$49 million largely attributable to the weakening of the euro against the dollar. Excluding this foreign currency impact, revenue increased by \$21 million primarily as a result of revenue growth of \$33 million in the Southern and Eastern European markets during the year ended December 31, 2010 largely due to an increase in sales volume in the liquid dairy, food packaging and juice markets due to higher demand. The increase was partially offset by a \$13 million revenue decrease in the Western European market largely due to lower volumes from a market shift to the use of lower cost PET instead of cartonboard in the juice market.

Revenue in the rest of the world increased by \$206 million, or 37%, to \$757 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$551 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in revenue is partially attributable to \$82 million of incremental revenue generated from the operations of the Whakatane paper mill which was acquired in May 2010. Additionally, revenue increased by \$147 million mainly due to an increase in sales volume in China resulting from the recovery of consumer confidence in milk products following the melamine contamination of dairy products that occurred in 2008 in South America primarily due to new customers and in the Middle East primarily due to a significant increase in volume and the number of filler machines deployed to meet the needs of new customers. Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2010 included an unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$23 million largely attributable to the strengthening of the Thai baht and Brazilian real against the dollar.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$124 million, or 10%, to \$1,382 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$1,258 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Cost of sales increased by \$187 million due to the impact of volume increases primarily attributable to the operations of the Whakatane paper mill as discussed above. The increase in cost of sales was partially offset by a \$64 million favorable foreign currency impact largely attributable to the weakening of the euro against the dollar. Raw materials costs, primarily resin and aluminum, increased by \$117 million during the year ended December 31, 2010. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, raw material costs accounted for 63% and 60% of SIG's cost of sales, respectively.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$54 million or 13% to \$464 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$410 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Gross profit margin for the year ended December 31, 2010 remained stable at 25% compared to the year ended December 31, 2009. Besides positive volume growth, the margin benefitted from improvement of the profit margin in China, due to relatively lower manufacturing costs as a result of a plant expansion in China, which yielded better fixed cost absorption. These were partially offset by increases in raw material costs that were not passed through to customers. Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2010 reflected an unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$8 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2009, largely attributable to the weakening of the euro against the dollar.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses increased by \$11 million, or 5%, to \$235 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$224 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily due to \$9 million in additional expenses related to SIG's developing business in the growing China and South American markets.

Other. Other expenses reflect a \$26 million decline in restructuring expenses related to redundancy and related consulting costs.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$267 million, \$510 million and \$513 million, respectively, compared to \$190 million, \$440 million and \$475 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents**EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation**

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 for the SIG segment is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2010 2009 (In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	267	190
Depreciation and amortization	243	250
EBITDA	510	440
Included in SIG segment EBITDA:		
Asset impairment charges (reversals)	(1)	6
Equity method profit not distributed in cash	(11)	(8)
(Gain) on sale of businesses and investment properties	(6)	
Restructuring costs	11	38
Unrealized gain on derivatives		(4)
VAT and customs duties on historical imports	10	3
SIG segment Adjusted EBITDA	513	475

Evergreen Segment

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2010	% of Segment Revenue	2009	% of Segment Revenue	Change	% Change
	(In \$ million, except for %)					
Segment revenue	1,583	100%	1,429	100%	154	11%
Cost of sales	(1,374)	(87)%	(1,053)	(74)%	(321)	30%
Gross profit	209	13%	376	26%	(167)	(44)%
Selling, marketing and distribution expense General and administration expense	(94)	(6)%	(83)	(6)%	(11)	13%
Net other income (expense)	27	2%	(2)	%	29	NM
Profit from operating activities	144	9%	293	21%	(149)	(51)%
Evergreen segment EBITDA	206	13%	357	25%	(151)	(42)%
Evergreen segment Adjusted EBITDA	196	12%	167	12%	29	17%

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$154 million, or 11%, to \$1,583 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$1,429 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was largely attributable to a \$80 million increase in external sales of liquid packaging board and an increase of \$75 million in sales of paper products, partially offset by a \$1 million decrease in sales of cartons. The increase in sales of liquid packaging board is due to higher sales volume of \$62 million, resulting from higher consumer demand due to the recovery from the economic slowdown experienced in the year ended December 31, 2009, and \$18 million of higher sales prices as a result of the pass through of raw material price fluctuations to customers. The increase in sales of paper products is due to higher volume of \$56 million and higher sales prices of \$19 million as demand for envelopes and other commercial paper products recovered from the economic slowdown experienced in the year ended December 31, 2009. The decline in sales of cartons is due to a decrease in volume of \$18 million due to lower customer demand, partially offset by higher prices of \$17 million as a result of the pass through of raw material price fluctuations to customers.

Table of Contents

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$321 million, or 30%, to \$1,374 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$1,053 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in cost of sales is mainly attributable to the recognition of \$10 million of Black Liquor Credit for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$214 million of Black Liquor Credit for the year ended December 31, 2009. For further information on Black Liquor Credit see Key Factors Influencing Our Financial Condition and Results of Operations Raw Materials and Energy Prices.

Excluding the impact of Black Liquor Credit, cost of sales would have increased by \$117 million, or 9%, to \$1,384 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$1,267 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in cost of sales would have been attributable to a \$136 million increase related to higher sales volume, primarily of liquid packaging board and paper products, partially offset by a \$19 million benefit from cost savings initiatives. Excluding the impact of Black Liquor Credit, raw material costs for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 accounted for 41% and 42% of Evergreen's cost of sales, respectively.

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased by \$167 million, or 44%, to \$209 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$376 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Gross profit margin for the year ended December 31, 2010 decreased to 13% of the segment's revenue compared to 26% for the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease was due to a decline in the impact of Black Liquor Credit on cost of sales as discussed above.

Excluding the impact of Black Liquor Credit, gross profit would have been 13% of the segment's revenue for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 11% for the year ended December 31, 2009. This improvement in gross profit margin was largely driven by higher sales volume, partially offset by an increase in raw material costs and other input costs as a result of the lag time between the purchase of raw materials by Evergreen and the pass through of raw material price fluctuations to customers.

Evergreen's gross profit has been in the past, and will continue to be in the future, impacted by changes in the costs of raw materials, including fiber, resin and commodity chemicals, and energy, including fuel oil, electricity, natural gas and coal. Evergreen purchases most of its raw materials on the spot market and generally cannot immediately pass through price increases or declines to its customers because the contractual price adjustments do not occur simultaneously with market price fluctuations, but rather on a mutually agreed upon schedule. Due to the differences in timing between Evergreen's purchases of raw materials from its suppliers and sales to its customers, there is often a lead-lag impact, with margins being negatively impacted in periods of rising raw material prices and positively impacted in periods of falling raw material prices.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses increased by \$11 million, or 13%, to \$94 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$83 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, largely due to increased compensation expense.

Other. Net other expenses decreased by \$29 million to net other income of \$27 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to net other expense of \$2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 due to an \$11 million decline in operational process engineering-related consultancy costs, an increase in by-product sales of \$7 million, a \$2 million gain on sale of businesses, a \$6 million decline in asset impairment charges and a \$3 million decrease in restructuring charges incurred in 2009 due to exit costs and the disposal of certain manufacturing facilities.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$144 million, \$206 million and \$196 million, respectively, compared to \$293 million, \$357 million and \$167 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents**EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation**

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 for the Evergreen segment is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2010 2009 (In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	144	293
Depreciation and amortization	62	64
EBITDA	206	357
Included in Evergreen segment EBITDA:		
Asset impairment charges		6
Black Liquor Credit	(10)	(214)
Business acquisition costs	1	1
Equity method profit not distributed in cash	(3)	(2)
Gain on sale of businesses and investment properties	(2)	
Korean insurance claim		(2)
Operational process engineering-related consultancy costs	2	13
Related party management fees	1	3
Restructuring costs		3
Unrealized loss on derivatives	1	
Write-down of assets held for sale		1
Write-off of receivables related to the sale of Venezuela operations		1
Evergreen segment Adjusted EBITDA	196	167

Closures Segment

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2010	% of Segment Revenue	2009	% of Segment Revenue	Change	% Change
	(In \$ million, except for %)					
Segment revenue	1,174	100%	980	100%	194	20%
Cost of sales	(989)	(84)%	(819)	(84)%	(170)	21%
Gross profit	185	16%	161	16%	24	15%
Selling, marketing and distribution expense/General and administration expense	(96)	(8)%	(87)	(9)%	(9)	10%
Net other income (expense)	7	1%	8	1%	(1)	(13)%
Profit from operating activities	96	8%	82	8%	14	17%

Closures segment EBITDA	175	15%	155	16%	20	13%
Closures segment Adjusted EBITDA	170	14%	148	15%	22	15%

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$194 million, or 20%, to \$1,174 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$980 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. As discussed in more detail below, \$73 million of this increase in revenue was due to increased sales volumes, largely attributable to market growth in Europe and Asia. In addition, the increase in revenue is also attributable to \$52 million of incremental revenue generated from the operations of CSI Americas which was acquired in February 2010. Favorable foreign currency impact also increased revenue by \$25 million primarily due to the strengthening of the Japanese yen, Mexican peso and Brazilian real against the dollar.

Table of Contents

Closures revenue is also impacted by changes in product mix and pricing related to the pass-through of resin price increases to customers. Within its beverage caps and closures market, Closures sells both a short height closure and a traditional two-piece closure. Prices are generally lower on the short height closure compared to the traditional two-piece closure, therefore, product mix in the period directly impacts revenue. In addition, contractual price adjustments with customers do not occur simultaneously with actual resin purchase price fluctuations, but rather on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or other basis. Therefore, due to the differences in timing between Closures purchase of resin from its suppliers and sales of closures to its customers, pricing related to the pass-through of resin price fluctuations to customers also directly impacts revenue. The net increase in revenue as a result of product mix and pricing related to the pass-through of resin price increases to customers was \$44 million.

Revenue from North America increased by \$103 million, or 29%, to \$464 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$361 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was primarily attributable to \$52 million of incremental revenue generated from the operations of CSI Americas. In addition, higher sales volume, primarily due to increased market share in North America, increased revenue by \$6 million. Favorable foreign currency impact increased revenue by \$9 million, primarily due to the strengthening of the Mexican peso against the dollar. The net increase in revenue as a result of changes in product mix and pricing related to the pass-through of resin price increases to customers was \$36 million.

Revenue in the rest of the world markets increased by \$92 million, or 15%, to \$711 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$619 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Increased volume, largely attributable to growth in Europe and Asia, contributed \$68 million to the increase in revenue. These increases were primarily attributable to increased market penetration, introduction of new products, including short height closures, and increased market share in Europe and Asia. Favorable foreign currency impact, primarily due to the strengthening of the Japanese yen and Brazilian real against the dollar, increased revenue in the rest of the world by \$16 million. The net increase in revenue as a result of changes in product mix and pricing related to the pass-through of resin price increases to customers was \$8 million.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$170 million, or 21%, to \$989 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$819 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in cost of sales was primarily attributable to a \$57 million increase due to higher sales volumes, as discussed above, as well as \$49 million of incremental costs associated with the operations of CSI Americas. In addition, unfavorable foreign currency impact increased cost of sales by \$21 million, primarily due to the strengthening of the Japanese yen, Mexican peso and Brazilian real against the dollar.

Closures cost of sales is also impacted by changes in product mix and raw material costs. Gross raw materials costs, primarily resin, increased by \$130 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009, a significant portion of which is passed through to Closures customers as discussed above. The net increase in cost of sales as a result of changes in product mix and increases in raw material costs was \$42 million. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, raw material costs accounted for 59% and 55% of Closures cost of sales, respectively.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$24 million, or 15%, to \$185 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$161 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 and gross profit margin remained flat at 16% for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009.

Gross profit increased by \$16 million as a result of sales volume growth and \$3 million as a result of incremental gross profit generated from the operations of CSI Americas which was acquired in February 2010. Favorable foreign currency impact increased gross profit by \$4 million, primarily due to the strengthening of the Japanese yen, Mexican peso and Brazilian real against the dollar. These increases were partially offset by the net impact of increased raw

material costs, changes in product mix and pricing related to the pass-through of resin price increases to customers as discussed above.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses increased by \$9 million, or 10%, to \$96 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$87 million for the year ended December 31,

Table of Contents

2009. This increase was largely due to \$3 million of higher amortization expense primarily as a result of the implementation of software during the second half of 2009, as well as \$4 million of higher advertising and other marketing expenses primarily associated with market expansion.

Other. Other income included a gain of \$10 million on the purchase of CSI Americas in February 2010 and \$3 million of restructuring costs. The results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 included \$10 million of unrealized gains on derivative instruments and \$3 million of restructuring costs. These items have been included in the segment's Adjusted EBITDA calculation.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$96 million, \$175 million and \$170 million, respectively, compared to \$82 million, \$155 million and \$148 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2009.

EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 for the Closures segment is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2010 2009 (In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	96	82
Depreciation and amortization	79	73
EBITDA	175	155
Included in Closures segment EBITDA:		
Business acquisition costs	1	
Business interruption costs	2	
CSI Americas gain on acquisition	(10)	
Restructuring costs	3	3
Unrealized gain on derivatives	(1)	(10)
Closures segment Adjusted EBITDA	170	148

Reynolds Consumer Products Segment

For the Year Ended December 31,					
	% of		% of		%
2010(1)	Segment	2009(2)	Segment	Change	Change
	Revenue		Revenue		Change
	(In \$ million, except for %)				

Edgar Filing: BRPP LLC - Form F-4/A

Segment revenue	1,378	100%	1,190	100%	188	16%
Cost of sales	(1,051)	(76)%	(968)	(81)%	(83)	9%
Gross profit	327	24%	222	19%	105	47%
Selling, marketing and distribution expense/General and administration expense	(116)	(8)%	(126)	(11)%	10	(8)%
Net other income (expense)	3	%	95	8%	(92)	(97)%
Profit from operating activities	214	16%	191	16%	23	12%
Reynolds Consumer Products segment EBITDA	276	20%	254	21%	22	9%
Reynolds Consumer Products segment Adjusted EBITDA	299	22%	280	24%	19	7%

Table of Contents

- (1) Represents the results of operations for Reynolds Consumer Products for the full year ended December 31, 2010 which includes the results of operations of the Hefty consumer products business for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010.
- (2) Represents the results of operations for Reynolds Consumer Products for the full year ended December 31, 2009, which consists of the results of operations for the Reynolds consumer products business and does not include the results of operations for the Hefty consumer products business acquired in November 2010 as part of the Pactiv Acquisition.

We acquired Pactiv on November 16, 2010. The operating results of the Hefty consumer products business have been included within the Reynolds Consumer Products segment since the consummation of the Pactiv Acquisition. For the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010, the Hefty consumer products business revenue, cost of sales, selling, marketing and distribution expenses/general and administration expenses, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA included in the Reynolds Consumer Products segment were \$177 million, \$156 million, \$17 million, \$4 million, \$17 million and \$42 million, respectively.

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$188 million, or 16%, to \$1,378 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$1,190 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was largely attributable to \$177 million of incremental revenue from waste and storage and tableware products generated from the operations of the Hefty consumer products business which was acquired as part of the Pactiv Acquisition in November 2010. The remaining \$11 million increase in revenue was mainly due to an increase in selling prices resulting from the pass-through of resin price increases to customers and increases in sales volume, partially offset by a decrease in revenue resulting from the planned exit from certain low margin or unprofitable product lines in the second half of 2009.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$83 million, or 9%, to \$1,051 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$968 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in cost of sales was due to incremental cost of sales of \$156 million incurred by the Hefty consumer products business, which included purchase price accounting adjustments of \$25 million for inventories acquired as part of the Pactiv Acquisition. The increase was partially offset by realized hedging losses recognized for the year ended December 31, 2009, partially offset by increased raw material costs for the year ended December 31, 2010. Cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2009 was negatively impacted by realized losses of \$91 million related to the settlement of unfavorable aluminum hedge positions under the segment's historical hedging policy, which has since been terminated. As a result of this hedging policy and the steep decline in the price of aluminum during the second half of 2008 and into early 2009, Reynolds Consumer Products realized \$91 million of hedging losses, which is reflected in cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Excluding the impact of the realized losses related to the unfavorable aluminum hedge positions in 2009 and the increased cost of sales incurred by the Hefty consumer products business which was acquired in November 2010, cost of sales would have increased by \$18 million from \$877 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$895 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase would have been primarily due to increased raw material costs, which increased by approximately \$22 million and represented 58% of cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 59% of cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$105 million, or 47%, to \$327 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$222 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, with the gross profit margin for the year ended December 31, 2010 increasing to 24% of the segment's revenue compared to 19% for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in gross profit reflects the incremental gross profit of \$21 million generated from the operations of

the Hefty consumer products business which was acquired as part of the Pactiv Acquisition in November 2010, and takes into effect the negative impact of purchase price accounting adjustments as discussed above. Gross profit and gross profit margin also increased due to the impact of the realized losses associated with the settlement of unfavorable aluminum hedge positions as discussed above.

Table of Contents

Excluding the impact of these items, gross profit margin would have been 26% for the year ended December 31, 2010, consistent with the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease is primarily due to increased raw material costs that Reynolds Consumer Products has not been able to fully pass through to its customers.

Reynolds Consumer Products' gross profit has been in the past, and will continue to be in the future, impacted by changes in the costs of raw materials, including resin and aluminum. Reynolds Consumer Products generally cannot immediately pass through price increases or declines to its customers because the contractual price adjustments do not occur simultaneously with market price fluctuations, but rather on a mutually agreed upon schedule. For most resin based products, there is a lag time between the purchase of raw materials by Reynolds Consumer Products and the pass-through of raw material price fluctuations to customers. For aluminum based products, contracts with customers do not contain contractual price protection for raw material cost fluctuations. Due to the differences in timing between Reynolds Consumer Products' purchases of resin from its suppliers and sales to its customers, there is often a lead-lag impact, during which margins are negatively impacted in periods of rising resin prices and positively impacted in periods of falling resin prices.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses decreased by \$10 million, or 8%, to \$116 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$126 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses was primarily due to the costs incurred in the year ended December 31, 2009 related to the transition from Alcoa's systems, networks and services to those of Reynolds Consumer Products and costs related to a flood at one of the segment's locations, partially offset by additional expenses of \$17 million attributable to the Hefty consumer products business.

Other. Net other income decreased by \$92 million to \$3 million net other income compared to \$95 million net other income for the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in other income reflects a decrease of \$100 million in unrealized gains on open aluminum hedge positions and a decrease of \$9 million in restructuring costs associated with plant rationalizations.

Profit from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, profit from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$214 million, \$276 million and \$299 million, respectively, compared to \$191 million, \$254 million and \$280 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents**EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation**

The reconciliation of profit from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 for the Reynolds Consumer Products segment is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2010(1) 2009(2) (In \$ million)	
Profit from operating activities	214	191
Depreciation and amortization	62	63
EBITDA	276	254
Included in Reynolds Consumer Products segment EBITDA:		
Adjustment related to settlement of a lease obligation	(2)	
Elimination of historical Reynolds hedging policy		91
Impact of purchase price accounting on inventories	25	
Loss on sale of Baco assets		1
Manufacturing plant flood impact		5
Operational process engineering-related consultancy costs	6	
Plant realignment costs		2
Restructuring costs (recoveries)	(4)	5
Transition costs		24
Unrealized gain on derivatives	(2)	(102)
Reynolds Consumer Products segment Adjusted EBITDA	299	280

(1) Represents the results of operations of Reynolds Consumer Products for the full year ended December 31, 2010 which includes the results of operations of the Hefty consumer products business for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010.

(2) Represents the results of operations of Reynolds Consumer Products for the full year ended December 31, 2009, which consists of the results of operations for the Reynolds consumer products business and does not include the results of operations for the Hefty consumer products business acquired in November 2010 as part of the Pactiv Acquisition.

Pactiv Foodservice Segment

For the Year Ended December 31,					
	% of		% of		%
2010(1)	Segment	2009(2)	Segment	Change	Change
	Revenue		Revenue		(In \$ million, except for %)

Edgar Filing: BRPP LLC - Form F-4/A

Segment revenue	924	100%	739	100%	185	25%
Cost of sales	(859)	93%	(692)	94%	(167)	24%
Gross profit	65	7%	47	6%	18	38%
Selling, marketing and distribution expense/General and administration expense	(80)	(9)%	(50)	(7)%	(30)	60%
Net other income (expense)	(26)	(3)%	5	1%	(31)	NM
Profit (loss) from operating activities	(41)	(4)%	2	%	(43)	NM
Pactiv Foodservice segment EBITDA	17	2%	54	7%	(37)	(69)%
Pactiv Foodservice segment Adjusted EBITDA	81	9%	60	8%	21	35%

Table of Contents

- (1) Represents the results of operations of Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2010 which includes the results of operations of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010.
- (2) Represents the results of operations of Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2009, which consists of the results of operations for the Reynolds foodservice packaging business and does not include the results of operations for the Pactiv foodservice packaging business acquired in November 2010 as part of the Pactiv Acquisition.

We acquired Pactiv on November 16, 2010. The operating results of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business have been included within the Pactiv Foodservice segment since the consummation of the Pactiv Acquisition. For the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010, the Pactiv foodservice packaging business revenues, cost of sales, selling, marketing and distribution expenses/general and administration expenses, loss from operating activities, loss before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and Adjusted EBITDA included in the Pactiv Foodservice segment for 2010 were \$304 million, \$288 million, \$34 million, \$38 million, \$9 million and \$49 million, respectively.

Revenue. Revenue increased by \$185 million, or 25%, to \$924 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$739 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was largely attributable to \$304 million of incremental revenue generated from foam, tableware, and specialty products generated from the operations of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business which was acquired as part of the Pactiv Acquisition in November 2010. Prior to this acquisition, none of these products were offered by the Reynolds foodservice packaging business. Clear plastics, paper and aluminum product offerings were also significantly expanded as a result of the Pactiv Acquisition. Excluding the incremental revenue associated with the Pactiv Acquisition, revenue decreased by \$118 million due to a decline in revenue of \$76 million due to the sale of Pactiv Foodservice's envelope window film business in January 2010, \$69 million due to lower sales volume resulting from planned exits from non-core and lower margin products in 2009, and an overall decrease in demand of \$39 million due to depressed market conditions in the United States. These decreases were partially offset by improved pricing of \$66 million from the flow-through of resin price increases to customers.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by \$167 million, or 24%, to \$859 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$692 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase is primarily attributable to the incremental cost of sales of \$288 million incurred by the Pactiv foodservice packaging business that was acquired as part of the Pactiv Acquisition in November 2010, including the negative impact of \$38 million related to the fair value adjustment of inventories acquired which were subsequently sold in the normal course of business.

Excluding the incremental cost of sales incurred by the Pactiv foodservice packaging business, cost of sales decreased by \$121 million, primarily as a result of the sale of Pactiv Foodservice's envelope window film business in January 2010 and exits from non-core and lower margin products.

Pactiv Foodservice experienced increases in the purchase price of raw materials, primarily resin and aluminum, for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009. However, raw material costs accounted for 61% and 65% of Pactiv Foodservice's cost of sales, respectively, for the same periods. This decrease in raw material costs as a percentage of cost of sales is primarily attributable to increased depreciation and amortization expense as a result of increases in the fair values of property, plant and equipment that were acquired as part of the Pactiv Acquisition. Raw material costs for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased by \$77 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily due to \$141 million of incremental raw material costs incurred by the Pactiv foodservice packaging business, partially offset by a \$64 million decrease in raw material costs as a result of

the sale of Pactiv Foodservice's envelope window film business in January 2010 and the exit from non-core and lower margin products.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$18 million, or 38%, to \$65 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$47 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, with gross profit margin for the year ended December 31, 2010 increasing to 7% of the segment's revenue compared to 6% for the

Table of Contents

year ended December 31, 2009. This increase in gross profit was largely attributable to \$15 million of incremental gross profit generated from the operations of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business which was acquired as part of the Pactiv Acquisition in November 2010. The gross profit margin impact attributable to the Pactiv foodservice packaging business includes a negative impact of \$38 million related to the fair value adjustment of inventories acquired which were subsequently sold in the normal course of business.

Excluding the impact from this fair value adjustment in inventories acquired, gross profit margin would have increased by \$56 million, or 119%, to \$103 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$47 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Gross profit margin would have increased to 11% of the segment's revenue for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 6% for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Excluding the incremental gross profit associated with the Pactiv foodservice packaging business that was acquired as part of the Pactiv Acquisition in November 2010, gross profit would have increased by \$3 million and gross profit margin would have increased to 8% of the segment's revenue for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 6% for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase would have been driven by productivity efficiencies and the exit from lower margin products as discussed above.

Pactiv Foodservice's gross profit has been in the past, and will continue to be in the future, impacted by changes in the costs of raw materials, including resin and aluminum. Pactiv Foodservice generally cannot immediately pass through price increases or declines to its customers because the price adjustments do not occur simultaneously with market price fluctuations, but rather on a mutually agreed upon schedule. Due to the differences in timing between Pactiv Foodservice's purchases of raw materials from its suppliers and sales to its customers, there is often a lead-lag impact, with margins being negatively impacted in periods of rising raw material prices and positively impacted in periods of falling raw material prices.

Selling, Marketing and Distribution Expenses/General and Administration Expenses. Selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses increased by \$30 million, or 60%, to \$80 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$50 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in selling, marketing and distribution expenses and general and administration expenses was primarily due to additional expenses of \$34 million attributable to the operations of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business, which was partially offset by benefits from previously implemented restructuring programs related to headcount reductions.

Other. Net other expenses increased by \$31 million to \$26 million net other expense compared to \$5 million net other income for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in other expenses was mainly attributed to an increase of \$28 million in impairment charges, comprised of \$23 million in impairment charges related to plant closures attributable to the integration of the Pactiv foodservice packaging business which was acquired as part of the Pactiv Acquisition in November 2010, \$7 million in impairment charges on assets classified as held-for-sale, a decrease of \$12 million of unrealized gains on open hedge positions of aluminum and resin due to changes in fair value and an increase of \$7 million related to the termination of redundant supply agreements. This was partially offset by a decrease of \$10 million in severance expense as part of a restructuring initiative and an increase of \$8 million resulting from a gain on sale of a business.

Loss from Operating Activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. As a result of the above factors, loss from operating activities, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$41 million, \$17 million and \$81 million, respectively, compared to a profit from operating activities of \$2 million, EBITDA of \$54 million and Adjusted EBITDA of \$60 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents**EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation**

The reconciliation of profit (loss) from operating activities to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 for the Pactiv Foodservice segment is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2010 2009 (In \$ million)	
Profit (loss) from operating activities	(41)	2
Depreciation and amortization	58	52
EBITDA	17	54
Included in Pactiv Foodservice segment EBITDA:		
Asset impairment charges	29	1
Elimination of the effect of the historical Reynolds Consumer hedging policy		4
Gain on sale of businesses and investment properties	(8)	
Impact of purchase price accounting on inventories	38	
Inventory write-off arising on restructure		5
Restructuring costs (recoveries)	(1)	9
Termination of supply agreement	7	
Unrealized gain on derivatives	(1)	(13)
Pactiv Foodservice segment Adjusted EBITDA	81	60

Differences Between the RGHL Group and Beverage Packaging Holdings Group Results of Operations

There are certain differences between the RGHL Group's financial statements and the Beverage Packaging Holdings Group's financial statements, each included elsewhere in this prospectus. The Beverage Packaging Holdings Group consists of BP I, BP I's consolidated subsidiaries and BP II.

RGHL is a non-operating holding company. Consequently, there are no differences between the revenue and gross profit amounts presented in the RGHL Group's financial statements and the Beverage Packaging Holdings Group's financial statements. The differences in the reported profit (loss) before income tax between the RGHL Group's financial statements and the Beverage Packaging Holdings Group's financial statements are primarily due to related party interest income and expenses that are recognized by RGHL, intercompany amounts between RGHL and the members of the Beverage Packaging Holdings Group that eliminate on consolidation of the RGHL Group, foreign exchange movements on the related party balances of RGHL and incidental RGHL corporate expenses.

Differences between the RGHL Group's balance sheet and Beverage Packaging Holdings Group's balance sheet are primarily attributable to the related party receivables and borrowings of RGHL.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources*****Historical Cash Flows***

The following table discloses the RGHL Group's cash flows from continuing operations for the periods presented:

	For the Three Month Period Ended		For the Year Ended December 31,		
	March 31, 2012(1)	2011(2)	2011(3)	2010(4)	2009(5)
	(In \$ million)				
Net cash flows from operating activities	86	169	443	383	770
Net cash used in investing activities	(20)	(99)	2,502	(4,588)	(135)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	581	450	2,006	4,345	(501)

- (1) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging for the three month period ended March 31, 2012.
- (2) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The results of Graham Packaging and Dopaco are not included as those businesses were acquired on September 8, 2011 and May 2, 2011, respectively.
- (3) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2011, the results of Graham Packaging from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and the results of Dopaco from May 2, 2011 to December 31, 2011.
- (4) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2010. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include the results of operations of the Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010.
- (5) Represents the results of operations of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2009.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 generated a net cash inflow of \$86 million compared to a net cash inflow of \$169 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The decrease of \$83 million in cash flows from operating activities was largely driven by a \$236 million increase in interest payments due to an overall increase in our borrowings to fund the Graham Packaging Acquisition combined with the premiums paid to redeem external borrowings, as well as a tax refund of \$50 million received in 2011. These increases were partially offset by an increase of \$237 million in cash received from customers less cash paid to suppliers and employees due to additional cash inflow from the Graham Packaging Acquisition and Dopaco Acquisition and higher EBITDA contribution.

Cash flows from operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2011 generated a net cash inflow of \$443 million compared to a net cash inflow of \$383 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in cash flow from operating activities was driven by an increase in cash received from customers less cash paid to suppliers and employees of \$455 million, lower change of control and other acquisition costs during 2011 compared to 2010 and lower tax related payments during 2011 compared to 2010. These increases were partially offset by a \$552 million increase in interest payments due to an overall increase in our borrowings to fund the Graham Packaging Acquisition and the Pactiv Acquisition. The increase in the net cash received from customers, suppliers, and employees of \$455 million is attributable to additional cash inflow from the inclusion of Pactiv, Graham Packaging and Dopaco that was partially offset by payments related to restructuring, business integration and operational process engineering costs as well as higher raw material costs within the legacy businesses. The change of control and other acquisition costs for 2011 related to the Graham Packaging Acquisition and the

Table of Contents

Dopaco Acquisition and the change of control and other acquisition costs for 2010 related to the Pactiv Acquisition.

Cash flows from operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 generated a net cash inflow of \$383 million compared to \$770 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The \$387 million decrease in cash inflow reflects the impact of changes of \$23 million in our working capital position as well as additional interest and tax payments of \$206 million during the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to the year ended December 31, 2009. The Pactiv Acquisition resulted in a reduction in cash flows from operating activities of \$171 million due to change of control payments. The increase in interest payments is due to the overall increase in our borrowings.

Cash Flow used in Investing Activities

Cash flows used in investing activities for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 resulted in a net cash outflow of \$20 million compared to a net cash outflow of \$99 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The decrease in net cash outflows from investing activities is principally due to the proceeds of \$80 million related to the sale of the Pactiv Foodservice laminating operations in Louisville, Kentucky.

Capital expenditures increased by \$31 million to \$136 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three month period ended March 31, 2011. This increase was primarily related to additional capital expenditures at Graham Packaging.

Cash flows used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2011 resulted in a net cash outflow of \$2,502 million compared to \$4,588 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease in cash outflow was driven by the size of the business acquisitions during 2011 and 2010. The Pactiv Acquisition in 2010 was for cash consideration (net of cash acquired) of \$4,361 million compared to the 2011 acquisitions of Graham Packaging for cash consideration (net of cash acquired) of \$1,651 million and Dopaco for cash consideration (net of bank overdraft acquired) of \$397 million. The cash flow used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 also includes proceeds of \$32 million related to the sale of the envelope window film business and cash outflows of \$25 million related to the acquisition of CSI Americas and \$46 million related to the purchase of the Whakatane paper mill.

Capital expenditures increased by \$183 million to \$520 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 2010. The increase was primarily related to additional capital expenditures from the Pactiv Acquisition and the Graham Packaging Acquisition as well as higher spending at our SIG segment primarily to expand manufacturing capacity in Brazil and China. Refer also to [Capital Expenditures](#) for additional information regarding expenditures on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Cash flows used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 resulted in a net cash outflow of \$4,588 million compared to \$135 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in net cash outflows from investing activities is principally due to the Pactiv Acquisition for total consideration, net of cash acquired, of \$4,361 million and an increase of \$45 million in capital expenditures.

Cash Flow from (used in) Financing Activities

Cash flows from financing activities for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 resulted in a net cash inflow of \$581 million compared to a net cash inflow of \$450 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The increase in cash inflow was primarily driven by the issuance of the February 2012 Notes, offset by repayments of our external borrowings and related transaction costs. Refer to note 14 of the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information related to each of our borrowings.

Cash flows from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2011 resulted in a net cash inflow of \$2,006 million compared to a net cash inflow of \$4,345 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease in cash inflow was primarily driven by the drawdowns and repayments of our external borrowings that were used to fund our acquisitions in 2011 compared to 2010. Refer to note 25 of the RGHL

Table of Contents

Group's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 included elsewhere in this prospectus for details related to each of our borrowings.

Cash flows from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 resulted in a net cash inflow of \$4,345 million compared to a net cash outflow of \$501 million in the year ended December 31, 2009. Cash flows from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 consisted principally of (i) \$317 million of payments pertaining to debt issuance costs related to the RGHL Transaction and the Evergreen Transaction and fees associated with the debt commitment letter entered into in connection with the Pactiv Transaction and (ii) drawdown of borrowings of \$6,822 million that was partially offset by a payment of \$1,958 million for the acquisition of businesses under common control, specifically the Evergreen Acquisition excluding the Whakatane paper mill and the Reynolds Foodservice Acquisition. The borrowings were also utilized to partially fund the Pactiv Acquisition.

Capital Expenditures

	For the Three Month Period		For the Year Ended		
	Ended March 31,		December 31,		
	2012(1)	2011(2)	2011(3)	2010(4)	2009(5)
	(In \$ million)				
Property, plant and equipment	(133)	(101)	(511)	(319)	(244)
Intangibles	(3)	(4)	(9)	(18)	(48)
Total Capital Expenditures	(136)	(105)	(520)	(337)	(292)

- (1) Includes the capital expenditures of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging for the three month period ended March 31, 2012.
- (2) Represents the capital expenditures of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The results of Graham Packaging and Dopaco are not included as those businesses were acquired on September 8, 2011 and May 2, 2011, respectively.
- (3) Represents the capital expenditures of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2011, the capital expenditures of Graham Packaging from September 8, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and the capital expenditures of Dopaco from May 2, 2011 to December 31, 2011.
- (4) Represents the capital expenditures of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2010. Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice include the capital expenditures of the Hefty consumer products and Pactiv foodservice packaging businesses, respectively, for the period from November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010.
- (5) Represents the capital expenditures of SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice for the full year ended December 31, 2009.

Capital expenditures increased by \$31 million, or 30%, to \$136 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$105 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2011. The increase was primarily related to additional capital expenditures at Graham Packaging, partially offset by lower spending at SIG and Evergreen.

Capital expenditures increased by \$183 million, or 54%, to \$520 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$337 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase was primarily related to additional capital expenditures from the Pactiv Acquisition and the Graham Packaging Acquisition as well as higher spending at our SIG segment primarily to expand manufacturing capacity in Brazil and China.

Capital expenditures increased by \$45 million or 15% to \$337 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$292 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, largely due to higher spending at the

Table of Contents

SIG and Closures segments as we expanded manufacturing capacity in Brazil, India, the Philippines and China.

Capital Resources

We have substantial debt and debt service obligations. As of March 31, 2012, the principal amounts of our indebtedness, excluding bank overdrafts and derivative liabilities, totaled \$18,127 million.

We have pledged assets that secure the senior secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. The collateral consists of substantially all the assets of the Issuers and the guarantors, including the capital stock of their subsidiaries, real property, bank accounts, investments, receivables, equipment and inventory, intellectual property and insurance policies, but excluding, among others (i) real property with a value equal to or less than \$5 million or in which such entity has only a leasehold interest, (ii) a number of Pactiv's real properties, which are estimated to have a book value as of March 31, 2012 of approximately \$68 million, (iii) intellectual property with a value of less than \$1 million (unless subject to all-asset security documents), (iv) insurance policies that are not material to the RGHL Group as a whole, (v) equity of inactive subsidiaries with a book value of less than \$100,000 and (vi) equity of subsidiaries that are not guarantors, are organized in jurisdictions in which no guarantor is organized and have (x) gross assets below 1% of the consolidated total assets of the RGHL Group and (y) EBITDA below 1% of the consolidated EBITDA of the RGHL Group.

As of March 31, 2012, the Senior Secured Credit Facilities included revolving facilities of \$120 million and \$80 million (\$107 million). As of March 31, 2012, these revolving tranches were utilized in the amount of \$79 million and \$17 million (\$23 million) in the form of bank guarantees and letters of credit.

On February 15, 2012, certain members of the RGHL Group issued \$1,250 million aggregate principal amount of the February 2012 Notes. The February 2012 Notes will mature on August 15, 2019. The net proceeds from the offering of the February 2012 Notes were used to refinance the \$14 million outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Graham Packaging 2017 Notes, the \$19 million outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Graham Packaging 2018 Notes, the \$355 million outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Graham Packaging Senior Subordinated Notes and the \$249 million outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Pactiv 2012 Notes and pay fees associated with the early repayment of these notes by depositing funds, on February 15, 2012, with the trustees of the Graham Packaging Notes and of the Pactiv 2012 Notes, respectively, to satisfy and discharge their obligations pursuant to the indentures governing these notes. In addition, the issuers of the Graham Packaging Notes and of the Pactiv 2012 Notes redeemed such notes on March 16, 2012. RGHL intends to use the remaining net proceeds from the offering of the February 2012 Notes for general corporate purposes.

On March 20, 2012, Graham Holdings and certain of its subsidiaries organized in the U.S. guaranteed the February 2012 Notes, the notes, the 2007 Notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and provided collateral security for the secured notes and the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. This change to the guarantee structure is reflected in the condensed consolidating guarantor financial information as presented in note 20 of the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Following the guarantee of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities by Graham Holdings and certain of its subsidiaries as described above, the requirement under the credit agreement governing our Senior Secured Credit Facilities to make additional principal amortization payments of \$50 million per quarter terminated.

We may from time to time seek to issue additional indebtedness depending on market conditions, our cash position requirements and other considerations.

In addition, we may from time to time take steps to reduce our indebtedness, which may include open market repurchases and retirement of currently outstanding indebtedness. The total amount of indebtedness that will be

repurchased or retired will depend on market conditions, our cash position requirements and other considerations.

Table of Contents

Sources of Liquidity

Our sources of liquidity for the future are expected to be our existing cash resources, cash flows from operations, drawings under the revolving credit facilities of our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and local working capital facilities. In addition to our cash and cash equivalents, as of March 31, 2012, we had \$41 million and 63 million (\$84 million) available for drawing under our revolving credit facilities.

Our ability to borrow under our revolving credit facilities or our other local working capital facilities may be limited by the terms of such indebtedness or other indebtedness (including the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes), including as a result of financial maintenance covenants.

As of March 31, 2012, we had \$18,127 million principal amount of outstanding indebtedness, excluding bank overdrafts and derivative liabilities. Our 2012 annual cash interest obligations on our Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the notes, the February 2012 Notes and our other indebtedness are expected to be \$1,450 million assuming interest on our floating rate debt continues to accrue at the interest rates as of March 31, 2012. The proceeds of certain of the notes and borrowings under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities were mainly used to finance a series of acquisitions, which included the acquisitions of entities ultimately owned by our strategic owner, Mr. Graeme Hart, which we now own. This series of acquisitions grew our business and we have benefited and expect to continue to benefit from synergies from the transactions. We expect to meet our debt service obligations with our existing cash resources and cash flows from operations, which we believe will be adequate to meet our obligations for the next year. Refer to note 14 of the RGHL Group's interim unaudited condensed financial statements as of and for the three month period ended March 31, 2012, included elsewhere in this prospectus, for details related to our debt and related repayment terms.

Under the indentures governing the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes, we may incur additional indebtedness either by satisfying certain incurrence tests or by incurring such additional indebtedness under certain specific categories of permitted debt. Indebtedness may be incurred under the incurrence tests if the fixed charge coverage ratio is at least 2.00 to 1.00 on a pro forma basis and, (i) under the indentures that govern our senior secured notes, the liens securing first lien secured indebtedness do not exceed a 3.50 to 1.00 senior secured leverage ratio and (ii) under the indentures that govern our senior notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes, the liens securing any secured indebtedness do not exceed a 4.50 to 1.00 secured leverage ratio.

Under the credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, we may incur additional indebtedness either by satisfying certain incurrence tests or by incurring such additional indebtedness under certain specific categories of permitted debt. Incremental senior secured indebtedness under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and senior secured notes in lieu thereof are permitted to be incurred up to an aggregate principal amount of \$750 million subject to pro forma compliance with the Senior Secured Credit Facilities' financial covenants. In addition, we may incur incremental senior secured indebtedness under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and senior secured notes in an unlimited amount so long as our senior secured leverage ratio does not exceed 3.50 to 1.00 on a pro forma basis and (in the case of incremental senior secured indebtedness under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities only) we are in pro forma compliance with the Senior Secured Credit Facilities' financial covenants. The incurrence of unsecured indebtedness, including the issuance of senior notes, and unsecured subordinated indebtedness is also permitted subject to pro forma compliance with the Senior Secured Credit Facilities' financial covenants.

Under the credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, we are subject to maintenance covenants, including a requirement to maintain a specified net senior secured leverage ratio and a specified interest coverage ratio for specified periods. As of the last day of each fiscal quarter, our net senior secured leverage ratio must be less than or equal to 4.00 to 1.00. As of the last day of each fiscal quarter, our interest

Table of Contents

coverage ratio, calculated based on the trailing four consecutive fiscal quarters, must be greater than or equal to the ratio set forth opposite the period during which such fiscal quarter ends below:

Period	Ratio
Through December 31, 2012	1.65 to 1.00
January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013	1.70 to 1.00
January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014	1.75 to 1.00
January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015	1.80 to 1.00
January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016	1.85 to 1.00
January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017	1.90 to 1.00
Thereafter	1.95 to 1.00

As of March 31, 2012, our net senior secured leverage ratio was 3.34x and our interest coverage ratio was 1.92x as calculated for purposes of the maintenance covenants under the credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

The indentures governing the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes and the credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities also contain negative covenants. The negative covenants include limitations, subject to agreed exceptions, on the ability of RGHL and its material subsidiaries to: incur additional indebtedness (including guarantees); incur liens; enter into sale and lease-back transactions; make investments, loans and advances; implement mergers, consolidations and sales of assets; make restricted payments or enter into restrictive agreements; enter into transactions with affiliates on non-arm's length terms; change the business conducted by RGHL and its subsidiaries; prepay, or make redemptions and repurchases of specified indebtedness; amend certain material agreements governing specified indebtedness; make certain amendments to the organizational documents of RGHL and its material subsidiaries; change RGHL's fiscal year; and conduct an active business in the case of RGHL and BP II.

The indentures governing the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes and the credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities generally allow our subsidiaries to transfer funds in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances within the RGHL Group.

We believe that our cash flows from operations and our existing available cash, together with our other available external financing sources, will be adequate to meet our future liquidity needs for the next year. We are currently in compliance with the covenants under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and our other outstanding indebtedness (including the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes). We expect to incur approximately \$650 million in capital expenditures by the end of 2012 (excluding acquisitions) largely to support plant expansions in Brazil, China and Indonesia. This expected spending includes committed obligations of \$129 million. We expect to fund these expenditures with cash flows from operations. Actual capital expenditures may differ. We expect to remain in compliance with our covenants.

We also expect to incur further cash outlays of approximately \$24 million by the end of 2012 to integrate Dopaco into the Pactiv Foodservice segment and \$61 million by the end of 2013 to integrate Graham Packaging into the RGHL Group.

Our future operating performance and our ability to service or refinance the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the notes, the February 2012 Notes and the 2007 Notes and other indebtedness, are subject to economic conditions and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Table of Contents***Contractual Obligations***

The following table summarizes our material obligations as of March 31, 2012:

	Payments, Due by Period, as of March 31, 2012				
	Total	Less than One Year	One to Three Years (In \$ million)	Three to Five Years	Greater than Five Years
Trade and other payables	1,843	1,843			
Debt and interest(1)	28,078	1,501	2,928	5,848	17,801
Operating leases	417	107	154	91	65
Unconditional capital expenditure obligations(2)	129	128	1		
Total contractual obligations	30,467	3,579	3,083	5,939	17,866

(1) Total repayments of financial liabilities consist of the principal amounts, fixed and floating rate interest obligations and the cash flows associated with commodity and other derivative instruments. The interest rate on the floating rate debt balances has been assumed to be the same as the rate during the month of March 2012. Both the one-month LIBOR and EURIBOR rates during the month of March 2012 were below the floor rates established in accordance with the respective agreements.

(2) Unconditional capital expenditure obligations primarily relate to (1) the integration of Graham Packaging within the RGHL Group, (2) plant expansions at our SIG segment primarily in Brazil and China and (3) plant expansions at our Graham Packaging segment primarily in Brazil, Indonesia and China.

Contingent Liabilities

Our contingent liabilities are primarily comprised of guarantees given to banks providing credit facilities to our joint venture company SIG Combibloc Obeikan Company Limited, in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Other than operating leases entered into in the normal course of business, we currently have no material off-balance sheet obligations.

Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk

In the normal course of business we are subject to risks from adverse fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates and commodity prices. We manage these risks through a combination of an appropriate mix between variable rate and fixed rate borrowings and natural offsets of foreign currency receipts and payments, supplemented by forward foreign exchange contracts and commodity derivatives. Derivative contracts are not used for trading or speculative

purposes. The extent to which we use derivative instruments is dependent upon our access to them in the financial markets and our use of other risk management methods, such as netting exposures for foreign exchange risk and establishing sales arrangements that permit the pass through to customers of changes in commodity prices. Our objective in managing our exposure to market risk is to limit the impact on earnings and cash flow.

Interest Rate Risk

We had significant debt commitments outstanding as of March 31, 2012. These on-balance sheet financial instruments, to the extent they accrue interest at variable interest rates, expose us to interest rate risk. Our interest rate risk arises primarily on significant borrowings that are denominated in dollars and euro that are drawn under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities. As of March 31, 2012, these agreements included an interest rate floor of (i) 2% per annum on U.S. revolving loans, (ii) 1.25% per annum on U.S. term loans, (iii) 2% per annum on European revolving loans and (iv) 1.5% per annum on European term loans.

The underlying one-month LIBOR and EURIBOR rates as of March 31, 2012 were 0.24% and 0.42%, respectively. Based on our outstanding debt commitments as of March 31, 2012, a one-year time frame and all

Table of Contents

other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remaining constant, a 1% increase or decrease in interest rates would have no impact on the interest expense on the U.S. or European term loans due to the LIBOR floor under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

As a result of our international operations, we are exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from sales, purchases, assets and borrowings that are denominated in foreign currencies. The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are the euro, Swiss franc, Thai baht, Chinese yuan renminbi, Brazilian real, British pound, Japanese yen, Mexican peso, Canadian dollar, Polish zloty and New Zealand dollar.

In accordance with our treasury policy, we take advantage of natural offsets to the extent possible. Therefore, when commercially feasible, we borrow in the same currencies in which cash flows from operations are generated. Generally we do not use forward exchange contracts to hedge residual foreign exchange risk arising from customary receipts and payments denominated in foreign currencies. However, when considered appropriate we may enter into forward exchange contracts to hedge foreign exchange risk arising from specific transactions. As of March 31, 2012, we had no significant forward foreign exchange contracts outstanding.

We generally do not hedge our exposure to translation gains or losses in respect of our non-dollar functional currency assets or liabilities.

Our primary exposure to foreign exchange risk is on the translation of net assets of entities within the RGHL Group which are denominated in functional currencies other than the dollar, which is the RGHL Group's reporting currency. The net asset impact of movements in exchange rates is therefore recognized primarily in other comprehensive income. See note 29 of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, included elsewhere in this prospectus, for further information on the RGHL Group's financial assets and liabilities with foreign exchange risk, the potential impact on future payments and receipts and the sensitivity to changes in the applicable foreign exchange rates.

As of March 31, 2012, we continue to have foreign currency exposure on the net assets of the entities comprising the RGHL Group similar to that disclosed as of December 31, 2011.

We are also exposed to foreign exchange risk that impacts the reported financial income or financial expenses of the RGHL Group as a result of the remeasurement, at each reporting date, of indebtedness that is denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of the respective issuers or borrowers. As of March 31, 2012, we had dollar-denominated external borrowings of \$1,583 million owed by entities whose functional currency was the euro. As a result of the changes in the prevailing foreign exchange rates since December 31, 2011, we recognized a foreign exchange gain of \$51 million in connection with such borrowings. The continued change in the foreign exchange rate between the dollar and the euro will result in us recognizing either foreign exchange gains or losses on the translation of this indebtedness in the future. A 1% increase in the exchange rates, applied as of March 31, 2012, would have resulted in additional foreign currency gain of \$16 million, while a 1% decrease would have resulted in a reduction of \$16 million of the reported foreign currency gain.

In addition, we are also exposed to foreign currency risk on certain intercompany borrowings between certain of our entities with different functional currencies. Such exposures in aggregate are neither significant nor material.

Commodity Risk

We are exposed to commodity and other price risk principally from the purchase of resin, natural gas, electricity, raw cartonboard, aluminum and steel. We use various strategies to manage cost exposures on certain raw material purchases with the objective of obtaining more predictable costs for these commodities. We generally enter into commodity financial instruments or derivatives to hedge commodity prices related to resin, aluminum and natural gas.

Table of Contents

We enter into resin futures, aluminum swaps, natural gas swaps, ethylene swaps and benzene swaps to hedge our exposure to price fluctuations. We believe these contracts manage our price risk by reference to the difference between the fixed contract price and the market price. The following table provides the details of our outstanding derivative contracts as of March 31, 2012.

Type	Unit of Measure	Contracted Volumes	Contracted Price Range	Contracted Date of Maturity
Resin futures	LB	15,000,000	\$0.98 - \$1.00	Apr 2012 - Dec 2012
Resin futures	MT	13,600	1,420 - 1,530	Jun 2012 - Nov 2012
Resin futures	KL	14,700	JPY48,300 - JPY52,300	Apr 2012 - Nov 2012
Aluminum swaps	MT	42,538	\$1,940 - \$2,702	Apr 2012 - Dec 2014
Natural gas swaps	MMBTU	1,788,874	\$3.15 - \$4.85	Apr 2012 - Feb 2013
Ethylene swaps	LB	6,083,100	\$0.59 to \$0.62	Apr 2012 - Jun 2012
Benzene swaps	GAL	2,250,000	\$3.55 - \$3.80	Apr 2012 - Jun 2012

The fair values of the derivative contracts are based on quoted market prices or traded exchange market prices and represent the estimated amounts that we would pay or receive to terminate the contracts. As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the estimated fair values of the outstanding commodity derivative contracts were a net liability of \$6 million and \$16 million, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recognized a \$9 million unrealized gain in other income in the profit and loss component of the statement of comprehensive income related to the outstanding commodity derivatives.

Accounting Principles

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS and IFRIC Interpretations as issued by the IASB.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our critical accounting policies are those that we believe are most important to the presentation of our financial position and results and that require the most difficult, subjective or complex judgments. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by IFRS with no need for the application of judgment. For more information, see note 4 to the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, included elsewhere in this prospectus. In certain circumstances, however, the preparation of our financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires us to use our judgment to make certain estimates and assumptions. These estimates affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. We believe the policies described below are our most critical accounting policies.

Accounting for Business Combinations***Acquisition of Businesses from Third Parties***

We account for business combinations, where the business is acquired from an unrelated third party, under the acquisition method of accounting, which requires the acquired assets, including separately identifiable intangible assets, and assumed liabilities to be recorded as of the acquisition date at their respective fair values. Any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of assets, including separately identifiable intangible assets and liabilities

acquired, is allocated to goodwill. Goodwill is allocated to the appropriate segments which benefited from the business combination when the goodwill arose.

The allocation of the purchase price to the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities involves assessments of the expected future cash flows associated with individual assets and liabilities and appropriate discount rates as of the date of the acquisition. Where appropriate, we consult with external advisors to assist with the determination of fair value. For non-observable market values, fair value has been determined using

Table of Contents

accepted valuation principles (e.g., relief from royalty method). Subsequent changes in our assessments may trigger an impairment loss that would be recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Goodwill and acquired indefinite life intangible assets are not amortized. Other acquired intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight line basis over the period of expected benefit. For more information, see note 3.9(e) and (g) to the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The results of operations for businesses acquired are included in our financial statements from the date of acquisition.

On September 8, 2011, we acquired Graham Packaging for a total enterprise value, including net debt, of \$4.5 billion. In respect of this acquisition, we believe that the key areas of subjectivity in allocating the purchase consideration involve determining the acquisition date fair value of identifiable intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Management has identified separately identifiable intangible assets in existence as of the date of acquisition. Using market participant assumptions and recognized valuation techniques, provisional values have been determined for these intangible assets. These valuation techniques require various assumptions including future levels of profitability, assumed royalty rates for relief from royalty valuations, and appropriate discount rates to present value the estimated cash flows. An assessment of useful lives is also required to determine future amortization expense.

The preliminary valuation of separately identifiable intangible assets is \$2,374 million. All of the assumptions and the resulting valuation are currently being evaluated by management. We estimate that the effect of a 10% increase, or decrease, in the preliminary valuation of identifiable intangible assets would increase, or decrease, the preliminary valuation by \$237 million to \$2,611 million or \$2,137 million, respectively. Any such increase or decrease would result in a corresponding change in the preliminary value of goodwill. We estimate that an increase or decrease of 10% in the preliminary fair values of all of the acquired identifiable intangible assets would result in a corresponding increase or decrease of \$12 million in annual amortization expense. A change in the preliminary useful lives of finite life intangible assets would change amortization expense. We estimate that an increase, or decrease, of one year in the remaining estimated average useful lives of all finite life intangible assets would decrease by \$7 million, or increase by \$8 million, annual amortization expense, respectively.

The preliminary valuation of property, plant and equipment is \$1,401 million. All of the assumptions and the resulting valuation are currently being evaluated by management. We estimate that the effect of a 10% increase, or decrease, in the preliminary valuation of property, plant and equipment would increase, or decrease, the preliminary valuation by \$140 million to \$1,541 million or \$1,261 million, respectively. Any such increase or decrease would result in a corresponding change in the preliminary value of goodwill. We estimate that an increase or decrease of 10% in the preliminary fair values of all of the acquired property, plant and equipment would result in a corresponding increase or decrease of \$15 million in annual depreciation expense. A change in the preliminary useful lives of depreciable property, plant and equipment would change depreciation expense. An increase, or decrease, of one year in the remaining estimated average useful lives of all depreciable items of property, plant and equipment would decrease by \$22 million, or increase by \$36 million, annual depreciation expense, respectively.

Acquisition of Businesses from Entities under Common Control

IFRS is silent on the accounting required for business combinations involving entities that are under common control.

We have chosen to account for business combinations where the business is acquired from an entity that is under the common control of our ultimate shareholder using the carry-over or book value method. Under the carry-over or book value method, the business combination does not change the historical carrying value of the assets and liabilities of the

business acquired. The excess of the purchase price over the carrying value

Table of Contents

of the share capital acquired is recognized directly in equity. No additional goodwill is recognized as a result of these transactions.

We account for business combinations under common control prospectively from the date Mr. Graeme Hart, our strategic owner, originally obtained control of each of the businesses presented.

Between January 31, 2007 and August 1, 2007, entities beneficially owned by Mr. Graeme Hart acquired the businesses that now constitute our Evergreen segment in a series of transactions for \$618 million. On May 4, 2010, we acquired the equity of the businesses that now constitute our Evergreen segment from these entities for a total purchase price of \$1,612 million. The increase in the value of businesses that now constitute our Evergreen segment, between the time of their initial acquisition by entities beneficially owned by Mr. Graeme Hart and the time of their acquisition by the RGHL Group, is primarily attributable to various operational factors that improved financial performance, including the successful integration of two separate businesses; cost reduction initiatives (e.g. plant closures, improved production efficiencies, reduced back-office costs, streamlined costs of procurement, reduced distribution costs and use of derivatives to hedge input costs); improved customer service, which assisted in stabilizing and subsequently improving revenue; and increased investment in the business through additional capital expenditures, new product development and a strengthened, more effective sales force. The improvement in the financial performance of the Evergreen business together with a reduction in Evergreen's indebtedness, resulted in the increased purchase price paid at fair value by the RGHL Group. The purchase price was paid to entities controlled by Mr. Graeme Hart.

Through a series of acquisitions that occurred from February 29, 2008 to July 31, 2008, certain entities beneficially owned by Mr. Graeme Hart acquired from Alcoa Inc. the businesses that now constitute our Closures segment, our Reynolds consumer products business and our Reynolds foodservice packaging business for a total purchase price of \$2.7 billion. The \$2.7 billion purchase price was funded with \$1.5 billion of external borrowings which were pushed down into the businesses acquired. Consequently, the fair values of the net assets acquired for our Closures segment, our Reynolds consumer products business and our Reynolds foodservice packaging business were \$0.5 billion, \$0.6 billion and \$0.1 billion, respectively.

On November 5, 2009, we acquired the equity of the businesses that now constitute our Closures segment for a total purchase price of \$708 million and our Reynolds consumer products business for a total purchase price of \$984 million from these entities. The purchase price was paid to entities controlled by Mr. Graeme Hart. On September 1, 2010, we acquired the equity of the businesses that now constitute our Reynolds foodservice packaging business from these entities for a total purchase price of \$342 million. The purchase price was paid to entities controlled by Mr. Graeme Hart. The increase in the value of each of the respective businesses, between the time of their initial acquisition by entities beneficially owned by Mr. Graeme Hart and the time of their acquisition by the RGHL Group, is primarily attributable to various operational factors that improved financial performance, including plant closures and consolidation, improved production efficiencies and reduced back-office costs.

In each case, the difference between the consideration paid to initially acquire the business from a third-party and the consideration paid by the RGHL Group to acquire the same business from entities that are beneficially owned by Mr. Graeme Hart reflects changes in fair value. The changes in fair value of the net assets acquired plus debt issued from the original purchase price relate to indebtedness assumed as well as changes in the underlying value of the equity of the business primarily due to the various operational factors that improved financial performance and were further discussed above. Cash payments made by us to acquire these businesses either reduced our available cash or increased the principal amount of our outstanding indebtedness.

Employee Benefits

We make contributions to defined benefit pension plans, which define the level of pension benefit an employee will receive on retirement. We operate defined benefit plans in several countries including the United States. We also operate post-employment medical benefit plans in the United States. Amounts recognized under these plans are determined using actuarial methods that require us to make certain assumptions regarding variables such as discount rate, rate of compensation increase, return on assets and

Table of Contents

future healthcare costs. Where appropriate, we consult with third-party actuaries regarding these assumptions at least annually. Changes in these key assumptions, including the expected rate of return on plan assets and the discount rate, can have a significant impact on our defined benefit obligations, future funding requirements and post-employment benefit costs recognized. While we believe that our assumptions of future returns are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in actual experience or inaccuracies in assumptions may materially affect our benefit plan obligations and future benefit plan expense. Holding all other assumptions constant, a one-half percentage point increase in the discount rate would decrease the defined benefit obligation by \$258 million and increase pre-tax pension income by \$7 million. A one-half percentage point decrease in the discount rate would increase the defined benefit obligation by \$252 million and decrease pre-tax pension income by \$4 million. Similarly, holding all other assumptions constant, a one-half percentage point increase in the expected return on plan assets would increase our pre-tax pension income by \$22 million and a one-half percentage point decrease in the expected return on plan assets would decrease our pre-tax pension income by \$22 million. For more information, see note 20 of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Impairment of Goodwill, Intangible Assets, Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Properties

We assess the carrying values of goodwill, identifiable intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment properties in accordance with IAS 36, Impairments of Assets. Goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are assessed for impairment at least annually. Other non-current assets are tested when a trigger event may indicate the existence of impairment. If any such indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell such an asset and its 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. In assessing the fair value less costs to sell, the forecasted future EBITDA to be generated by the asset or segment being assessed is multiplied by earnings multiples that reflect recent sales and purchase transactions in the same industry. We consult with external advisors to assist with the determination of these earnings multiples. Recoverable amount is determined either for the asset or CGU or group of CGUs, depending on the nature of the asset tested for impairment. Goodwill is tested at the individual segment level, which is the lowest level within the RGHL Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, and our indefinite lived intangible assets are tested at the segment level or lower level group of CGUs, depending on the nature of the intangible asset. For 2009, 2010 and 2011, the recoverability analysis was based on fair value less costs to sell.

In estimating future cash flows, we make estimates with respect to the useful lives of our assets. Changes in circumstances, including the relative cost efficiency of our production facilities, may cause us to change these estimates from time to time. In addition, because these are estimates, the actual useful life of an asset may be different from our estimate.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had \$17,095 million and \$12,082 million, respectively, of goodwill, other intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment properties recorded on our statement of financial position. We performed our last annual impairment test for goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives for the SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products and Pactiv Foodservice segments, as of December 31, 2011, and determined that recoverable amounts for these assets were substantially in excess of their carrying values. We did not identify any indicators of impairment as of December 31, 2011. Due to the proximity of the Graham Packaging acquisition date to December 31, 2011 and the fact that there were no impairment indicators, we did not perform the annual impairment test for goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives for Graham Packaging. For additional information related to our policy, refer to note 4.1 of the RGHL Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Table of Contents

Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. As a result, significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision and liability for income taxes. We recognize liabilities for tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due and on our interpretation of the relevant tax laws then in effect. In cases where the final outcome of these tax matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, the differences impact the current and deferred income tax provision for the period in which the determination is made.

We recognize deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered. This is based on estimates of taxable income in each jurisdiction in which we operate and the period over which deferred tax assets are recoverable. In the event that actual results differ from these estimates in future periods and depending on the tax strategies that we may have been able to implement, changes to the recognition of deferred tax assets could be required, and thus could impact our financial position and results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue from the sale of goods when the risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to customers which occurs either when products are shipped or when they are delivered and/or installed at a customer location. The recognition of revenue is dependent on the terms of the individual arrangements of a sale. In arriving at net sales, we estimate the amount of deductions from sales that are likely to be earned or taken by customers in conjunction with incentive programs or the amount of consumer incentives to be utilized. These incentives include volume rebates and early payment discounts for consumer programs. In addition, in certain of our businesses, we pay slotting fees and participate in customer pricing programs that provide price discounts to the ultimate end-users of our products in the form of redeemable coupons. Estimates for each of these programs are based on historical and current market trends which are affected by the business seasonality and competitiveness of promotional programs being offered. Estimates are reviewed quarterly for possible revisions. The costs for all such programs are accounted for as a reduction in revenues. In the event that future sales deduction trends vary significantly from past or expected trends, reported sales may increase or decrease by a material amount.

Other

We have made certain other estimates that, while not involving the same degree of judgment as the estimates described above, are important to understanding our financial statements. These estimates are in the areas of measuring our obligations related to our legal and warranty accruals, restructuring accruals and self-insurance accruals.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is the replacement of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement . IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets that must be applied starting January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 9 on our financial statements.

On May 12, 2011, the IASB released IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement as part of its new suite of consolidation and related standards, replacing and amending a number of existing standards and pronouncements.

Each of these standards is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 10 introduces a new approach to determining which investments should be consolidated and supersedes the requirements of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and SIC-12 Consolidation Special Purpose Entities. Under the requirements of this new standard, the IASB has provided a series of

Table of Contents

indicators to determine control (replacing the existing hierarchy approach) which requires judgment to be exercised in making the assessment of control. The new standard also introduces the concept of de facto control, provides greater guidance on the assessment of potential voting rights, while also requiring control to be assessed on a continuous basis where changes arise that do not merely result from a change in market conditions.

IFRS 11 overhauls the accounting for joint arrangements (previously known as joint ventures) and directly supersedes IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures* while amending IAS 28 (2011) *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. Under the requirements of the new standard, jointly controlled entities can be accounted for using either the equity or proportional consolidation method, whereas joint ventures (previously referred to as jointly controlled operations and jointly controlled assets) must be accounted for using the proportional consolidation method.

IFRS 12 combines into a single standard the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements and unconsolidated structure entities. Under the expanded and new disclosure requirements, information is required to be provided to enable users to evaluate the nature of the risks associated with a reporting entity's interest in other entities and the effect those interests can have on the reporting entity's financial position, performance and cash flow. In addition, the standard introduces new disclosures about unconsolidated structure entities.

IFRS 13 defines the concept of fair value and establishes a framework for measuring fair value, while setting the disclosure requirement for fair value measurement. The new standard focuses on explaining how to measure fair value when required by other IFRS's. Prior to the introduction of IFRS 13 there was no single source of guidance on fair value measurement.

We are currently evaluating the effects of IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12 and IFRS 13 on our financial statements.

On June 16, 2011, the IASB published an amendment to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* which removes certain options in respect of the accounting for defined benefit employment plans, while introducing certain other new measurement and disclosure requirements. Under the amended standard, the IASB now requires the immediate recognition of all actuarial gains and losses as a component of other comprehensive income, effectively removing the ability to defer and leave unrecognized those amounts that were previously permitted under the corridor method. In connection with this amendment, the IASB has also provided additional guidance on the level of aggregated disclosure permitted when plans with differing criteria are presented on a consolidated basis, while also revising the basis under which finance costs are to be determined in connection with defined benefit plans. In addition to these changes the new standard has also introduced further measures to distinguish between short and long term employee benefits while providing additional guidance on the recognition of termination benefits.

In addition on June 16, 2011, the IASB also published an amendment to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. Under the amended standard, the IASB requires an entity to present separately amounts recognized in other comprehensive income that are expected to be reclassified to the profit or loss in the future (even if contingent on future events) from those amounts that would never be reclassified. In addition the amendment proposes a change in the title of the statement of comprehensive income to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income but allows entities the ability to use other titles.

The requirements of the amended IAS 1 and IAS 19 must be applied to the financial year beginning January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. We currently account for our defined benefit post-employment plans using the corridor method. We are currently evaluating the effects of the amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 19 on our financial statements.

Table of Contents

BUSINESS

Corporate Information

RGHL's executive offices are located at Level Nine, 148 Quay Street, Auckland 1010 New Zealand, and its telephone number is +1 847 482 2409. We have appointed National Registered Agents, Inc., 160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904 as our agent for service of process.

History and Development

Reynolds Group Holdings Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act 1993 of New Zealand on May 30, 2006. Reynolds Group Holdings Limited is a holding company that operates through six segments (SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging) that it acquired in a series of transactions. See "The Transactions" for a description of such acquisition transactions.

Business Overview

Overview

We are a leading global manufacturer and supplier of consumer beverage and foodservice packaging products. We are one of the largest consumer food, beverage and foodservice packaging companies in the United States, as measured by revenue, with leading market positions in many of our product lines based on management's analysis of industry data. We operate through six segments: SIG, Evergreen, Closures, Reynolds Consumer Products, Pactiv Foodservice and Graham Packaging. We sell our products to customers globally, including to a diversified mix of leading multinational companies, large national and regional companies, as well as small local businesses. We primarily serve the consumer food, beverage and foodservice market segments.

For a discussion of financial results by segment for each of the last three financial years, see "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" Results of Operations and for a discussion of our capital expenditures for each of the last three financial years, see "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Expenditures.

SIG

SIG is a leading manufacturer of aseptic carton packaging systems for both beverage and liquid food products, ranging from juices and milk to soups and sauces. We believe SIG holds the number two market position in the global aseptic beverage carton market measured by volume based on our analysis of industry data. Aseptic carton packaging, most prevalent in Europe and Asia, is designed to allow beverages or liquid food to be stored for extended periods of time without refrigeration. SIG supplies complete aseptic carton packaging systems, which include aseptic filling machines, aseptic cartons, spouts, caps and closures and related services. SIG has a large global customer base with its largest presence in Europe. The following table

Table of Contents

shows total segment revenue by geographic region for SIG for each of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	SIG	Revenue by Geographic Region	
	2011	2010	2009
	(In \$ million)		
Europe (excluding Germany)	\$ 829	\$ 776	\$ 780
Germany	312	313	337
Asia (excluding China)	310	270	160
China	249	199	167
Middle East	130	121	96
South America	117	79	43
North America	89	88	85
Total	\$ 2,036	\$ 1,846	\$ 1,668

History

SIG's predecessor was established in 1853 as a train car manufacturing plant and has since leveraged its manufacturing expertise to other activities. Combibloc, SIG's system business model, was originally established in Düsseldorf, Germany in 1878 as a paper business. Combibloc entered the liquid packaging business in 1929 when its founder, Ferdinand Jagenberg, developed the first leak-proof liquid paper container. In 1975, Combibloc introduced its aseptic carton packaging system, which became its principal business. In 1989, SIG acquired Combibloc. In 2004, SIG began a series of divestitures of non-core assets in the packaging and beverage segments. In 2007, SIG was acquired indirectly by Mr. Graeme Hart, our strategic owner, as part of the SIG Acquisition. In 2008, SIG divested its remaining beverage division to focus on aseptic filling and barrier technology as its primary business. On May 4, 2010, Whakatane Mill Limited, a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of SIG Combibloc, purchased the Whakatane paper mill from Carter Holt Harvey Limited, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Rank Group.

Combibloc Business Model

SIG's Combibloc business model is based on providing aseptic carton packaging filling machines combined with multi-year aseptic carton supply and service relationships. Aseptic cartons are sold to the customer in the form of a sleeve designed to be used exclusively with SIG's aseptic filling machines.

Sleeves, Spouts, Caps and Closures

SIG produces aseptic carton sleeves and spouts, caps and closures for use with its aseptic filling machines. During the filling process the sleeve is opened, sealed at the base, aseptically treated, filled with the aseptically treated beverage or liquid food products and then sealed at the top of the carton.

A key differentiator of SIG's production capability is the broad range of product varieties that can be filled on its systems, in terms of viscosity and particulates. SIG covers a range of markets, including liquid dairy (e.g., milk, cream and soy milk products) and non-carbonated soft drink (e.g., juice, nectar and ice tea). In addition, SIG's aseptic cartons can also be used for liquid food, such as tomato products, soups and broths, sauces, desserts and baby food.

SIG has developed a variety of innovative packaging solutions to help beverage and food manufacturers differentiate their products and generate stronger brand recognition. In the past, SIG's cartons were only produced in the rectangular shape and sold under the Combibloc® trademark, which offered limited potential for manufacturers to differentiate their products. However, SIG's investment in the development of differentiated packaging solutions, sold under the Combifit™ and Combishape® trade names, allows SIG to provide customers with a broad range of solutions. SIG's aseptic filling machines can now fill both the Combibloc and Combifit product lines on the same filling lines.

Table of Contents

In recent years, spouts, beverage caps and closures have become a crucial factor in