

SILGAN HOLDINGS INC
Form 10-K
February 28, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-22117

SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of

incorporation or organization)

4 Landmark Square, Stamford, Connecticut
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (203) 975-7110

06-1269834
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

06901
(Zip Code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

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Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	Nasdaq Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>
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(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates, computed by reference to the price at which the Registrant's Common Stock was last sold as of June 29, 2012, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$2.085 billion. Common Stock of the Registrant held by executive officers and directors of the Registrant has been excluded from this computation in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of February 11, 2013, the number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, was 63,679,106.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, for its Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in 2013 are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

GENERAL

We are a leading manufacturer of rigid packaging for shelf-stable food and other consumer goods products. We had consolidated net sales of approximately \$3.6 billion in 2012. Our products are used for a wide variety of end markets and we operate 81 manufacturing plants in North America, Europe, Asia and South America. Our products include:

steel and aluminum containers for human and pet food and general line products;

metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products and plastic closures for the dairy and juice markets; and

custom designed plastic containers, tubes and closures for personal care, food, health care, pharmaceutical, household and industrial chemical, pet care, agricultural chemical, automotive and marine chemical products.

We are a leading manufacturer of metal containers in North America and Europe, and in North America we are the largest manufacturer of metal food containers with a unit volume market share in the United States in 2012 of approximately half of the market. Our leadership in these markets is driven by our high levels of quality, service and technological support, our low cost producer position, our strong long-term customer relationships and our proximity to customers through our widespread geographic presence. We have 44 metal container manufacturing facilities located in the United States, Europe and Asia, serving over 50 countries throughout the world, which includes several new facilities in developing Eastern countries that have become operational recently. Additionally, we believe that we have the most comprehensive equipment capabilities in the industry. For 2012, our metal container business had net sales of \$2.29 billion (approximately 63.9 percent of our consolidated net sales) and income from operations of \$231.5 million (approximately 69.0 percent of our consolidated income from operations excluding corporate expense).

We are also a leading worldwide manufacturer of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products. Our leadership position in vacuum closures is a result of our ability to provide customers with high levels of quality, service and technological support. Our closures business provides customers with an extensive variety of proprietary metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures that ensure closure quality and safety, as well as state-of-the-art capping/sealing equipment and detection systems to complement our closures product offering. In addition, we manufacture plastic closures for the North American dairy and juice markets. We have 16 closures manufacturing facilities located in North America, Europe, Asia and South America, from which we serve over 70 countries throughout the world. In addition, we license our technology to five other manufacturers for various markets we do not serve directly. For 2012, our closures business had net sales of \$680.1 million (approximately 19.0 percent of our consolidated net sales) and income from operations of \$73.1 million (approximately 21.8 percent of our consolidated income from operations excluding corporate expense).

Additionally, we are a leading manufacturer of plastic containers in North America for a variety of markets, including the personal care, food, health care and household and industrial chemical markets. Our success in the plastic packaging market is largely due to our demonstrated ability to provide our customers with high levels of quality, service and technological support, along with our value-added design-focused products and our extensive geographic presence with 21 manufacturing facilities in the United States and Canada. We produce plastic containers from a full range of resin materials and offer a comprehensive array of molding and decorating capabilities. For 2012, our plastic container business had

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net sales of \$614.5 million (approximately 17.1 percent of our consolidated net sales) and income from operations of \$30.8 million (approximately 9.2 percent of our consolidated income from operations excluding corporate expense).

Our customer base includes some of the world's best-known branded consumer products companies. Our philosophy has been to develop long-term customer relationships by acting in partnership with our customers by providing reliable quality, service and technological support and utilizing our low cost producer position. The strength of our customer relationships is evidenced by our large number of multi-year supply arrangements, our high retention of customers' business and our continued recognition from customers, as demonstrated by the many quality and service awards we have received. We estimate that in 2013 approximately 90 percent of our projected metal container sales in North America, a majority of our projected closures sales in the United States and a majority of our projected plastic container sales will be under multi-year customer supply arrangements.

Our objective is to increase shareholder value by efficiently deploying capital and management resources to grow our business, reduce operating costs and build sustainable competitive positions, or franchises, and to complete acquisitions that generate attractive cash returns. We believe that we will accomplish this goal because of our leading market positions and management expertise in acquiring, financing, integrating and efficiently operating consumer goods packaging businesses.

OUR HISTORY

We are a Delaware corporation. We were founded in 1987 by our Non-Executive Co-Chairmen of the Board, R. Philip Silver and D. Greg Horrigan. Since our inception, we have acquired twenty-nine businesses. As a result of the benefits of acquisitions and organic growth, we have become a leading manufacturer of metal containers in North America and Europe and have increased our overall share of the metal food container market in the United States from approximately 10 percent in 1987 to approximately half of the market in 2012. Through acquisitions, we have become a leading worldwide manufacturer of vacuum closures for food and beverage products, with net sales of \$680.1 million in 2012. We have also grown our market position in the plastic container business since 1987, with net sales increasing almost sevenfold to \$614.5 million in 2012. The following chart shows our acquisitions since our inception:

Acquired Business	Year	Products
Nestlé Food Company's metal container manufacturing division	1987	Metal food containers
Monsanto Company's plastic container business	1987	Plastic containers
Fort Madison Can Company of The Dial Corporation	1988	Metal food containers
Seaboard Carton Division of Nestlé Food Company	1988	Paperboard containers
Aim Packaging, Inc.	1989	Plastic containers
Fortune Plastics Inc.	1989	Plastic containers
Express Plastic Containers Limited	1989	Plastic containers
Amoco Container Company	1989	Plastic containers
Del Monte Corporation's U.S. can manufacturing operations	1993	Metal food containers
Food Metal and Specialty business of American National Can Company	1995	Metal food containers and metal closures
Finger Lakes Packaging Company, Inc., a subsidiary of Birds Eye Foods, Inc.	1996	Metal food containers
Alcoa Inc.'s North American aluminum roll-on closures business	1997	Aluminum roll-on closures

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Acquired Business	Year	Products
Rexam PLC's North American plastic container business	1997	Plastic containers and closures
Winn Packaging Co.	1998	Plastic containers
Campbell Soup Company's steel container manufacturing business	1998	Metal food containers
Clearpass Containers, Inc.	1998	Plastic containers
RXI Holdings, Inc.	2000	Plastic containers and plastic closures, caps, sifters and fitments
Thatcher Tubes LLC	2003	Plastic tubes
Amcor White Cap, LLC	2003	Metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures
Pacific Coast Producers' can manufacturing operations	2003	Metal food containers
Amcor White Cap (Europe, Asia and South America)	2006 - 2008	Metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures
Cousins-Currie Limited	2006	Plastic containers
Grup Vemsa 1857, S.L.'s metal vacuum closures operations in Spain and China	2008	Metal vacuum closures
IPEC Global, Inc. and its subsidiaries	2010	Plastic closures
Vogel & Noot Holding AG's metal container operations	2011	Metal containers
DGS S.A.'s twist-off metal closures operations	2011	Metal vacuum closures
Nestlé Purina PetCare's metal container manufacturing operations	2011	Metal containers
Öntaş Öner Teneke Ambalaj Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	2012	Metal containers and metal vacuum closures
Rexam High Barrier Food Containers, Inc., Rexam PLC's plastic food container operations	2012	Plastic food containers

In July 2012, we acquired Öntaş Öner Teneke Ambalaj Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., or Öntaş, a leading manufacturer of metal containers and metal vacuum closures in the Turkish market.

In August 2012, we acquired the plastic food container operations of Rexam PLC, which operations now operate under the name Silgan Plastic Food Containers, or PFC. PFC manufactures and sells barrier and non-barrier plastic thermoformed bowls and trays for shelf-stable foods to many of the world's leading packaged food and ready-meal companies.

OUR STRATEGY

We intend to enhance our position as a leading manufacturer of consumer goods packaging products by continuing to aggressively pursue a strategy designed to achieve future growth and increase shareholder value by focusing on the following key elements:

SUPPLY BEST VALUE PACKAGING PRODUCTS WITH HIGH LEVELS OF QUALITY, SERVICE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT

Since our inception, we have been, and intend to continue to be, devoted to consistently supplying our products with the combination of quality, price and service that our customers consider to be best value. In our metal container business, we focus on providing high quality and high levels of service and utilizing our low cost producer position. We have made and are continuing to make significant capital investments

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to offer our customers value-added features such as our family of Quick Top® easy-open ends for our metal food containers, shaped metal food containers and alternative color offerings for metal food containers. In our closures business, we emphasize high levels of quality, service and technological support. We believe our closures business is the premier innovative closures solutions provider to the food and beverage industry by offering customers an extensive variety of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures and plastic closures for the dairy and juice markets, as well as proprietary equipment solutions such as cap feeders, cappers and detection systems to ensure high quality package safety. In our plastic container business, we provide high levels of quality and service and focus on value-added, custom designed plastic containers to meet changing product and packaging demands of our customers. We believe that we are one of the few plastic packaging businesses that can custom design, manufacture and decorate a wide variety of plastic containers and plastic tubes, providing the customer with the ability to satisfy more of its plastic packaging needs through one supplier. We will continue to supply customized products that can be delivered quickly to our customers with superior levels of design, development and technological support.

MAINTAIN LOW COST PRODUCER POSITION

We will continue pursuing opportunities to strengthen our low cost position in our business by:

maintaining a flat, efficient organizational structure, resulting in low selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of consolidated net sales;

achieving and maintaining economies of scale;

prudently investing in new technologies to increase manufacturing and production efficiency;

rationalizing our existing plant structure; and

serving our customers from our strategically located plants.

Through our metal container facilities, we believe that we provide the most comprehensive manufacturing capabilities in the industry. Through our closures business, we manufacture an extensive variety of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for the food and beverage industry throughout the world utilizing state-of-the-art technology and equipment, and we provide our customers with state-of-the-art capping/sealing equipment and detection systems. Through our plastic container facilities, we have the capacity to manufacture customized products across the entire spectrum of resin materials, decorating techniques and molding processes required by our customers. We intend to leverage our manufacturing, design and engineering capabilities to continue to create cost-effective manufacturing systems that will drive our improvements in product quality, operating efficiency and customer support.

MAINTAIN AN OPTIMAL CAPITAL STRUCTURE TO SUPPORT GROWTH AND INCREASE SHAREHOLDER VALUE

Our financial strategy is to use reasonable leverage to support our growth and increase shareholder returns. Our stable and predictable cash flow, generated largely as a result of our long-term customer relationships and generally recession resistant business, supports our financial strategy. We intend to continue using reasonable leverage, supported by our stable cash flows, to make value enhancing acquisitions. In determining reasonable leverage, we evaluate our cost of capital and manage our level of debt to maintain an optimal cost of capital based on current market conditions. If acquisition opportunities are not identified over a longer period of time, we may use our cash flow to repay debt, repurchase shares of our common stock or increase dividends to our stockholders or for other permitted purposes. In March 2011, we funded the purchase price for the metal container operations of Vogel & Noot Holding AG, or VN, with Euro denominated borrowings under our previous senior secured credit facility, or our 2010 Credit Facility. In 2011, we also refinanced our 2010 Credit Facility with a new \$1.9 billion senior secured credit facility, or our Credit Agreement, which provides us with greater borrowing availability and greater flexibility for acquisitions, repurchases of stock and other strategic initiatives, and we funded repurchases of our

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common stock for \$15.8 million and the purchase price for Nestlé Purina PetCare's steel container self-manufacturing assets, or Purina Steel Can, with cash on hand. In March 2012, we issued \$500 million of 5% Senior Notes due 2020, or the 5% Notes, and used part of the proceeds from that issuance to redeem all \$250 million of our 7¹/₄% Senior Notes due 2016, or the 7¹/₄% Notes. In 2012, we also funded repurchases of our common stock for \$34.1 million and the purchase price for our acquisitions of Öntaş and PFC with cash on hand. Additionally, in November 2012, we commenced a modified Dutch auction tender offer pursuant to which we purchased 5,524,861 shares of our common stock for \$250.0 million on February 8, 2013. We ended 2012 with \$465.6 million of cash and cash equivalents on hand, of which we used \$250.0 million to fund the purchase price of the 5,524,861 shares of our common stock that we purchased on February 8, 2013 pursuant to our tender offer and the remainder of which we can use to fund our working capital requirements or for other strategic initiatives. In addition, at December 31, 2012, after taking into account letters of credit of \$28.1 million, we had \$761.9 million and Cdn \$10 million of revolving loans available to us under our Credit Agreement for working capital requirements and other strategic initiatives.

EXPAND THROUGH ACQUISITIONS AND INTERNAL GROWTH

We intend to continue to increase our market share in our current business lines and related business lines through acquisitions and internal growth. We use a disciplined approach to make acquisitions that generate attractive cash returns. As a result, we expect to continue to expand and diversify our customer base, geographic presence and product lines. This strategy has enabled us to increase our net sales and income from operations over the last ten years.

In 2011, we expanded our metal container business into Central and Eastern Europe with our acquisition of VN. As a result, we are now a leading manufacturer of metal containers in North America and Europe. Through VN, we are further expanding our metal container business into developing Eastern countries, with three new locations becoming operational recently and an additional new location expected to become operational in the near term in such area. In addition, we further expanded our metal container business into the Turkish market with our acquisition of Öntaş in 2012.

Additionally, during the past twenty-six years, the metal food container market in North America has experienced significant consolidation primarily due to the desire by food processors to reduce costs and focus resources on their core operations rather than self-manufacture their metal food containers. Our acquisitions of the metal food container manufacturing operations of Nestlé Food Company, or Nestlé, The Dial Corporation, or Dial, Del Monte Corporation, or Del Monte, Birds Eye Foods, Inc., or Birds Eye, Campbell Soup Company, or Campbell, Pacific Coast Producers, or Pacific Coast, and, most recently, Purina Steel Can reflect this trend. We estimate that approximately five percent of the market for metal food containers in the United States is still served by self-manufacturers.

While we have expanded our metal container business and increased our market share of metal containers primarily through acquisitions, we have also made over the last several years, and are continuing to make, significant capital investments in our metal container business to enhance our business and offer our customers value-added features, such as our family of Quick Top® easy-open ends for metal food containers, shaped metal food containers and alternative color offerings for metal food containers. In 2012, approximately 65 percent of our metal food containers sold had an easy-open end. In addition, we have made significant capital investments to expand VN into new developing Eastern countries.

With our acquisitions of our closures operations in North America, Europe, Asia and South America, we established ourselves as a leading worldwide manufacturer of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products, with leadership positions in the North American and European markets. In 2012, we expanded our closures business into the Turkish market with our acquisition of Öntaş. In 2010, we broadened our closures business through our acquisition of IPEC Global, Inc., or IPEC, which

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manufactures plastic closures primarily for the North American dairy and juice markets. We may pursue further consolidation opportunities in the closures markets in which we operate. Additionally, we expect to continue to generate internal growth in our closures business, particularly in plastic vacuum closures. In making investments for internal growth, we use a disciplined approach to pursue internal growth in order to generate attractive cash returns.

We have grown our market position for our plastic container business since 1987, with net sales increasing almost sevenfold to \$614.5 million in 2012. We achieved this improvement primarily through strategic acquisitions as well as through internal growth. In 2012, we completed the strategic acquisition of PFC, broadening our product offerings for shelf-stable food products to include plastic thermoformed barrier and non-barrier bowls and trays. The plastic containers segment of the consumer goods packaging industry continues to be highly fragmented, and we intend to pursue further consolidation opportunities in this market. Over the long term, we also expect to continue to generate internal growth in our plastic container business. As with acquisitions, we use a disciplined approach to pursue internal growth in order to generate attractive cash returns. Through a combination of these efforts, we intend to continue to expand our customer base in the markets that we serve, such as the personal care, food, health care, pharmaceutical, household and industrial chemical, pet care, agricultural chemical, automotive and marine chemical markets.

ENHANCE PROFITABILITY THROUGH PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENTS AND COST REDUCTIONS

We intend to continue to enhance profitability through productivity and cost reduction opportunities. The additional sales and production capacity provided through acquisitions have enabled us to rationalize plant operations and decrease overhead costs through plant closings and downsizings. From 2008, we have closed three metal container manufacturing facilities, one closures manufacturing facility and four plastic container manufacturing facilities in connection with our continuing efforts to streamline our plant operations, reduce operating costs and better match supply with geographic demand. In addition, we have consolidated various positions in our corporate offices across all businesses to further enhance profitability.

We would expect that most future acquisitions will continue to enable us to realize manufacturing efficiencies as a result of optimizing production scheduling and other benefits from economies of scale and the elimination of redundant selling and administrative functions. In addition to the benefits realized through the integration of acquired businesses, we have improved and expect to continue to improve the operating performance of our plant facilities by investing capital for productivity improvements and manufacturing cost reductions. While we have made some of these investments in certain of our plants, more opportunities still exist throughout our system. We will continue to use a disciplined approach to identify these opportunities to generate attractive cash returns.

BUSINESS SEGMENTS

We are a holding company that conducts our business through various operating subsidiaries. We operate three businesses, our metal container business, our closures business and our plastic container business.

METAL CONTAINERS 63.9 PERCENT OF OUR CONSOLIDATED NET SALES IN 2012

We are a leading manufacturer of metal containers in North America and Europe, and in North America we are the largest manufacturer of metal food containers with a unit volume market share in the United States in 2012 of approximately half of the market. Our metal container business is engaged in the manufacture and sale of steel and aluminum containers that are used primarily by processors and packagers for food products, such as soup, vegetables, fruit, meat, tomato based products, coffee,

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seafood, adult nutritional drinks, pet food and other miscellaneous food products, as well as general line metal containers primarily for chemicals. For 2012, our metal container business had net sales of \$2.29 billion (approximately 63.9 percent of our consolidated net sales) and income from operations of \$231.5 million (approximately 69.0 percent of our consolidated income from operations excluding corporate expense). We estimate that approximately 90 percent of our projected North American metal container sales in 2013 will be pursuant to multi-year customer supply arrangements.

Although metal containers face competition from plastic, paper, glass and composite containers, we believe metal containers are superior to plastic, paper and composite containers in applications where the contents are processed at high temperatures, or packaged in larger consumer or institutional quantities, or where the long-term storage of the product is desirable while maintaining the product's quality. We also believe that metal containers are generally more desirable than glass containers because metal containers are more durable and less costly to transport. Additionally, while the market for metal food containers in the United States has experienced little or no growth over the last ten years, we have increased our market share of metal food containers in the United States primarily through acquisitions, and have enhanced our business by focusing on providing customers with high quality, high levels of service and value-added features such as our family of Quick Top® easy-open ends, shaped metal food containers and alternative color offerings for metal food containers.

In 2011, we expanded our metal container business into Central and Eastern Europe with our acquisition of VN. Through VN, we are further expanding our metal container business into developing Eastern countries, with three new locations becoming operational recently and an additional location expected to become operational in the near term in such area. In addition, we further expanded our metal container business into the Turkish market with our acquisition of Öntaş in 2012.

CLOSURES 19.0 PERCENT OF OUR CONSOLIDATED NET SALES IN 2012

We are a leading worldwide manufacturer of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products. Our closures business provides customers with an extensive variety of proprietary metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures that ensure closure quality and safety, as well as state-of-the-art capping/sealing equipment and detection systems to complement our closures product offering. We also provide plastic closures to the dairy and juice markets. We have 16 closures manufacturing facilities located in North America, Europe, Asia and South America, from which we serve over 70 countries throughout the world. In addition, we license our technology to five other manufacturers for various markets we do not serve directly. For 2012, our closures business had net sales of \$680.1 million (approximately 19.0 percent of our consolidated net sales) and income from operations of \$73.1 million (approximately 21.8 percent of our consolidated income from operations excluding corporate expense).

We manufacture metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products, such as juices and juice drinks, ready-to-drink teas, sports and energy drinks, ketchup, salsa, pickles, tomato sauce, soup, cooking sauces, gravies, fruits, vegetables, preserves, baby food, baby juices and infant formula products. We provide customers of our closures business with custom formulations of sealing/lining materials, designed to minimize removal torques and to enhance openability of our closures while meeting applicable regulatory requirements. We offer our customers an extensive range of printing options for our closures. We also provide customers with sealing/capping equipment and detection systems to complement our closures product offering for food and beverage products. In addition, we manufacture plastic closures for the dairy and juice markets. As a result of our extensive range of closures, our geographic presence and our focus on providing high levels of quality, service and technological support, we believe that we are uniquely positioned to serve food and beverage product companies for their closure needs.

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PLASTIC CONTAINERS 17.1 PERCENT OF OUR CONSOLIDATED NET SALES IN 2012

We produce plastic containers from a full range of resin materials and offer a comprehensive array of molding and decorating capabilities. We are one of the leading manufacturers of custom designed high density polyethylene, or HDPE, and polyethylene terephthalate, or PET, containers for the personal care market in North America. Through our acquisition of PFC, we are also a leading manufacturer in North America of plastic thermoformed barrier and non-barrier bowls and trays for shelf-stable food products. For 2012, our plastic container business had net sales of \$614.5 million (approximately 17.1 percent of our consolidated net sales) and income from operations of \$30.8 million (approximately 9.2 percent of our consolidated income from operations excluding corporate expense). Since 1987, we have improved our market position for our plastic container business, with net sales increasing almost sevenfold.

We manufacture custom designed and stock HDPE containers for personal care and health care products, including containers for shampoos, conditioners, hand creams, lotions, cosmetics and toiletries; household and industrial chemical products, including containers for scouring cleaners, cleaning agents and lawn, garden and agricultural chemicals; and pharmaceutical products, including containers for tablets, antacids and eye cleaning solutions. We manufacture custom designed and stock PET containers for mouthwash, shampoos, conditioners, respiratory and gastrointestinal products, liquid soap, skin care lotions, peanut butter, salad dressings, condiments and liquor. We also manufacture plastic tubes primarily for personal care products such as skin lotions and hair treatment products, and plastic containers, closures, caps, sifters and fitments for food, household and pet care products, including salad dressings, peanut butter, spices, liquid margarine, powdered drink mixes and arts and crafts supplies. In addition, we manufacture plastic thermoformed barrier and non-barrier bowls and trays for food products, such as soups and other ready-to-eat meals and pet food, as well as thermoformed plastic tubs for personal care and household products, including soft fabric wipes.

Our leading position in the plastic container market is largely driven by our rapid response to our customers' design, development and technology support needs and our value-added, diverse product line. This product line is the result of our ability to produce plastic containers from a full range of resin materials using a broad array of manufacturing, molding and decorating capabilities. We also have the ability to manufacture decorated plastic tubes for our customers, providing our customers with the ability to satisfy more of their plastic packaging needs through one supplier. We benefit from our large scale and nationwide presence, as significant consolidation is occurring in many of our customers' markets. Through these capabilities, we are well-positioned to serve our customers, who demand customized solutions as they continue to seek innovative means to differentiate their products in the marketplace using packaging.

MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION

As is the practice in the industry, most of our customers provide us with quarterly or annual estimates of products and quantities pursuant to which periodic commitments are given. These estimates enable us to effectively manage production and control working capital requirements. We schedule our production to meet customers' requirements. Because the production time for our products is short, the backlog of customer orders in relation to our sales is not material.

As of February 1, 2013, we operated a total of 81 manufacturing facilities in nineteen different countries throughout the world that serve the needs of our customers.

METAL CONTAINER BUSINESS

The manufacturing operations of our metal container business include cutting, coating, lithographing, fabricating, assembling and packaging finished cans. We use three basic processes to produce cans. The traditional three-piece method requires three pieces of flat metal to form a cylindrical body with a welded

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side seam, a bottom and a top. High integrity of the side seam is assured by the use of sophisticated electronic weld monitors and organic coatings that are thermally cured by induction and convection processes. The other two methods of producing cans start by forming a shallow cup that is then formed into the desired height using either the draw and iron process or the draw and redraw process. Using the draw and redraw process, we manufacture steel and aluminum two-piece cans, the height of which generally does not exceed the diameter. For cans the height of which is greater than the diameter, we manufacture steel two-piece cans by using a drawing and ironing process. Quality and stackability of these cans are comparable to that of the shallow two-piece cans described above. We manufacture can bodies and ends from thin, high-strength aluminum alloys and steels by utilizing proprietary tool and die designs and selected can making equipment. We also manufacture our Quick Top® easy-open ends from both steel and aluminum alloys in a sophisticated precision progressive die process. We regularly review our Quick Top® easy-open end designs for improvements for optimum consumer preference through consumer studies and feedback.

CLOSURES BUSINESS

The manufacturing operations for metal closures include cutting, coating, lithographing, fabricating and lining. We manufacture twist-off, lug style and press-on, twist-off steel closures and aluminum roll-on closures for glass, metal and plastic containers, ranging in size from 18 to 110 millimeters in diameter. We employ state-of-the-art multi-die presses to manufacture metal closures, offering a low-cost, high quality means of production. We also provide customers of our closures business with custom formulations of sealing/lining materials, designed to minimize torque removal and enhance the openability of our closures while meeting applicable regulatory requirements.

We utilize two basic processes to produce plastic closures. In the injection molded process, pellets of plastic resin are heated and injected into a mold, forming a plastic closure shell. The shell is then lined with a custom formulated, compression molded sealing system and printed depending on its end use. In the compression molded process, pellets of plastic resin are heated and extruded, and then compressed to form a plastic closure shell. The shell is then lined with a custom formulated, compression molded sealing system, slit and printed depending on its end use.

For composite closures, a metal panel is manufactured using the same manufacturing process for metal closures, including the use of custom formulations of sealing/lining materials, and then it is inserted into a plastic closure shell.

Through our acquisition of IPEC in 2010, we also manufacture plastic closures for the dairy and juice markets utilizing the injection molding process.

PLASTIC CONTAINER BUSINESS

We utilize two basic processes to produce plastic containers. In the extrusion blowmolding process, pellets of plastic resin are heated and extruded into a tube of plastic. A two-piece metal mold is then closed around the plastic tube and high pressure air is blown into it causing a bottle to form in the mold's shape. In the injection and injection stretch blowmolding processes, pellets of plastic resin are heated and injected into a mold, forming a plastic preform. The plastic preform is then blown into a bottle-shaped metal mold, creating a plastic bottle.

In our proprietary plastic tube manufacturing process, we continually extrude a plastic tube in various diameters from pellets of plastic resin. A neck finish is then compression molded onto the plastic tube. The plastic tube is then decorated, and a cap or closure is put on the decorated plastic tube before it is shipped to the customer. Our process permits us to produce multi-layer tubes with barrier in the neck.

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We also manufacture plastic closures, caps, sifters and fitments using runnerless injection molding technology. In this process, pellets of plastic resin are melted and forced under pressure into a mold, where they take the mold's shape.

Our plastic thermoformed bowls, trays and tubs are manufactured by melting pellets of plastic resin into an extruded plastic sheet. The plastic sheet is then formed in a mold to make the plastic bowl, tray or tub.

We have state-of-the-art decorating equipment, including several of the largest sophisticated decorating facilities in the United States. Our decorating methods for plastic containers are in-mold labeling, which applies a plastic film label to the bottle during the blowing process, and post-mold decoration. For plastic tubes, we offer all commercially available post-mold decoration technologies. Post-mold decoration includes:

silk screen decoration which enables the applications of images in multiple colors to the bottle;

pressure sensitive decoration which uses a plastic film or paper label with an adhesive;

heat transfer decoration which uses a plastic coated label applied by heat;

hot stamping decoration which transfers images from a die using metallic foils; and

shrink sleeve labeling.

RAW MATERIALS

Based upon our existing arrangements with suppliers and our current and anticipated requirements, we believe that we have made adequate provisions for acquiring our raw materials. As a result of significant consolidation of suppliers, we are, however, dependent upon a limited number of suppliers for our steel, aluminum, coatings and compound raw materials. Increases in the prices of raw materials have generally been passed along to our customers in accordance with our multi-year customer supply arrangements and through general price increases.

METAL CONTAINER BUSINESS

We use tinned and chromium plated steel, aluminum, copper wire, organic coatings, lining compound and inks in the manufacture and decoration of our metal container products. Although there has been significant consolidation of suppliers, we believe that we have made adequate provisions to purchase sufficient quantities of these raw materials for the foreseeable future.

Our metal container supply arrangements with our customers in the United States provide for the pass through of changes in our metal costs. For our non-contract domestic customers, we have also generally increased prices to pass through increases in our metal costs. In Europe, most supply arrangements are negotiated annually, and we generally pass along changes in our raw material costs to customers. Although no assurances can be given, we expect to be able to purchase sufficient quantities of steel to timely meet all of our customers' requirements in 2013.

Our material requirements are supplied through agreements and purchase orders with suppliers with whom we have long-term relationships. If our suppliers fail to deliver under their arrangements, we would be forced to purchase raw materials on the open market, and no assurances can be given that we would be able to purchase such raw materials or, if we are so able, that we would be able to purchase such raw materials at comparable prices or terms.

CLOSURES BUSINESS

We use tinned and chromium plated steel, aluminum, organic coatings, low-metallic inks and pulpboard, plastic and organic lining materials in the manufacture of metal closures.

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We use resins in pellet form, such as homopolymer polypropylene, copolymer polypropylene and HDPE, thermoplastic elastomer lining materials, processing additives and colorants in the manufacture of plastic closures.

Our domestic closures operations have generally passed along to customers changes in the prices of metal and resin raw materials in accordance with supply arrangements. For non-contract customers, our domestic closures operations have also generally passed through changes in our metal and resin costs. In Europe, most supply arrangements are negotiated annually, and we generally pass along changes in our raw material costs to customers. Although no assurances can be given, we believe we have made adequate provisions to purchase sufficient quantities of these raw materials for the foreseeable future, despite the significant consolidation of suppliers.

PLASTIC CONTAINER BUSINESS

The raw materials we use in our plastic container business are primarily resins in pellet form such as virgin HDPE, virgin PET, recycled HDPE, recycled PET, polypropylene and, to a lesser extent, polystyrene, low density polyethylene, polyethylene terephthalate glycol, polyvinyl chloride and medium density polyethylene. Our resin requirements are acquired through multi-year arrangements for specific quantities of resins with several major suppliers of resins. The price that we pay for resin raw materials is not fixed and is subject to market pricing, which has fluctuated significantly in the past few years. Our plastic container business has passed along to our customers changes in the prices of our resin raw materials in accordance with customer supply arrangements.

We believe that we have made adequate provisions to purchase sufficient quantities of resins for the foreseeable future, absent unforeseen events such as significant hurricanes.

SALES AND MARKETING

Our philosophy has been to develop long-term customer relationships by acting in partnership with our customers, providing reliable quality and service. We market our products primarily by a direct sales force and for our plastic container business, in part, through a network of distributors. Because of the high cost of transporting empty containers, our metal container business generally sells to customers within a 300 mile radius of its manufacturing plants.

In 2012, 2011 and 2010, approximately 12 percent, 11 percent and 11 percent, respectively, of our consolidated net sales were to Nestlé, and approximately 10 percent, 10 percent and 12 percent, respectively, of our consolidated net sales were to Campbell. No other customer accounted for more than 10 percent of our total consolidated net sales during those years.

METAL CONTAINER BUSINESS

We are a leading manufacturer of metal containers in North America and Europe, and in North America we are the largest manufacturer of metal food containers with a unit volume market share in the United States in 2012 of approximately half of the market. We have 44 metal container manufacturing facilities located in the United States, Europe and Asia, serving over 50 countries throughout the world, which includes several new facilities in developing Eastern countries that have become operational recently or are expected to become operational in the near term. Our largest customers for these products include Campbell, ConAgra Foods, Inc., Del Monte, General Mills, Inc., Hormel Foods Corp., or Hormel, Mars, Incorporated, Nestlé, Pacific Coast, Pinnacle Foods Group LLC, Stanislaus Food Products Company and Treehouse Foods, Inc.

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We have entered into multi-year supply arrangements with many of our customers, including Nestlé, Campbell and other food producers. We estimate that approximately 90 percent of our projected North American metal container sales in 2013 will be pursuant to multi-year customer supply arrangements. Historically, we have been successful in continuing these multi-year customer supply arrangements. In Europe, our metal container business has had long-term relationships with many of its customers, although, as is common practice, many supply arrangements are negotiated on a year-by-year basis.

Since our inception in 1987, we have supplied Nestlé with substantially all of its U.S. metal food container requirements purchased from third party manufacturers. Our net sales of metal food containers to Nestlé in 2012 were \$404.9 million. In September 2011, we acquired Purina Steel Can from Nestlé and consolidated such assets into our existing metal container facilities in the United States. In connection with this acquisition, we entered into a ten year supply agreement with Nestlé for the steel container volume previously manufactured by Purina Steel Can. In addition to that supply agreement, we have another supply agreement with Nestlé for a substantial portion of the other metal food containers we supply Nestlé, which agreement runs until December 2019. These supply agreements provide for certain prices and specify that those prices will be increased or decreased based upon cost change formulas. Additionally, we supply other metal food containers to Nestlé pursuant to purchase orders.

In connection with our June 1998 acquisition of the steel container manufacturing business of Campbell, we entered into a ten year supply agreement with Campbell to supply substantially all of Campbell's steel container requirements to be used for the packaging of foods and beverages in the United States. In 2004, we extended the term of this supply agreement to the end of 2013. In April 2005, Campbell exercised its right to expand our supply agreement to include Campbell's steel container requirements in Canada. In 2012, our net sales of metal food containers to Campbell were \$317.5 million.

The Campbell agreement provides certain prices for containers supplied by us to Campbell and specifies that those prices will be increased or decreased based upon specified cost change formulas. The Campbell agreement permits Campbell to receive proposals from independent commercial can manufacturers for the supply of containers of a type and quality similar to the metal containers that we supply to Campbell. The proposals must be for the remainder of the term of the Campbell agreement and for 100 percent of the annual volume of containers at one or more of Campbell's food processing plants. We have the right to retain the business subject to the terms and conditions of the competitive proposal. Upon any material breach by us, Campbell has the right to terminate this agreement. We are currently engaged in discussions with Campbell to extend the term of our supply agreement, although no assurances can be given that the term of our supply agreement with Campbell will be extended or that the terms of any such extension will not be less favorable to us than the terms of our current supply agreement with Campbell.

You should also read "Risk Factors" We face competition from many companies and we may lose sales or experience lower margins on sales as a result of such competition" included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Our metal container business' sales and income from operations are dependent, in part, upon the vegetable and fruit harvests in the midwest and western regions of the United States and, to a lesser extent, in a variety of national growing regions in Europe. The size and quality of these harvests varies from year to year, depending in large part upon the weather conditions in those regions. Because of the seasonality of the harvests, we have historically experienced higher unit sales volume in the third quarter of our fiscal year and generated a disproportionate amount of our annual income from operations during that quarter. You should also read "Risk Factors" The seasonality of the fruit and vegetable packing industry causes us to incur short term debt" included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

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CLOSURES BUSINESS

We are a leading worldwide manufacturer of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products. We have 16 closures manufacturing facilities located in North America, Europe, Asia and South America, from which we serve over 70 countries throughout the world.

Our largest customers of our closures business include Andros Group, Campbell, The Coca-Cola Company, Dr Pepper Snapple Group, Inc., Heinz Group, Hipp GmbH & CoKG, The J.M. Smucker Company, MillerCoors LLC, Nestlé Group, PepsiCo Inc., Treehouse Foods, Inc. and Unilever N.V. We have multi-year supply arrangements with many of our customers in the United States. Outside of the United States, the closures business has had long-term relationships with most of its customers, although, as is common practice, many supply arrangements are negotiated on a year-by-year basis.

In addition, we license our technology to five other manufacturers who supply products in China, India, Israel, Korea, Malaysia, Maldives, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan and Thailand.

PLASTIC CONTAINER BUSINESS

We are one of the leading manufacturers of custom designed and stock HDPE and PET containers sold in North America for a variety of markets, including the personal care, food, health care and household and industrial chemical markets. We are also a leading manufacturer in North America of plastic thermoformed barrier and non-barrier bowls and trays for shelf-stable food products. We market our plastic containers, tubes and closures in most areas of North America through a direct sales force and a large network of distributors. More recently, we also market certain stock plastic containers for personal care and health care products through an on-line shopping catalog.

Our largest customers for our plastic container business include Avon Products Inc., Berlin Packaging LLC, Campbell, The Carriage House Inc., The Clorox Company, ConAgra Foods, Inc., Johnson & Johnson, Kraft Foods, Inc., L'Oréal, Mars, Incorporated, McCormick & Company, Inc., The Procter & Gamble Company, Treehouse Foods, Inc., TricorBraun, Unilever N.V. and Vi-Jon Laboratories, Inc.

We have arrangements to sell some of our plastic containers and closures to distributors, who in turn resell those products primarily to regional customers. Plastic containers sold to distributors are generally manufactured by using generic and custom molds with decoration added to meet the end users' requirements. The distributors' warehouses and their sales personnel enable us to market and inventory a wide range of such products to a variety of customers.

We have written purchase orders or contracts for the supply of containers with the majority of our customers. In general, these purchase orders and contracts are for containers made from proprietary molds and are for a duration of one to five years.

COMPETITION

The packaging industry is highly competitive. We compete in this industry with manufacturers of similar and other types of packaging, as well as fillers, food processors and packers who manufacture containers for their own use and for sale to others. We attempt to compete effectively through the quality of our products, competitive pricing and our ability to meet customer requirements for delivery, performance and technical assistance.

METAL CONTAINER BUSINESS

Of the commercial metal container manufacturers, Ardagh Group, Ball Corporation, Crown Holdings, Inc. and Mivisa Envases, S.A.U. are our most significant competitors. As an alternative to purchasing containers from commercial can manufacturers, customers have the ability to invest in equipment to self-manufacture their containers.

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Because of the high cost of transporting empty containers, our metal container business generally sells to customers within a 300 mile radius of its manufacturing plants. Strategically located existing plants give us an advantage over competitors from other areas, but we could be potentially disadvantaged by the relocation of a major customer.

Although metal containers face competition from plastic, paper, glass and composite containers, we believe that metal containers are superior to plastic, composite and paper containers in applications, where the contents are processed at high temperatures or packaged in larger consumer or institutional quantities or where long-term storage of the product is desirable while maintaining the product's quality. We also believe that metal containers are more desirable generally than glass containers because metal containers are more durable and less costly to transport.

CLOSURES BUSINESS

Our closures business competes primarily with Berry Plastics Corporation, Closures Systems International, Inc. (part of Rank Group Limited), Crown Holdings, Inc., Groupe Massilly and Tecnocap S.p.A. With our ability to manufacture an extensive range of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures as well as state-of-the-art capping/sealing equipment and detection systems and our geographic presence, we believe we are uniquely positioned to serve food and beverage product companies for their closure needs.

PLASTIC CONTAINER BUSINESS

Our plastic container business competes with a number of large national producers of plastic containers, tubes and closures for personal care, food, health care, pharmaceutical, household and industrial chemical, pet care, agricultural chemical, automotive and marine chemical products. These competitors include Alpla-Werke Alwin Lehner GmbH & Co., Amcor PET Packaging, Berry Plastics Corporation, CCL Industries Inc., Cebal Americas, Consolidated Container Company LLC, Constar International, Inc., Graham Packaging Company Inc. (part of Rank Group Limited), Plastipak Packaging Inc. and Sonoco Products Company. To compete effectively in the constantly changing market for plastic containers, tubes and closures, we must remain current with, and to some extent anticipate, innovations in resin composition and applications and changes in the technology for the manufacturing of plastic containers, tubes and closures.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2012, we employed approximately 2,300 salaried and 6,700 hourly employees on a full-time basis. Approximately 46 percent of our hourly plant employees in the United States and Canada as of that date were represented by a variety of unions, and most of our hourly employees in Europe, Asia and South America were represented by a variety of unions or other labor organizations. In addition, as of December 31, 2012, Campbell provided us with approximately 110 hourly employees on a full-time basis at one of the facilities that we lease from Campbell.

Our labor contracts expire at various times between 2013 and 2017. As of December 31, 2012, contracts covering approximately 18 percent of our hourly employees in the United States and Canada will expire during 2013. We expect no significant changes in our relations with these unions.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER REGULATIONS

We are subject to federal, foreign, state and local environmental laws and regulations. In general, these laws and regulations limit the discharge of pollutants into the environment and establish standards for the treatment, storage, and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. We believe that we are either in compliance in all material respects with all presently applicable environmental laws and regulations or are operating in accordance with appropriate variances, schedules under compliance orders or similar arrangements.

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In addition to costs associated with regulatory compliance, we may be held liable for alleged environmental damage associated with the past disposal of hazardous substances. Those that generate hazardous substances that are disposed of at sites at which environmental problems are alleged to exist, as well as the owners of those sites and other classes of persons, are subject to claims for clean up and natural resource damages under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, or CERCLA, regardless of fault or the legality of the original disposal. CERCLA and many similar state and foreign statutes may hold a responsible party liable for the entire cleanup cost at a particular site even though that party may not have caused the entire problem. Other state statutes may impose proportionate rather than joint and several liability. The federal Environmental Protection Agency or a state or foreign agency may also issue orders requiring responsible parties to undertake removal or remedial actions at sites.

We are also subject to the Occupational Safety and Health Act and other federal, foreign, state and local laws regulating noise exposure levels and other safety and health concerns in the production areas of our plants.

While management does not believe that any of the regulatory matters described above, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material effect on our capital expenditures, earnings, financial position or competitive position, we cannot assure you that a material environmental or other regulatory claim will not arise in the future.

RESEARCH AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Our research, product development and product engineering efforts relating to our metal container business are conducted at our research facilities in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. Our research, product development and product engineering efforts relating to our metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures business for food and beverage products are conducted at our research facilities in Downers Grove, Illinois and Hannover, Germany. Our research, product development and product engineering efforts with respect to our plastic container business are performed by our manufacturing and engineering personnel located at our Norcross, Georgia facility. In addition to research, product development and product engineering, these sites also provide technical support to our customers. The amounts we have spent on research and development during the last three fiscal years are not material.

We rely on a combination of patents, trade secrets, unpatented know-how, technological innovation, trademarks and other intellectual property rights, nondisclosure agreements and other protective measures to protect our intellectual property. We do not believe that any individual item of our intellectual property portfolio is material to our business. We employ various methods, including confidentiality agreements and nondisclosure agreements, with third parties, employees and consultants to protect our trade secrets and know-how. However, others could obtain knowledge of our trade secrets and know-how through independent development or other means.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION ABOUT SEGMENTS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Financial and other information by segment and relating to geographic areas for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is set forth in Note 16 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, our foreign operations for all our businesses generated \$742.5 million of net sales, which represents approximately 21 percent of our consolidated net sales worldwide. For a discussion of risks attendant to our foreign operations, see Risk Factors Global economic conditions, disruptions in the credit markets and the instability of the Euro could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations, Risk Factors Our international operations are

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subject to various risks that may adversely affect our financial results and Risk Factors. We are subject to the effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates included elsewhere in this Annual Report, as well as Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We file annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. You may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains a website that contains annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information that issuers (including the Company) file electronically with the SEC. The Internet address of the SEC's website is <http://www.sec.gov>.

We maintain a website, the Internet address of which is <http://www.silganholdings.com>. Information contained on our website is not part of this Annual Report. We make available free of charge on or through our website our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K (and any amendments to those reports) and Forms 3, 4 and 5 filed on behalf of our directors and executive officers as soon as reasonably practicable after such documents are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

The following are certain risk factors that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently view as immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

OUR INDEBTEDNESS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR CASH FLOW.

At December 31, 2012, we had \$1,671.3 million of total consolidated indebtedness. We incurred much of this indebtedness as a result of financing acquisitions and refinancing our previously outstanding debt. In addition, at December 31, 2012, after taking into account letters of credit of \$28.1 million, we had \$761.9 million and Cdn \$10 million of revolving loans available to be borrowed under our Credit Agreement. Under our Credit Agreement, we also have available to us an uncommitted multicurrency incremental loan facility in an amount of up to an additional \$750 million, and we may incur additional indebtedness as permitted by our Credit Agreement and our other instruments governing our indebtedness.

A significant portion of our cash flow must be used to service our indebtedness and is therefore not available to be used in our business. In 2012, we paid \$59.6 million in interest on our indebtedness. Our ability to generate cash flow is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that may be beyond our control. In addition, a substantial portion of our indebtedness bears interest at floating rates, and therefore a substantial increase in interest rates could adversely impact our results of operations. Based on the average outstanding amount of our variable rate indebtedness in 2012, a one percentage point change in the interest rates for our variable rate indebtedness would have impacted our 2012 interest expense by an aggregate of approximately \$10.0 million, after taking into account the average outstanding notional amount of our interest rate swap agreements during 2012.

Our indebtedness could have important consequences. For example, it could:

increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

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require us to dedicate a significant portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, acquisitions and capital expenditures, and for other general corporate purposes;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;

restrict us from making strategic acquisitions or exploiting business opportunities; and

limit, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants in our indebtedness, among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds.

DESPITE OUR CURRENT LEVELS OF INDEBTEDNESS, WE MAY INCUR ADDITIONAL DEBT IN THE FUTURE, WHICH COULD INCREASE THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR LEVERAGE.

We are continually evaluating and pursuing acquisition opportunities in the consumer goods packaging market and may incur additional indebtedness, including indebtedness under our Credit Agreement, to finance any such acquisitions and to fund any resulting increased operating needs. If new debt is added to our current debt levels, the related risks we now face could increase. We will have to effect any new financing in compliance with the agreements governing our then existing indebtedness. The indenture governing our 5% Notes does not restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness.

THE TERMS OF OUR DEBT INSTRUMENTS RESTRICT THE MANNER IN WHICH WE CONDUCT OUR BUSINESS AND MAY LIMIT OUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT ELEMENTS OF OUR GROWTH STRATEGY.

Our Credit Agreement contains numerous covenants, including financial and operating covenants, some of which are quite restrictive. These covenants affect, and in many respects limit, among other things, our ability to:

incur additional indebtedness;

create liens;

consolidate, merge or sell assets;

make certain advances, investments and loans;

enter into certain transactions with affiliates;

engage in any business other than the packaging business and certain related businesses;

pay dividends; and

repurchase stock.

The indenture governing our 5% Notes contains certain covenants that also restrict our ability to create liens, engage in sale and leaseback transactions and consolidate, merge or sell assets. These covenants could restrict us in the pursuit of our growth strategy.

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GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, DISRUPTIONS IN THE CREDIT MARKETS AND THE INSTABILITY OF THE EURO COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS, FINANCIAL CONDITION OR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The global financial markets have experienced substantial disruption, including, among other things, extreme volatility in securities prices, severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, rating downgrades of certain investments and declining valuations of others, and the global economy has experienced a recession. In addition, credit and sovereign debt issues have destabilized certain European

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economies, thereby increasing global economic uncertainties, and there has been general economic weakness in European markets. If such economic conditions, disruption of global financial markets and tightening of credit in the financial markets were to continue, then, among other risks we face, our ability to refinance our indebtedness or obtain additional financing in the future, including, if necessary, to fund acquisitions, may be adversely affected. In addition, any such financing that we may obtain may be on terms that are more restrictive than the current terms of our indebtedness and may be at interest rates higher than the current interest rates for our indebtedness. These events could negatively affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Additionally, any such financing would have to be effected in compliance with the agreements governing our then existing indebtedness. Under such circumstances, any approval that may be required under our then existing indebtedness for any such additional financing may require us to agree to more restrictive terms and/or higher interest rates for our then existing indebtedness.

Economic conditions and disruptions in the credit markets could also harm the liquidity or financial position of our customers or suppliers, which could in turn cause such parties to fail to meet their contractual or other obligations to us or reduce our customers' purchases from us, any of which could negatively affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Additionally, under such circumstances, the creditworthiness of the counterparties to our interest rate and commodity pricing transactions could deteriorate, thereby increasing the risk that such counterparties fail to meet their contractual obligations to us.

Additionally, there has been concern regarding the overall stability of the Euro and the future of the Euro as a single currency given the diverse economic and political circumstances in individual Eurozone countries. Potential negative developments (such as a Eurozone country in which we operate replacing the Euro with its own currency) and market perceptions related to the Euro could adversely affect the value of our Euro-denominated assets, reduce the amount of our translated amounts of U.S. dollar revenue and income from operations, negatively impact our indebtedness in any such Eurozone country (including our ability to refinance such indebtedness) and otherwise negatively affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

WE FACE COMPETITION FROM MANY COMPANIES AND WE MAY LOSE SALES OR EXPERIENCE LOWER MARGINS ON SALES AS A RESULT OF SUCH COMPETITION.

The manufacture and sale of metal and plastic containers and closures is highly competitive. We compete with other manufacturers of metal and plastic containers and closures and manufacturers of alternative packaging products, as well as packaged goods companies who manufacture containers and closures for their own use and for sale to others. We compete primarily on the basis of price, quality and service. To the extent that any of our competitors is able to offer better prices, quality and/or services, we could lose customers and our sales and margins may decline.

Approximately 90 percent of our North American metal container sales, a majority of sales of our domestic closures operations and a majority of sales of our plastic container business in 2012 were pursuant to multi-year supply arrangements. In general, many of these arrangements provide that during the term the customer may receive competitive proposals for all or up to a portion of the products we furnish to the customer. We have the right to retain the business subject to the terms and conditions of the competitive proposal. If we match a competitive proposal, it may result in reduced sales prices for the products that are the subject of the proposal. If we choose not to match a competitive proposal, we may lose the sales that were the subject of the proposal.

In addition, the loss of any major customer, a significant reduction in the purchasing levels of any major customer or a significant adverse change in the terms of our supply agreement with any major customer could adversely affect our results of operations.

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DEMAND FOR OUR PRODUCTS COULD BE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN LAWS AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO FOOD AND BEVERAGES AND CHANGES IN CONSUMER PREFERENCES.

We manufacture and sell metal and plastic rigid packaging for shelf-stable food and other consumer goods products. Many of our products are used to package food and beverages, and therefore they come into direct contact with these products. Accordingly, such products must comply with various laws and regulations for food and beverages applicable to our customers. Changes in such laws and regulations could negatively impact our customers' demand for our products as they comply with such changes and/or require us to make changes to our products. Such changes to our products could include modifications to the coatings and compounds that we use, possibly resulting in the incurrence by us of additional costs. Additionally, because our products are used to package consumer goods, we are subject to a variety of risks that could influence consumer behavior and negatively impact demand for our products, including changes in consumer preferences driven by various health-related concerns and perceptions.

OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED IF WE ARE NOT ABLE TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF RAW MATERIALS OR MAINTAIN OUR ABILITY TO PASS RAW MATERIAL PRICE INCREASES THROUGH TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

We purchase steel, aluminum, plastic resins and other raw materials from various suppliers. Sufficient quantities of these raw materials may not be available in the future, whether due to reductions in capacity because of, among other things, significant consolidation of suppliers, increased demand in excess of available supply, unforeseen events such as significant hurricanes or other reasons. In addition, such materials are subject to price fluctuations due to a number of factors, including increases in demand for the same raw materials, the availability of other substitute materials and general economic conditions that are beyond our control.

Over the last few years, there has been significant consolidation of suppliers of steel. Additionally, tariffs and court cases in the United States have negatively impacted the ability and desire of certain foreign steel suppliers to competitively supply steel in the United States. In recent years, the steel industry has announced significant price increases for steel. Our metal container and metal closures supply arrangements with our customers in the United States provide for the pass through of changes in our metal costs in accordance with such arrangements. For our non-contract customers in the United States, we also generally increase prices to pass through increases in our metal costs. In Europe, our metal container and metal closures operations have had long-term relationships with many of their customers and we generally increase prices to pass through increases in our metal costs, although, as is common practice, supply arrangements are negotiated on a year-by-year basis.

Our resin requirements are acquired through multi-year arrangements for specific quantities of resins with several major suppliers of resins. The prices that we pay for resins are not fixed and are subject to market pricing, which has fluctuated significantly in the past few years. Our plastic container and plastic closures supply arrangements with our customers in North America provide for the pass through of changes in resin prices in accordance with such arrangements, subject in most cases to a lag in the timing of such pass through. For non-contract customers, we also generally pass through changes in resin prices.

Although no assurances can be given, we expect to be able to purchase sufficient quantities of raw materials to timely meet all of our customers requirements in 2013. Additionally, although no assurances can be given, we generally have been able to pass raw material price increases through to our customers. The loss of our ability to pass those price increases through to our customers or the inability of our suppliers to meet our raw material requirements, however, could have a materially adverse impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

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A SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER THAN NORMAL CROP YIELD MAY REDUCE DEMAND FOR OUR METAL CONTAINERS AND CLOSURES FOR FOOD PRODUCTS.

Our metal container business sales and income from operations are dependent, in part, upon the vegetable and fruit harvests in the midwest and western regions of the United States and, to a lesser extent, in a variety of national growing regions in Europe. Our closures business is also dependent, in part, upon the vegetable and fruit harvests. The size and quality of these harvests varies from year to year, depending in large part upon the weather conditions in applicable regions, and our results of operations could be impacted accordingly. Our sales, income from operations and net income could be materially adversely affected in a year in which crop yields are substantially lower than normal.

THE SEASONALITY OF THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PACKING INDUSTRY CAUSES US TO INCUR SHORT-TERM DEBT.

We sell metal containers and closures used in the fruit and vegetable packing process which is a seasonal industry. As a result, we have historically generated a disproportionate amount of our annual income from operations in our third quarter. Additionally, as is common in the packaging industry, we must access working capital to build inventory ahead of the fruit and vegetable packing process. We also provide extended payment terms to some of our customers due to the seasonality of the fruit and vegetable packing process and, accordingly, carry accounts receivable for some customers beyond the end of the packing season. Due to our seasonal requirements, we may incur short-term indebtedness to finance our working capital requirements.

THE COST OF PRODUCING OUR PRODUCTS MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY INCREASES TO THE PRICE OF ENERGY.

The cost of producing our products is sensitive to our energy costs, such as natural gas and electricity. We have, from time to time, entered into contracts to hedge a portion of our natural gas costs. Energy prices, in particular oil and natural gas prices, have been volatile in recent years, with a corresponding effect on our production costs.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO PURSUE OUR GROWTH STRATEGY BY ACQUISITION.

Historically, we have grown predominantly through acquisitions. Our future growth will depend in large part on additional acquisitions of consumer goods packaging businesses. We may not be able to locate or acquire other suitable acquisition candidates consistent with our strategy, and we may not be able to fund future acquisitions because of limitations under our indebtedness or otherwise, including due to the limited availability of funds if the financial markets are impaired.

FUTURE ACQUISITIONS MAY CREATE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES THAT COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR OPERATING RESULTS AND DIVERT OUR MANAGEMENT'S ATTENTION.

In pursuing our strategy of growth through acquisitions, we will face risks commonly encountered with an acquisition strategy. These risks include:

failing to identify material problems and liabilities in our due diligence review of acquisition targets;

failing to obtain sufficient indemnification rights to fully offset possible liabilities associated with acquired businesses;

failing to assimilate the operations and personnel of the acquired businesses;

difficulties in identifying or retaining employees for the acquired businesses;

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disrupting our ongoing business;

diluting our limited management resources;

operating in new geographic regions; and

impairing relationships with employees and customers of the acquired business as a result of changes in ownership and management. Through our experience integrating our acquisitions, we have learned that, depending upon the size of the acquisition, it can take us up to two to three years to completely integrate an acquired business into our operations and systems and realize the full benefit of the integration. During the early part of this integration period, the operating results of an acquired business may decrease from results attained prior to the acquisition due to costs, delays or other problems in integrating the acquired business. Moreover, additional indebtedness incurred to fund acquisitions could adversely affect our liquidity and financial stability.

IF WE ARE UNABLE TO RETAIN KEY MANAGEMENT, WE MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

We believe that our future success depends, in large part, on our experienced management team. Losing the services of key members of our current management team could make it difficult for us to manage our business and meet our objectives.

PROLONGED WORK STOPPAGES AT OUR FACILITIES WITH UNIONIZED LABOR COULD JEOPARDIZE OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

As of December 31, 2012, we employed approximately 6,700 hourly employees on a full-time basis. Approximately 46 percent of our hourly plant employees in the United States and Canada as of that date were represented by a variety of unions, and most of our hourly employees in Europe, Asia and South America were represented by a variety of unions or other labor organizations. Our labor contracts expire at various times between 2013 and 2017. We cannot assure you that, upon expiration of existing collective bargaining agreements, new agreements will be reached without union action or that any such new agreements will be on terms no less favorable to us than current agreements. Disputes with the unions representing our employees could result in strikes or other labor protests that could disrupt our operations and divert the attention of management from operating our business. If we were to experience a strike or work stoppage, it could be difficult for us to find a sufficient number of employees with the necessary skills to replace these employees. Prolonged work stoppages at our facilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

WE ARE SUBJECT TO COSTS AND LIABILITIES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH AND SAFETY LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

We continually review our compliance with environmental and other laws, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Act and other laws regulating noise exposure levels and other safety and health concerns in the production areas of our plants in the United States and environmental protection, health and safety laws and regulations abroad. We may incur liabilities for noncompliance, or substantial expenditures to achieve compliance, with environmental and other laws or changes thereto in the future or as a result of the application of additional laws and regulations to our business, including those limiting greenhouse gas emissions and those requiring compliance with the European Commission's registration, evaluation and authorization of chemicals (REACH) procedures. In addition, stricter regulations, or stricter interpretations of existing laws or regulations, may impose new liabilities on us, and we may become obligated in the future to incur costs associated with the investigation and/or remediation of contamination at our facilities or other locations. Additionally, many of our products come into contact with the food and beverages that

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they package, and therefore we may be subject to risks and liabilities related to health and safety matters in connection with our products. Changes in or additional health and safety laws and regulations in connection with our products may also impose new requirements and costs on us. Such requirements, liabilities and costs could have a material adverse effect on our capital expenditures, results of operations, financial condition or competitive position.

OUR INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO VARIOUS RISKS THAT MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Our international operations generated approximately \$742.5 million, or approximately 21 percent, of our consolidated net sales in 2012. As of February 1, 2013, we have a total of 25 manufacturing facilities in a total of 17 countries in Europe, Asia and South America, serving customers in over 90 countries worldwide, including several new manufacturing facilities in developing Eastern countries for our metal container business which have recently become operational. Our business strategy may include continued expansion of international activities. Accordingly, the risks associated with operating in foreign countries, including countries located in Europe, Asia and South America, may have a negative impact on our liquidity and net income. Risks associated with operating in foreign countries include, but are not limited to:

political, social and economic instability;

inconsistent product regulation or policy changes by foreign agencies or governments;

war, civil disturbance or acts of terrorism;

compliance with and changes in applicable foreign laws;

loss or non-renewal of treaties or similar agreements with foreign tax authorities;

difficulties in enforcement of contractual obligations and intellectual property rights;

high social benefits for labor;

national and regional labor strikes;

imposition of limitations on conversions of foreign currencies into dollars or payment of dividends and other payments by non-U.S. subsidiaries;

foreign exchange rate risks;

difficulties in expatriating cash generated or held by non-U.S. subsidiaries in a tax efficient manner;

uncertainties arising from local business practices and cultural considerations;

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changes in tax laws, or the interpretation thereof, affecting foreign tax credits or tax deductions relating to our non-U.S. earnings or operations;

hyperinflation, currency devaluation or defaults in certain foreign countries;

duties, taxes or government royalties, including the imposition or increase of withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments by non-U.S. subsidiaries;

customs, import/export and other trade compliance regulations;

non-tariff barriers and higher duty rates;

difficulty in collecting international accounts receivable and potentially longer payment cycles;

application of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar laws;

increased costs in maintaining international manufacturing and marketing efforts; and

taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation.

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WE ARE SUBJECT TO THE EFFECTS OF FLUCTUATIONS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES.

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. As a result of our international operations, a portion of our consolidated net sales, and some of our costs, assets and liabilities, are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. As a result, we must translate local currency financial results into U.S. dollars based on average exchange rates prevailing during a reporting period for the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. Consequently, changes in exchange rates may unpredictably and adversely affect our consolidated operating results. For example, during times of a strengthening U.S. dollar, our reported international revenue and earnings will be reduced because the local currency will translate into fewer U.S. dollars. Conversely, a weakening U.S. dollar will effectively increase the dollar-equivalent of our expenses denominated in foreign currencies. Although we may use currency exchange rate protection agreements from time to time to reduce our exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations in some cases, these hedges may not eliminate or reduce the effect of currency fluctuations.

IF THE INVESTMENTS IN OUR PENSION BENEFIT PLANS DO NOT PERFORM AS EXPECTED, WE MAY HAVE TO CONTRIBUTE ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS TO THESE PLANS, WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE BE AVAILABLE TO COVER OPERATING AND OTHER EXPENSES.

We maintain noncontributory, defined benefit pension plans covering a substantial number of our employees, which we fund based on certain actuarial assumptions. The plans' assets consist primarily of common stocks and fixed income securities. If the investments of the plans do not perform at expected levels, then we will have to contribute additional funds to ensure that the plans will be able to pay out benefits as scheduled. Such an increase in funding could result in a decrease in our available cash flow.

IF WE WERE REQUIRED TO WRITE-DOWN ALL OR PART OF OUR GOODWILL OR TRADE NAMES, OUR NET INCOME AND NET WORTH COULD BE MATERIALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

As a result of our acquisitions, we have \$510.8 million of goodwill and \$32.1 million of indefinite-lived trade names recorded on our consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2012. We are required to periodically determine if our goodwill and trade names have become impaired, in which case we would write-down the impaired portion. If we were required to write-down all or part of our goodwill or trade names, our net income and net worth could be materially adversely affected.

OUR PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS HAVE SUBSTANTIAL INFLUENCE OVER US AND THEIR EXERCISE OF THAT INFLUENCE COULD BE ADVERSE TO YOUR INTERESTS.

As of February 11, 2013, Messrs. Silver and Horrigan beneficially owned an aggregate of 19,231,641 shares of our common stock, or approximately 30 percent of our outstanding common stock. Accordingly, if they act together, they will be able to exercise substantial influence over all matters submitted to the stockholders for a vote, including the election of directors. In addition, we and Messrs. Silver and Horrigan have entered into an amended and restated principal stockholders agreement, or the Stockholders Agreement, that provides for certain director nomination rights. Under the Stockholders Agreement, the Group (as defined in the Stockholders Agreement and generally including Messrs. Silver and Horrigan and their affiliates and related family transferees and estates) has the right to nominate for election all of our directors until the Group holds less than one-half of the number of shares of our common stock held by it in the aggregate on February 14, 1997. At least one of the Group's nominees must be either Mr. Silver or Mr. Horrigan. On February 14, 1997, the Group held 28,612,360 shares of our common stock in the aggregate (as adjusted for our two-for-one stock splits in 2005 and 2010). Additionally, the Group has the right to nominate for election either Mr. Silver or Mr. Horrigan as a member of our Board of Directors when the Group no longer holds at least one-half of the number of shares of our common stock held by it in the aggregate on February 14, 1997 but beneficially owns 5 percent of our common stock. The Stockholders Agreement continues until the death or disability of both of Messrs. Silver and Horrigan. The provisions of

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the Stockholders Agreement could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of Silgan Holdings Inc. and preventing our stockholders from receiving a premium for their shares of our common stock in any proposed acquisition of Silgan Holdings Inc.

ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS IN OUR AMENDED AND RESTATED CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION AND OUR AMENDED AND RESTATED BY-LAWS COULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF DISCOURAGING, DELAYING OR PREVENTING A MERGER OR ACQUISITION. ANY OF THESE EFFECTS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE MARKET PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

Provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated by-laws may have the effect of delaying or preventing transactions involving a change of control of Silgan Holdings Inc., including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a substantial premium for their shares over then current market prices, and may limit the ability of stockholders to approve transactions that they may deem to be in their best interests.

In particular, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that:

the Board of Directors is authorized to issue one or more classes of preferred stock having such designations, rights and preferences as may be determined by the Board;

the Board of Directors is divided into three classes, and each year approximately one-third of the directors are elected for a term of three years;

the Board of Directors is fixed at seven members; and

action taken by the holders of common stock must be taken at a meeting and may not be taken by consent in writing. Additionally, our amended and restated by-laws provide that a special meeting of the stockholders may only be called by either of our Co-Chairmen of the Board on their own initiative or at the request of a majority of the Board of Directors, and may not be called by the holders of common stock.

UPON THE OCCURRENCE OF CERTAIN CHANGE OF CONTROL EVENTS, WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SATISFY ALL OF OUR OBLIGATIONS UNDER OUR CREDIT AGREEMENT AND INDENTURE.

Under our Credit Agreement, the occurrence of a change of control (as defined in our Credit Agreement) constitutes an event of default, permitting, among other things, the acceleration of amounts owed thereunder. Additionally, upon the occurrence of a change of control as defined in the indenture governing the 5% Notes, we must make an offer to repurchase the 5% Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of purchase. We may not have sufficient funds or be able to obtain sufficient financing to meet such obligations under our Credit Agreement and such indenture.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

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Our principal executive offices are located at 4 Landmark Square, Suite 400, Stamford, Connecticut 06901. The administrative headquarters and principal places of business for our metal container business are located at 21800 Oxnard Street, Woodland Hills, California 91367 and Landskrongasse 5/1, 1010 Vienna, Austria; the administrative headquarters and principal places of business for our closures business are located at 1140 31st Street, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515 and Hansastrasse 4, 30419 Hannover, Germany; and the administrative headquarters and principal place of business for our plastic container business is located at 14515 N. Outer Forty, Chesterfield, Missouri 63017. We lease all of these offices.

We own and lease properties for use in the ordinary course of business. The properties consist primarily of 44 operating facilities for the metal container business, 16 operating facilities for the closures business and 21 operating facilities for the plastic container business. We own 48 of these facilities and lease 33. The leases expire at various times through 2020. Some of these leases provide renewal options as well as various purchase options.

Below is a list of our operating facilities, including attached warehouses, as of February 1, 2013 for our metal container business:

Location	Approximate Building Area (square feet)
Antioch, CA	144,500 (leased)
Modesto, CA	37,800 (leased)
Modesto, CA	128,000 (leased)
Modesto, CA	150,000 (leased)
Riverbank, CA	167,000
Sacramento, CA	284,900 (leased)
Hoopeston, IL	323,600
Rochelle, IL	220,900
Waukegan, IL	74,200 (leased)
Hammond, IN	158,000 (leased)
Laporte, IN	144,000 (leased)
Ft. Dodge, IA	232,400 (leased)
Fort Madison, IA	150,700 (56,000 leased)
Savage, MN	160,000
Mt. Vernon, MO	100,000
St. Joseph, MO	206,500
Edison, NJ	265,500
Lyons, NY	149,700
Maxton, NC	231,800 (leased)
Napoleon, OH	302,100 (leased)
Crystal City, TX	26,000 (leased)
Paris, TX	266,300 (leased)
Toppenish, WA	217,700
Menomonee Falls, WI	116,000
Menomonie, WI	129,400 (leased)
Oconomowoc, WI	114,600
Plover, WI	91,400 (leased)
Waupun, WI	212,000
Mitterdorf im Murtzal, Austria	206,000
Grodno, Belarus	42,000 (leased)
Leipzig, Germany	190,000
Meissen, Germany	139,000

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Location	Approximate Building Area (square feet)
Agios Ionnis Renti, Greece	377,000
Skydra, Greece	269,000
Wadi al Rayan, Jordan	215,000
Bitola, Macedonia	120,000
Malomice, Poland	87,000
Szprotawa, Poland	166,000
Tczew, Poland	117,000
Enem, Adjigeva, Russia	99,000
Stupino, Russia	77,000
Nove-Mesto nad Vahom, Slovakia	349,000 (65,000 leased)
Ljubljana-Zalog, Slovenia	145,000
Izmir, Turkey	170,000

Below is a list of our operating facilities, including attached warehouses, as of February 1, 2013 for our closures business:

Location	Approximate Building Area (square feet)
Brewton, AL	55,500
Athens, GA	113,000 (leased)
Champaign, IL	184,900 (leased)
Evansville, IN	186,000
Richmond, IN	462,700
New Castle, PA	80,300
West Hazleton, PA	151,500 (leased)
Pocos de Caldas, Brazil	39,800
Shanghai, China	49,400
Hannover, Germany	549,000 (leased)
Battipaglia, Italy	155,500
Santa Rosa City, Philippines	87,800 (leased)
Niepolomice, Poland	170,100
Niepolomice, Poland	49,800
Torello, Spain	71,900 (leased)
Valencia, Venezuela	87,800

Below is a list of our operating facilities, including attached warehouses, as of February 1, 2013 for our plastic container business:

Location	Approximate Building Area (square feet)
Deep River, CT	140,000
Monroe, GA	139,600
Flora, IL	56,400
Woodstock, IL	129,800 (leased)
Ligonier, IN	469,000 (276,000 leased)
Plainfield, IN	105,700 (leased)
Seymour, IN	402,000
Franklin, KY	122,000 (leased)
Cape Girardeau, MO	119,600 (leased)
Union, MO	195,000
Penn Yan, NY	103,000

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Location	Approximate Building Area (square feet)
Ottawa, OH	447,000 (180,000 leased)
Langhorne, PA	172,600 (leased)
Houston, TX	335,200
Triadelphia, WV	168,400
Mississauga, Ontario	75,000 (leased)
Scarborough, Ontario	117,000
Woodbridge, Ontario	147,500 (leased)
Woodbridge, Ontario	97,600 (leased)
Lachine, Quebec	113,300 (leased)
Lachine, Quebec	79,400 (leased)

We lease our research facilities in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, Downers Grove, Illinois, Hannover, Germany and Norcross, Georgia. We also own and lease other warehouse facilities that are detached from our manufacturing facilities. Additionally, we may sublease other facilities that we previously operated.

We believe that our plants, warehouses and other facilities are in good operating condition, adequately maintained, and suitable to meet our present needs and future plans. We believe that we have sufficient capacity to satisfy the demand for our products in the foreseeable future. To the extent that we need additional capacity, we believe that we can convert certain facilities to continuous operation or make the appropriate capital expenditures to increase capacity.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

We are a party to routine legal proceedings, contract disputes and claims arising in the ordinary course of our business. We are not a party to, and none of our properties are subject to, any pending legal proceedings which could have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

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Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Global Select Market System under the symbol SLGN. As of January 31, 2013, we had 44 holders of record of our common stock.

We began paying quarterly cash dividends on our common stock in 2004, and have increased the amount of the quarterly cash dividend payable on our common stock each year since then. In February 2012, our Board of Directors increased the amount of our quarterly cash dividend payable on our common stock from \$0.11 per share to \$0.12 per share. The payment of future dividends is at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will be dependent upon our consolidated results of operations and financial condition, federal tax policies and other factors deemed relevant by our Board of Directors. Additionally, we are allowed to pay cash dividends on our common stock up to specified limits under our Credit Agreement. Such limits are materially higher than our current dividend amount.

The table below sets forth the high and low closing sales prices of our common stock as reported by the Nasdaq Global Select Market System for the periods indicated below and the cash dividends paid per share of our common stock in the periods indicated below.

	Closing Sales Prices		Cash Dividends Per Share
	High	Low	
2012			
First Quarter	\$44.39	\$38.66	\$0.12
Second Quarter	44.83	41.60	0.12
Third Quarter	44.64	40.00	0.12
Fourth Quarter	44.66	40.81	0.12
	Closing Sales Prices		Cash Dividends Per Share
	High	Low	
2011			
First Quarter	\$38.49	\$34.79	\$0.11
Second Quarter	46.25	36.83	0.11
Third Quarter	42.01	33.93	0.11
Fourth Quarter	39.10	34.83	0.11

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

On August 5, 2011, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$300 million of our common stock, inclusive of prior authorizations, from time to time through and including December 31, 2014. On November 19, 2012, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase by us of up to an additional \$100 million of our common stock from time to time through and including December 31, 2014. Pursuant to these authorizations, we have repurchased \$49.9 million of our common stock through open market purchases, including \$0.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2012, and an additional \$250.0 million of our common stock on February 8, 2013 pursuant to our modified Dutch auction tender offer commenced in November 2012 (including 515,806 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Horrigan, our Non-Executive Co-Chairman of the Board, for \$23.3 million). Accordingly, as of February 8, 2013, after giving effect to repurchases of our common stock through such date including under such tender offer, we are authorized to repurchase up to approximately \$100.1 million of our common stock.

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The following table provides information about our equity securities that we repurchased during the fourth quarter of 2012.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (in millions)
October 1-31, 2012	5,813	\$42.30	5,813	\$250.1
November 1-30, 2012				\$350.1
December 1-31, 2012				\$350.1
Total	5,813	\$42.30	5,813	\$350.1⁽¹⁾

- (1) This amount has subsequently been reduced by \$250.0 million paid on February 8, 2013 for the purchase of 5,524,861 shares of our common stock pursuant to our modified Dutch auction tender offer that we commenced in November 2012.

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In the table that follows, we provide you with selected financial data of Silgan Holdings Inc. We have derived this data from our consolidated financial statements for the five years ended December 31, 2012. Our consolidated financial statements for the five years ended December 31, 2012 have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm.

You should read this selected financial data along with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report, as well as the section of this Annual Report titled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Selected Financial Data

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2012(a)	2011(a)	2010(a)	2009	2008
	(Dollars in millions, except per share data)				
Operating Data:					
Net sales	\$ 3,588.3	\$ 3,509.2	\$ 3,071.5	\$ 3,066.8	\$ 3,121.0
Cost of goods sold	3,070.7	2,990.6	2,599.1	2,605.7	2,694.4
Gross profit	517.6	518.6	472.4	461.1	426.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses (b)	183.4	156.8	166.9	161.0	160.7
Rationalization charges	8.7	7.7	22.2	1.5	12.2
Income from operations	325.5	354.1	283.3	298.6	253.7
Interest and other debt expense before loss on early extinguishment of debt	63.0	63.0	54.1	49.7	60.1
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	38.7	1.0	7.5	1.3	
Interest and other debt expense	101.7	64.0	61.6	51.0	60.1
Income before income taxes	223.8	290.1	221.7	247.6	193.6
Provision for income taxes	72.5	96.9	77.1	88.2	68.6
Net income	\$ 151.3	\$ 193.2	\$ 144.6	\$ 159.4	\$ 125.0
Per Share Data: (c)					
Basic net income per share	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.65
Diluted net income per share	\$ 2.17	\$ 2.75	\$ 1.89	\$ 2.07	\$ 1.63
Dividends per share	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.34
Selected Segment Data:					
Net sales:					
Metal containers	\$ 2,293.7	\$ 2,211.5	\$ 1,864.1	\$ 1,916.2	\$ 1,786.3
Closures	680.1	687.8	618.8	609.1	682.8
Plastic containers	614.5	609.9	588.6	541.5	651.9
Income from operations:					
Metal containers (d)	231.5	256.3	232.6	206.4	162.2
Closures (e)	73.1	75.9	58.6	74.1	59.8
Plastic containers (f)	30.8	12.6	10.3	31.3	43.8

(continued)

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	2012(a)	Year Ended December 31,			2008
		2011(a)	2010(a)	2009	
(Dollars in millions, except per share data)					
Other Data:					
Capital expenditures	\$ 119.2	\$ 173.0	\$ 105.4	\$ 99.6	\$ 122.9
Depreciation and amortization (g)	165.0	158.8	142.9	145.3	144.0
Net cash provided by operating activities	351.7	359.6	187.3	322.8	345.4
Net cash used in investing activities	(436.8)	(459.8)	(151.8)	(96.7)	(135.7)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	153.6	322.1	(166.1)	(83.3)	(142.6)
Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 465.6	\$ 397.1	\$ 175.2	\$ 305.8	\$ 163.0
Goodwill	510.8	389.9	324.8	303.7	300.4
Total assets	3,293.5	2,979.1	2,176.0	2,214.4	2,164.3
Total debt	1,671.3	1,376.3	904.7	799.4	884.9
Stockholders' equity	753.6	658.0	553.6	685.8	525.0

Notes to Selected Financial Data

- (a) In July 2012, we acquired Öntaş in Turkey, and in August 2012 we acquired the plastic food container operations of Rexam PLC. In 2011, we acquired the metal container operations of Vogel & Noot Holding AG in Central and Eastern Europe, the twist-off metal closures operations of DGS S.A. in Poland and Nestlé Purina PetCare's steel container self-manufacturing assets in the United States. In November 2010, we acquired IPEC Global, Inc.
- (b) Selling, general and administrative expenses include income of \$25.2 million in 2011 for proceeds of \$39.5 million received as a result of the termination of the merger agreement with Graham Packaging Company Inc., net of costs associated with certain corporate development activities, and costs attributable to announced acquisitions of \$1.5 million and \$2.7 million in 2012 and 2010, respectively.
- (c) Per share amounts have been retroactively adjusted for the two-for-one stock split of our common stock that occurred on May 3, 2010.
- (d) Income from operations of the metal container business includes rationalization charges of \$2.5 million, \$1.4 million, \$0.7 million and \$3.3 million in 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2008, respectively. Income from operations of the metal container business also includes new plant start-up costs of \$6.4 million in 2012 and a charge for the resolution of a past product liability dispute of \$3.3 million in 2011.
- (e) Income from operations of the closures business includes rationalization charges of \$2.9 million, \$1.8 million, \$9.2 million, \$1.3 million and \$7.9 million in 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and a charge for the remeasurement of net assets in Venezuela of \$3.2 million in 2010.
- (f) Income from operations of the plastic container business includes rationalization charges of \$3.3 million, \$4.0 million, \$12.3 million, \$0.2 million and \$1.0 million in 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.
- (g) Depreciation and amortization excludes amortization of debt discount and issuance costs.

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The following discussion and analysis is intended to assist you in understanding our consolidated financial condition and results of operations for the three-year period ended December 31, 2012. Our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report contain detailed information that you should refer to in conjunction with the following discussion and analysis.

GENERAL

We are a leading manufacturer of rigid packaging for shelf-stable food and other consumer goods products. We currently produce steel and aluminum containers for human and pet food and general line products; metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products and plastic closures for the dairy and juice markets; and custom designed plastic containers, tubes and closures for personal care, food, health care, pharmaceutical, household and industrial chemical, pet care, agricultural chemical, automotive and marine chemical products. We are a leading manufacturer of metal containers in North America and Europe, the largest manufacturer of metal food containers in North America with a unit volume market share for the year ended December 31, 2012 of approximately half of the market in the United States, a leading worldwide manufacturer of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products and a leading manufacturer of plastic containers in North America for a variety of markets, including the personal care, food, health care and household and industrial chemical markets.

Our objective is to increase shareholder value by efficiently deploying capital and management resources to grow our business, reduce operating costs, build sustainable competitive positions, or franchises, and to complete acquisitions that generate attractive cash returns. We have grown our net sales and income from operations largely through acquisitions but also through internal growth, and we continue to evaluate acquisition opportunities in the consumer goods packaging market.

SALES GROWTH

We have increased net sales and market share in our metal container, closures and plastic container businesses through both acquisitions and internal growth. As a result, we have expanded and diversified our customer base, geographic presence and product lines.

In 2011, we expanded our metal container business into Central and Eastern Europe with our acquisition of VN. As a result, we are now a leading manufacturer of metal containers in North America and Europe. Through VN, we are further expanding into developing Eastern countries, with three new locations becoming operational recently and an additional new location expected to become operational in the near term in such area. In 2012, we further expanded our metal container business into the Turkish market with our acquisition of Öntaş.

During the past twenty-six years, the metal food container market has experienced significant consolidation primarily due to the desire by food processors to reduce costs and focus resources on their core operations rather than self-manufacture their metal food containers. Our acquisitions of the metal food container manufacturing operations of Nestlé, Dial, Del Monte, Birds Eye, Campbell, Pacific Coast and, most recently, Purina Steel Can reflect this trend. We estimate that approximately five percent of the market for metal food containers in the United States is still served by self-manufacturers. In addition, the metal food container market in North America has been relatively flat during this period, despite losing market share as a result of more dining out, fresh produce and competing materials. However, we increased our share of the market for metal food containers in the United States primarily through acquisitions, and we have enhanced our business by focusing on providing customers with high levels of quality and service and

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value-added features such as our Quick Top® easy-open ends, shaped metal food containers and alternative color offerings for metal food containers. We anticipate that the market will be relatively flat in the future, but will continue to increase in areas of consumer convenience products such as single-serve sizes and easy-open ends. In 2012, approximately 65 percent of our metal food containers sold had an easy-open end.

With our acquisitions of our closures operations in North America, Europe, Asia and South America, we established ourselves as a leading worldwide manufacturer of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products, with leadership positions in the North American and European markets. In 2012, we expanded our closures business into the Turkish market with our acquisition of Öntaş. In 2010, we broadened our closures business through our acquisition of IPEC which manufactures plastic closures primarily for the North American dairy and juice markets. We may pursue further consolidation opportunities in the closures markets in which we operate. Additionally, we expect to continue to generate internal growth in our closures business, particularly in plastic vacuum closures.

We have improved the market position of our plastic container business since 1987, with net sales increasing almost sevenfold to \$614.5 million in 2012. We achieved this improved market position primarily through strategic acquisitions as well as through internal growth. In 2012, we completed the strategic acquisition of PFC, broadening our product offerings for shelf-stable food products to include plastic thermoformed barrier and non-barrier bowls and trays. The plastic container market of the consumer goods packaging industry continues to be highly fragmented, with growth rates in excess of population expansion due to substitution of plastic for other materials. We have focused on the segment of this market where custom design and decoration allows customers to differentiate their products such as in personal care. We intend to pursue further acquisition opportunities in markets where we believe that we can successfully apply our acquisition and value-added operating expertise and strategy.

OPERATING PERFORMANCE

We operate in a competitive industry where it is necessary to realize cost reduction opportunities to offset continued competitive pricing pressure. We have improved the operating performance of our plant facilities through the investment of capital for productivity improvements and manufacturing cost reductions. Our acquisitions have enabled us to rationalize plant operations and decrease overhead costs through plant closings and downsizings and to realize manufacturing efficiencies as a result of optimizing production scheduling. From 2008, we have closed three metal container manufacturing facilities, one closures manufacturing facility and four plastic container manufacturing facilities in connection with our continuing efforts to streamline our plant operations, reduce operating costs and better match supply with geographic demand. In addition, we have consolidated various positions in our corporate offices across all businesses to further enhance profitability.

We have also invested substantial capital in the past several years for new market opportunities and value-added products such as new Quick Top® easy-open ends for metal food containers, shaped metal food containers and alternative color offerings for metal food containers. In addition, we have made significant capital investments to expand VN into new developing Eastern countries. Over the past five years, we have invested \$620.1 million in capital to invest in new market opportunities, maintain our market position, improve our productivity and reduce our manufacturing costs.

Historically, we have been successful in renewing our multi-year supply arrangements with our customers. We estimate that in 2013 approximately 90 percent of our projected North American metal container sales, a majority of our projected closures sales in the United States and a majority of our projected plastic container sales will be under multi-year arrangements.

Many of our multi-year customer supply arrangements generally provide for the pass through of changes in raw material, labor and other manufacturing costs, thereby significantly reducing the exposure

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of our results of operations to the volatility of these costs. In recent years, the steel industry announced significant price increases for steel. Under our supply arrangements in the United States, we were able to increase prices to pass through higher metal costs. For our non-contract domestic customers, we have also generally increased prices to pass through higher metal costs. In Europe, our businesses have had long-term relationships with many of their customers and we have generally increased prices to pass through higher metal costs, although, as is common practice, many supply arrangements are negotiated on a year-by-year basis. Resin prices have also fluctuated significantly in the past few years, and we have been able to pass through changes in resin costs in accordance with our supply arrangements.

Our metal container business sales and income from operations are dependent, in part, upon the vegetable and fruit harvests in the midwest and western regions of the United States and, to a lesser extent, in a variety of national growing regions in Europe. Our closures business is also dependent, in part, upon vegetable and fruit harvests. The size and quality of these harvests varies from year to year, depending in large part upon the weather conditions in applicable regions. Because of the seasonality of the harvests, we have historically experienced higher unit sales volume in the third quarter of our fiscal year and generated a disproportionate amount of our annual income from operations during that quarter. Additionally, as is common in the packaging industry, we provide extended payment terms to some of our customers in our metal container business due to the seasonality of the vegetable and fruit packing process.

USE OF CAPITAL

Historically, we have used leverage to support our growth and increase shareholder returns. Our stable and predictable cash flow, generated largely as a result of our long-term customer relationships and generally recession resistant business, supports our financial strategy. We intend to continue using reasonable leverage, supported by our stable cash flows, to make value enhancing acquisitions. In determining reasonable leverage, we evaluate our cost of capital and manage our level of debt to maintain an optimal cost of capital based on current market conditions. If acquisition opportunities are not identified over a longer period of time, we may use our cash flow to repay debt, repurchase shares of our common stock or increase dividends to our stockholders or for other permitted purposes. In March 2011, we funded the purchase price for VN with Euro denominated borrowings under our 2010 Credit Facility. In 2011, we also refinanced our 2010 Credit Facility with our new \$1.9 billion Credit Agreement, which provides us with greater borrowing availability and greater flexibility for acquisitions, repurchases of stock and other strategic initiatives, and we funded repurchases of our common stock for \$15.8 million and the purchase price for Purina Steel Can with cash on hand. In March 2012, we issued \$500 million of the 5% Notes and used part of the proceeds from that issuance to redeem all \$250 million of the 7¹/₄% Notes. In 2012, we also funded repurchases of our common stock for \$34.1 million and the purchase price for our acquisitions of Öntaş and PFC with cash on hand. Additionally, in November 2012, we commenced a modified Dutch auction tender offer, pursuant to which we purchased 5,524,861 shares of our common stock for \$250.0 million on February 8, 2013. We ended 2012 with \$465.6 million of cash and cash equivalents on hand, of which we used \$250.0 million to fund the purchase price for the 5,524,861 shares of our common stock that we purchased on February 8, 2013 pursuant to our tender offer and the remainder of which we can use to fund our working capital requirements or for other strategic initiatives. In addition, at December 31, 2012, after taking into account letters of credit of \$28.1 million, we had \$761.9 million and Cdn \$10 million of revolving loans available to us under our Credit Agreement for working capital requirements and other strategic initiatives.

To the extent we utilize debt for acquisitions or other permitted purposes in future periods, our interest expense may increase. Further, since the revolving loan and term loan borrowings under our Credit Agreement bear interest at floating rates, our interest expense is sensitive to changes in prevailing rates of interest and, accordingly, our interest expense may vary from period to period. After taking into account interest rate swap agreements that we entered into to mitigate the effect of interest rate fluctuations, at

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December 31, 2012 we had \$954.4 million of indebtedness, or 57 percent of our total outstanding indebtedness, which bore interest at floating rates. You should read Note 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 included elsewhere in this Annual Report for information regarding our interest rate swap agreements.

In light of our strategy to use leverage to support our growth and optimize shareholder returns, we have incurred and will continue to incur significant interest expense. For 2012, 2011 and 2010, our aggregate interest and other debt expense before loss on early extinguishment of debt as a percentage of our income from operations was 19.4 percent, 17.8 percent and 19.1 percent, respectively.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth certain income statement data expressed as a percentage of net sales for each of the periods presented. You should read this table in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Operating Data:			
Net sales:			
Metal containers	63.9%	63.0%	60.7%
Closures	19.0	19.6	20.1
Plastic containers	17.1	17.4	19.2
Consolidated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of goods sold	85.6	85.2	84.6
Gross profit	14.4	14.8	15.4
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5.1	4.5	5.5
Rationalization charges	0.2	0.2	0.7
Income from operations	9.1	10.1	9.2
Interest and other debt expense	2.9	1.8	2.0
Income before income taxes	6.2	8.3	7.2
Provision for income taxes	2.0	2.8	2.5
Net income	4.2%	5.5%	4.7%

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Summary results for our business segments for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are provided below. You should also read Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in millions)		
Net sales:			
Metal containers	\$ 2,293.7	\$ 2,211.5	\$ 1,864.1
Closures	680.1	687.8	618.8
Plastic containers	614.5	609.9	588.6
Consolidated	\$ 3,588.3	\$ 3,509.2	\$ 3,071.5
Income from operations:			
Metal containers ⁽¹⁾	\$ 231.5	\$ 256.3	\$ 232.6
Closures ⁽²⁾	73.1	75.9	58.6
Plastic containers ⁽³⁾	30.8	12.6	10.3
Corporate ⁽⁴⁾	(9.9)	9.3	(18.2)
Consolidated	\$ 325.5	\$ 354.1	\$ 283.3

- (1) Includes rationalization charges of \$2.5 million, \$1.4 million and \$0.7 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, plant start-up costs of \$6.4 million in 2012 and a charge for the resolution of a past product liability dispute of \$3.3 million in 2011.
- (2) Includes rationalization charges of \$2.9 million, \$1.8 million and \$9.2 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and a charge of \$3.2 million in 2010 for the remeasurement of net assets in Venezuela.
- (3) Includes rationalization charges of \$3.3 million, \$4.0 million and \$12.3 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.
- (4) Includes income of \$25.2 million in 2011 for proceeds received as a result of the termination of the merger agreement with Graham Packaging Company Inc., net of costs associated with certain corporate development activities, costs attributable to announced acquisitions of \$1.5 million and \$2.7 million in 2012 and 2010, respectively, and rationalization charges of \$0.5 million in 2011.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 COMPARED WITH YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

Overview. Consolidated net sales were \$3.59 billion in 2012, representing a 2.3 percent increase as compared to 2011 primarily due to an increase in unit volumes in all businesses largely as a result of the inclusion of net sales from operations acquired in 2011 and 2012 and higher average selling prices in the metal container business due to the pass through of higher raw material costs, partially offset by the impact of unfavorable foreign currency translation, lower net sales in Europe largely due to weak economic conditions and lower average selling prices in the closures and plastic container businesses as a result of the pass through of lower resin costs. Income from operations for 2012 decreased by \$28.6 million, or 8.1 percent, as compared to 2011 primarily as a result of the inclusion in 2011 of \$25.2 million of income from proceeds received as a result of the termination of the merger agreement with Graham Packaging Company Inc., or the Graham Packaging merger agreement, net of costs attributable to certain corporate development activities, the impact from weak economic conditions in Europe, the unfavorable impact from inventory reductions and manufacturing inefficiencies in the metal container business, start-up costs for new metal container production facilities in eastern Europe and the Middle East, an increase in depreciation expense, the impact of unfavorable foreign currency translation in the closures business and an increase in rationalization charges. These decreases were partially offset by higher unit volumes in all businesses due in large part to the inclusion of the operations acquired in 2011 and 2012, the favorable comparison of the year-over-year resin pass through lag effect in the plastic container business which benefited 2012, cost reduction initiatives and improved manufacturing efficiencies in the closures and plastic container

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businesses and a \$3.3 million charge in 2011 for the resolution of a past product liability dispute. Results for 2012 and 2011 included rationalization charges of \$8.7 million and \$7.7 million, respectively, and a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$38.7 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. Net income in 2012 was \$151.3 million as compared to \$193.2 million in 2011.

Net Sales. The \$79.1 million increase in consolidated net sales in 2012 as compared to 2011 was due to higher net sales in the metal container and plastic container businesses, partially offset by a decrease in net sales in the closures business.

Net sales for the metal container business increased \$82.2 million, or 3.7 percent, in 2012 as compared to the same period in 2011. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in unit volumes, due in large part to the inclusion of net sales from acquisitions completed in 2011 and 2012, and higher average selling prices as a result of the pass through of higher raw material costs, partially offset by the impact of unfavorable foreign currency translation of approximately \$23.3 million and lower price realization in the European markets largely in exchange for improved customer credit terms.

Net sales for the closures business in 2012 decreased \$7.7 million, or 1.1 percent, as compared to the same period in 2011. This decrease was primarily the result of the impact of unfavorable foreign currency translation of approximately \$26.0 million, lower net sales in Europe due to weak economic conditions and lower average selling prices as a result of the pass through of lower resin costs, partially offset by higher unit volumes in the single-serve beverage market in the United States.

Net sales for the plastic container business in 2012 increased \$4.6 million, or 0.8 percent, as compared to the same period in 2011. This increase was primarily due to the inclusion of net sales from the PFC operations acquired in August 2012, partially offset by lower average selling prices as a result of the pass through of lower raw material costs, selectively lower unit volumes in the base business and the impact of unfavorable foreign currency translation of approximately \$1.8 million.

Gross Profit. Gross profit margin decreased 0.4 percentage points to 14.4 percent in 2012 as compared to 14.8 percent in 2011 for the reasons discussed below in *Income from Operations*.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$26.6 million in 2012 as compared to 2011. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of consolidated net sales increased to 5.1 percent in 2012 as compared to 4.5 percent in 2011. These increases were primarily due to the inclusion in 2011 of \$25.2 million of income from proceeds received as a result of the termination of the Graham Packaging merger agreement, net of costs attributable to certain corporate development activities.

Income from Operations. Income from operations for 2012 decreased by \$28.6 million as compared to 2011, and operating margin decreased to 9.1 percent from 10.1 percent over the same periods. These decreases were principally due to the inclusion in 2011 of \$25.2 million of income from proceeds received as a result of the termination of the Graham Packaging merger agreement, net of costs attributable to certain corporate development activities, and lower income from operations in the metal container and closures businesses, partially offset by higher income from operations in the plastic container business. Income from operations included rationalization charges of \$8.7 million and \$7.7 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Income from operations of the metal container business for 2012 decreased \$24.8 million, or 9.7 percent, as compared to 2011, and operating margin decreased to 10.1 percent from 11.6 percent over the same periods. These decreases were primarily due to lower overhead absorption in 2012 as a result of planned inventory reductions as compared to favorable overhead absorption in 2011 due to an inventory build in advance of labor negotiations in 2012, inefficiencies as a result of the timing, mix and geography of

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customer requirements, the impact from lower price realization in Europe, start-up costs of \$6.4 million for new production facilities in eastern Europe and the Middle East, higher depreciation expense and higher rationalization charges. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in unit volumes and a \$3.3 million charge in 2011 for the resolution of a past product liability dispute. Rationalization charges were \$2.5 million and \$1.4 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Income from operations of the closures business for 2012 decreased \$2.8 million, or 3.7 percent, as compared to the same period in 2011, and operating margin decreased to 10.7 percent from 11.0 percent over the same periods. These decreases were primarily attributable to price pressure and lower unit volumes in the European market, unfavorable foreign currency translation and higher rationalization charges. These decreases were partially offset by higher unit volumes in the single-serve beverage market in the United States and benefits from ongoing cost reduction initiatives and improved manufacturing efficiencies. Rationalization charges were \$2.9 million and \$1.8 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Income from operations of the plastic container business for 2012 increased \$18.2 million, or 144.4 percent, as compared to 2011, and operating margin increased to 5.0 percent from 2.1 percent over the same periods. These increases were primarily attributable to continued improvement in operating performance, the favorable comparison of the year-over-year resin pass through lag effect which benefited 2012, the inclusion of the recently acquired PFC operations and lower rationalization charges. Rationalization charges were \$3.3 million and \$4.0 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Interest and Other Debt Expense. Interest and other debt expense before loss on early extinguishment of debt for 2012 remained unchanged at \$63.0 million as compared to 2011, with the impact of higher average outstanding borrowings being offset by lower average interest rates largely attributable to the issuance in March 2012 of \$500 million of the 5% Notes and the refinancing of our 2010 Credit Facility in July 2011 with our Credit Agreement. The loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$38.7 million in 2012 was a result of the redemption of the 7¹/₄% Notes, while the loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$1.0 million in 2011 was a result of the refinancing of our 2010 Credit Facility.

Provision for Income Taxes. The effective tax rate was 32.4 percent and 33.4 percent for 2012 and 2011, respectively. The effective tax rate for 2012 was favorably impacted by changes to statutory tax rates enacted in certain jurisdictions and the resolution of certain issues with tax authorities.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 COMPARED WITH YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

Overview. Consolidated net sales were \$3.51 billion in 2011, representing a 14.3 percent increase as compared to 2010 primarily due to the inclusion of sales from the VN operations and twist-off metal closures operations of DGS S.A., or DGS, acquired in March 2011 and the IPEC operations acquired in November 2010, higher average selling prices in each of our businesses due to the pass through of higher raw material and other manufacturing costs and the impact of favorable foreign currency translation, partially offset by lower unit volumes in each of our businesses, excluding the impact from acquisitions, and a less favorable mix of products sold in our plastic container business. Income from operations for 2011 increased by \$70.8 million, or 25.0 percent, as compared to 2010 primarily as a result of income of \$25.2 million from proceeds received as a result of the termination of the Graham Packaging merger agreement, net of costs attributable to certain corporate development activities, the inclusion of the VN, IPEC and DGS operations, improved manufacturing efficiencies and ongoing cost controls, lower rationalization charges in 2011, the favorable year-over-year comparison resulting from the timing of certain contractual pass throughs of changes in manufacturing costs in the metal container business, benefits from previous cost reduction initiatives and a \$3.2 million charge recognized in 2010 for the remeasurement of net assets in the Venezuela closures operations. These increases were partially offset by lower unit volumes in each of our businesses, excluding the impact from acquisitions, the negative impact from the lagged pass through

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of significant increases in polypropylene resin costs in the closures business, a less favorable mix of products sold and higher costs associated with resolving operational issues from restructuring activities in the plastic container business and a \$3.3 million charge for the resolution of a past product liability dispute in the metal container business. Results for 2011 and 2010 included rationalization charges of \$7.7 million and \$22.2 million, respectively, and a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$1.0 million and \$7.5 million, respectively. Net income in 2011 increased \$48.6 million to \$193.2 million as compared to 2010.

Net Sales. The \$437.7 million increase in consolidated net sales in 2011 as compared to 2010 was due to higher net sales across all of our businesses.

Net sales for the metal container business increased \$347.4 million, or 18.6 percent, in 2011 as compared to the same period in 2010. This increase was primarily attributable to the inclusion of net sales of \$269.4 million from the VN operations and higher average selling prices as a result of the pass through of higher raw material and other manufacturing costs, partially offset by lower unit volumes in the United States as a result of a weaker fruit and vegetable pack in 2011 and the impact of the customer buy-ahead at the end of 2010.

Net sales for the closures business in 2011 increased \$69.0 million, or 11.2 percent, as compared to the same period in 2010. This increase was primarily the result of the inclusion of net sales of \$41.7 million in the aggregate from the IPEC and DGS operations, higher average selling prices as a result of the pass through of higher raw material costs and the impact of favorable foreign currency translation of approximately \$15.8 million, partially offset by lower unit volumes in the single-serve beverage market.

Net sales for the plastic container business in 2011 increased \$21.3 million, or 3.6 percent, as compared to the same period in 2010. This increase was primarily the result of the impact of higher average selling prices as a result of the pass through of higher raw material costs and favorable foreign currency translation of approximately \$5.3 million, partially offset by a decrease in unit volumes and a less favorable mix of products sold.

Gross Profit. Gross profit margin decreased 0.6 percentage points to 14.8 percent in 2011 as compared to 15.4 percent in 2010 for the reasons discussed below in *Income from Operations*.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$10.1 million in 2011 as compared to 2010. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of consolidated net sales decreased to 4.5 percent in 2011 as compared to 5.5 percent in 2010. These decreases were primarily due to \$25.2 million of income from proceeds received as a result of the termination of the Graham Packaging merger agreement, net of costs attributable to certain corporate development activities, benefits from administrative cost reduction initiatives in our plastic container business and a \$3.2 million charge recognized in 2010 for the remeasurement of net assets in the Venezuela closures operations, partially offset by the inclusion of selling, general and administrative expenses from the VN, IPEC and DGS operations and a charge of \$3.3 million for the resolution of a past product liability dispute in the metal container business.

Income from Operations. Income from operations for 2011 increased by \$70.8 million as compared to 2010, and operating margin increased to 10.1 percent from 9.2 percent over the same periods. Income from operations for 2011 included income of \$25.2 million from proceeds received as a result of the termination of the Graham Packaging merger agreement, net of costs attributable to certain corporate development activities, and rationalization charges of \$7.7 million. Income from operations for 2010 included rationalization charges of \$22.2 million.

Income from operations of the metal container business for 2011 increased \$23.7 million, or 10.2 percent, as compared to 2010, while operating margin decreased to 11.6 percent from 12.5 percent over the same periods. The increase in income from operations was due to the inclusion of the VN operations,

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ongoing cost control, improved manufacturing efficiencies due in part to a planned inventory build in advance of labor negotiations in 2012 and the favorable year-over-year comparison resulting from the timing of certain contractual pass throughs of changes in manufacturing costs, partially offset by lower unit volumes in the United States, a \$3.3 million charge related to the resolution of a past product liability dispute and higher rationalization charges. Rationalization charges of \$1.4 million and \$0.7 million were recognized in 2011 and 2010, respectively. The decrease in operating margin was primarily due to the inclusion of the international operations of VN which generally incur selling, general and administrative expenses at a higher percentage of sales as compared to domestic operations.

Income from operations of the closures business for 2011 increased \$17.3 million, or 29.5 percent, as compared to the same period in 2010, and operating margin increased to 11.0 percent from 9.5 percent over the same periods. These increases were primarily attributable to the inclusion of the IPEC and DGS operations, the benefits of cost reduction initiatives and improved manufacturing efficiencies, lower rationalization charges in 2011 and a \$3.2 million charge recognized in 2010 for the remeasurement of net assets in the Venezuela operations, partially offset by the negative impact of the lagged pass through of significant increases in polypropylene resin costs and lower unit volumes in the single-serve beverage market. Rationalization charges were \$1.8 million and \$9.2 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Income from operations of the plastic container business for 2011 increased \$2.3 million, or 22.3 percent, as compared to 2010, and operating margin increased to 2.1 percent from 1.7 percent over the same periods. These increases were primarily attributable to \$8.3 million of lower rationalization charges and the benefits from cost reduction initiatives primarily in the corporate headquarters, partially offset by lower unit volumes, a less favorable mix of products sold and higher costs associated with resolving operational issues from restructuring activities. Rationalization charges of \$4.0 million and \$12.3 million were recognized in 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Interest and Other Debt Expense. Interest and other debt expense before loss on early extinguishment of debt for 2011 increased \$8.9 million to \$63.0 million as compared to 2010. This increase was primarily due to higher average outstanding borrowings principally as a result of additional borrowings for acquisitions, the \$247.8 million repurchase of 7.1 million shares of our common stock in 2010 and the refinancing of our 2010 Credit Facility in July 2011. Loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$1.0 million in 2011 was a result of the refinancing of our 2010 Credit Facility. Loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$7.5 million in 2010 was a result of the refinancing of our 2005 credit facility and the redemption of our 6³/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes, or our 6³/₄% Notes.

Provision for Income Taxes. The effective tax rate for 2011 was 33.4 percent as compared to 34.8 percent in 2010. The effective tax rate for 2010 was negatively impacted by the non-deductible portion of the charge for the remeasurement of net assets in the Venezuela closures operations.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Our principal sources of liquidity have been net cash from operating activities and borrowings under our debt instruments, including our senior secured credit facility. Our liquidity requirements arise primarily from our obligations under the indebtedness incurred in connection with our acquisitions and the refinancing of that indebtedness, capital investment in new and existing equipment and the funding of our seasonal working capital needs.

On March 23, 2012, we issued \$500 million aggregate principal amount of the 5% Notes at 100 percent of their principal amount. Interest on the 5% Notes is payable semi-annually in cash on April 1 and October 1 of each year, and the 5% Notes mature on April 1, 2020. Proceeds from the issuance of the 5% Notes were used to redeem all of the outstanding \$250 million aggregate principal amount of our 7¹/₄% Notes in April 2012, to pay the applicable premium for such redemption, to pay related fees and expenses

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and for general corporate purposes. As a result of this redemption, we incurred a \$38.7 million loss on early extinguishment of debt for the premium paid in connection with this redemption and the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs and discount during the second quarter of 2012.

On July 28, 2011, we completed the refinancing of our 2010 Credit Facility by entering into our new \$1.9 billion Credit Agreement. Under our Credit Agreement, we borrowed term loans and have available to us revolving loans under a revolving loan facility. The term loans provided under the Credit Agreement refinanced the term loans under our 2010 Credit Facility, certain Euro revolving loan borrowings used to fund the VN acquisition and certain U.S. dollar revolving loan borrowings under our 2010 Credit Facility. The term loans consist of \$520 million of U.S. term loans, 335 million of Euro term loans and Cdn \$81 million of Canadian term loans. Our revolving loan facility under our Credit Agreement consists of a \$790 million multicurrency revolving loan facility and a Cdn \$10 million Canadian revolving loan facility. Our Credit Agreement also provides us with an uncommitted multicurrency incremental loan facility for up to an additional \$750 million, which may be used to finance acquisitions and for other permitted purposes. All amounts owed under our 2010 Credit Facility were repaid on July 28, 2011 with proceeds from our Credit Agreement. As a result of this refinancing, we recorded a pre-tax charge of \$1.0 million for the loss on early extinguishment of debt during the third quarter of 2011.

In 2012, we used proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt of \$526.6 million and cash provided by operating activities of \$351.7 million (after voluntary contributions of \$76.0 million to our domestic pension benefit plans) to fund the repayment of long-term debt of \$285.9 million (including the redemption of the 7¹/₄% Notes for \$280.9 million), the acquisitions of PFC and Öntaş for \$268.1 million, net capital expenditures of \$117.7 million, deferred payments of purchase price for prior acquisitions of \$51.0 million, dividends paid on our common stock of \$33.8 million, repurchases of our common stock of \$34.1 million, debt issuance costs of \$9.8 million related to the 5% Notes, decreases in outstanding checks of \$4.8 million, net repayments of revolving loans of \$3.7 million and net payments for stock-based compensation issuances of \$0.9 million and to increase cash and cash equivalents by \$68.5 million.

In 2012, changes in working capital and outstanding checks provided cash of \$80.4 million, while changes in working capital and outstanding checks used cash of \$85.3 million in 2011. Working capital in 2012 provided cash primarily as a result of planned reductions in inventory and the timing of customer payments, while working capital in 2011 used cash as a result of the timing of customer payments, support of start-up operations in Eastern countries and an additional inventory build principally as a precaution in advance of 2012 labor negotiations.

The decrease in net capital expenditures of \$51.4 million in 2012 as compared to 2011 was the result of our decision to take advantage of certain domestic tax benefits available in 2011 and capital expenditures related to the expansion of our metal container business into several developing Eastern countries.

In 2011, we used proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt of \$1,088.8 million, cash provided by operating activities of \$359.6 million (which includes the benefit of \$25.2 million of proceeds received as a result of the termination of the Graham Packaging merger agreement, net of costs attributable to certain corporate development activities), net borrowings of revolving loans of \$20.0 million and net proceeds from stock-based compensation issuances of \$0.6 million to fund the repayment of long-term debt of \$691.4 million, the acquisitions of VN, DGS and Purina Steel Can for \$290.8 million, net capital expenditures of \$169.1 million, decreases in outstanding checks of \$33.7 million, dividends paid on our common stock of \$31.1 million, repurchases of our common stock of \$15.8 million, debt issuance costs of \$12.9 million related to our Credit Agreement and other financing activities of \$2.3 million and to increase cash and cash equivalents by \$221.9 million.

In 2010, we used borrowings from our 2010 Credit Facility of \$634.4 million, cash from operations of \$187.3 million (after voluntary contributions of \$92.3 million to our domestic pension benefit plans), cash balances of \$130.5 million, increases in outstanding checks of \$7.2 million, net proceeds from stock-based

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compensation issuances of \$3.9 million and net borrowings of revolving loans of \$0.7 million to fund the repayment of term loans under our 2005 credit facility of \$318.5 million, the repurchase of 7.1 million shares of our common stock for \$247.8 million (including \$0.8 million of fees and expenses), the redemption of our 6³/₄% Notes for \$202.3 million, net capital expenditures of \$103.8 million, the acquisition of IPEC for \$47.9 million, net of cash acquired, dividends on our common stock of \$32.0 million and debt issuance costs of \$11.7 million related to the refinancing of our 2005 credit facility with our 2010 Credit Facility.

At December 31, 2012, we had \$1,671.3 million of total consolidated indebtedness and \$465.6 million of cash and cash equivalents on hand, which included \$84.7 million of cash and cash equivalents on hand in foreign countries. In addition, at December 31, 2012, after taking into account letters of credit of \$28.1 million, we had \$761.9 million and Cdn \$10 million of revolving loans available to be borrowed under our Credit Agreement. Under our Credit Agreement, we also have available to us an uncommitted multicurrency incremental loan facility in an amount of up to an additional \$750 million, and we may incur additional indebtedness as permitted by our Credit Agreement and our other instruments governing our indebtedness. We may prepay \$301.2 million of term loans under our Credit Agreement during the first quarter of 2013, consisting of term loan amortization payments due on December 31, 2013 and 2014, with cash on hand and revolving loan borrowings under our Credit Agreement.

Revolving loans under our Credit Agreement may be used for working capital needs and other general corporate purposes, including acquisitions. Revolving loans may be borrowed, repaid and reborrowed over the life of our Credit Agreement until their final maturity in July 2016. At December 31, 2012, there were no revolving loans outstanding under our Credit Agreement.

Because we sell metal containers and closures used in fruit and vegetable pack processing, we have seasonal sales. As is common in the industry, we must utilize working capital to build inventory and then carry accounts receivable for some customers beyond the end of the packing season. Due to our seasonal requirements, which generally peak sometime in the summer or early fall, we may incur short-term indebtedness to finance our working capital requirements. In recent years, our seasonal working capital requirements have peaked at approximately \$325 million. In 2012, our seasonal working capital requirements were funded with cash on hand and revolving loans under our Credit Agreement. For 2013, we expect to fund our peak seasonal working capital requirements with our revolving loan facilities. We may use the available portion of our revolving loan facilities under our Credit Agreement, after taking into account our seasonal needs and outstanding letters of credit, for other general corporate purposes, including acquisitions, dividends, stock repurchases and refinancing and repurchases of other debt.

In 2011, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase by us of up to \$300.0 million of our common stock, inclusive of prior authorizations, from time to time through and including December 31, 2014. On November 19, 2012, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase by us of an additional \$100.0 million of our common stock from time to time through and including December 31, 2014. Pursuant to these authorizations, we repurchased 805,346 shares of our common stock at an average price per share of \$42.35, for a total purchase price of \$34.1 million, in 2012, and 441,416 shares of our common stock at an average price per share of \$35.79, for a total purchase price of \$15.8 million, in 2011. On November 19, 2012, we commenced a modified Dutch auction tender offer to purchase up to \$250.0 million of our common stock. Pursuant to the tender offer, which expired on February 5, 2013, we purchased 5,524,861 shares of our common stock from our stockholders on February 8, 2013 at a price of \$45.25 per share, for a total purchase price of \$250.0 million. Mr. Horrigan, our Non-Executive Co-Chairman of our Board of Directors, participated in the tender offer, and we purchased 515,806 shares beneficially owned by him at a price of \$45.25 per share, for a total purchase price of \$23.3 million.

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In addition to our operating cash needs and excluding any impact from pending acquisitions, we believe our cash requirements over the next few years will consist primarily of:

annual capital expenditures of \$120 million to \$150 million;

principal amortization payments of bank term loans under our Credit Agreement and other outstanding debt agreements of \$255.3 million in 2013, \$164.5 million in 2014, \$214.2 million in 2015, \$212.3 million in 2016, \$316.7 million in 2017 and \$508.3 million in 2018;

cash payments for quarterly dividends on our common stock as approved by our Board of Directors;

annual payments to satisfy employee withholding tax requirements resulting from certain restricted stock units becoming vested, which payments are dependent upon the price of our common stock at the time of vesting and the number of restricted stock units that vest, none of which is estimable at this time (payments in 2012 were not significant);

our interest requirements, including interest on revolving loans (the principal amount of which will vary depending upon seasonal requirements) and term loans under our Credit Agreement, which bear fluctuating rates of interest, and the 5% Notes;

payments of approximately \$100 million to \$120 million for federal, state and foreign tax liabilities in 2013, which may increase annually thereafter; and

payments for pension benefit plan contributions, which will be dependent on the funded status of our pension benefit plans.

We believe that cash generated from operations and funds from borrowings available under our Credit Agreement will be sufficient to meet our expected operating needs, planned capital expenditures, debt service, tax obligations, pension benefit plan contributions, share repurchases required under our 2004 Stock Incentive Plan and common stock dividends for the foreseeable future. We continue to evaluate acquisition opportunities in the consumer goods packaging market and may incur additional indebtedness, including indebtedness under our Credit Agreement, to finance any such acquisition.

Our Credit Agreement contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, limit our ability to incur debt, sell assets, pay dividends and engage in certain transactions. The indenture governing the 5% Notes contains certain covenants that restrict our ability to create liens, engage in sale and leaseback transactions and consolidate, merge or sell assets. We do not expect these limitations to have a material effect on our business or our results of operations. We are in compliance with all financial and operating covenants contained in our financing agreements and believe that we will continue to be in compliance during 2013 with all of these covenants.

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Our contractual cash obligations at December 31, 2012 are provided below:

	Total	Payment due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
		(Dollars in millions)			
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 1,671.3	\$ 255.3	\$ 378.7	\$ 529.0	\$ 508.3
Interest on fixed rate debt	186.7	26.5	52.1	51.2	56.9
Interest on variable rate debt ⁽¹⁾	79.8	28.2	37.0	14.6	
Operating lease obligations	133.9	32.6	46.1	30.1	25.1
Purchase obligations ⁽²⁾	6.9	6.9			
Other postretirement benefit obligations ⁽³⁾	34.6	3.9	7.6	7.1	16.0
Total⁽⁴⁾	\$ 2,113.2	\$ 353.4	\$ 521.5	\$ 632.0	\$ 606.3

- (1) These amounts represent expected cash payments of interest on our variable rate long-term debt, after taking into consideration our interest rate swap agreements, at prevailing interest rates at December 31, 2012.
- (2) Purchase obligations represent commitments for capital expenditures of \$6.9 million. Obligations that are cancelable without penalty are excluded.
- (3) Other postretirement benefit obligations have been actuarially determined through the year 2022.
- (4) Based on current legislation, there are no significant minimum required contributions to our pension benefit plans in 2013. At December 31, 2012, we also had outstanding letters of credit of \$28.1 million that were issued under our Credit Agreement.

You should also read Notes 8, 9, 10 and 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

EFFECT OF INFLATION AND INTEREST RATE FLUCTUATIONS

Historically, inflation has not had a material effect on us, other than to increase our cost of borrowing. In general, we have been able to increase the sales prices of our products to reflect any increases in the prices of raw materials (subject to contractual lag periods) and to significantly reduce the exposure of our results of operations to increases in other costs, such as labor and other manufacturing costs.

Because we have indebtedness which bears interest at floating rates, our financial results will be sensitive to changes in prevailing market rates of interest. As of December 31, 2012, we had \$1,671.3 million of indebtedness outstanding, of which \$954.4 million bore interest at floating rates, after taking into account interest rate swap agreements that we entered into to mitigate the effect of interest rate fluctuations. Under these agreements, we pay fixed rates of interest ranging from 0.75 percent to 4.1 percent and receive floating rates of interest based on three month LIBOR or Euribor, as applicable. These agreements mature as follows: 105 million notional principal amount in 2014 and \$50 million notional principal amount in 2015. In addition, we have entered into two other interest rate swap agreements, each for \$50 million notional principal amount, with forward start dates in 2013 and 2014 that mature in 2017. Depending upon market conditions, we may enter into additional interest rate swap or hedge agreements (with counterparties that, in our judgment, have sufficient creditworthiness) to hedge our exposure against interest rate volatility.

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RATIONALIZATION CHARGES

In the third quarter of 2012, we announced a plan to exit our Kingsburg, California metal container manufacturing facility. Our plan included the termination of approximately 50 employees and other related plant exit costs. The total estimated costs for the rationalization of this facility of \$2.7 million consist of \$1.7 million for employee severance and benefits, \$0.3 million for plant exit costs and \$0.7 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. We recognized a total of \$2.5 million of costs in 2012, which consisted of \$1.7 million of employee severance and benefits, \$0.1 million of plant exit costs and \$0.7 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. We made cash payments of \$0.6 million in 2012. Remaining expenses and cash expenditures of \$0.2 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, are expected in 2013. The plant has ceased operations.

In the first quarter of 2012, we announced a plan to exit our Breinigsville (Allentown), Pennsylvania plastic container manufacturing facility. Our plan included the termination of approximately 32 employees and other related plant exit costs. The total estimated costs for the rationalization of this facility of \$2.7 million consist of \$0.2 million for employee severance and benefits, \$1.6 million for plant exit costs and \$0.9 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. We recognized a total of \$2.5 million of costs in 2012, which consisted of \$0.2 million of employee severance and benefits, \$1.4 million of plant exit costs and \$0.9 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. We made cash payments of \$1.3 million in 2012. Remaining expenses and cash expenditures of \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, are expected in 2013. The plant has ceased operations.

In the first quarter of 2012, we announced plans to reduce costs in the European manufacturing facilities and U.S. administrative office of our closures business through the termination of approximately 49 employees, with total estimated costs of \$2.2 million for employee severance and benefits. We recognized a total of \$2.2 million of costs and made cash payments of \$1.0 million in 2012. Remaining cash expenditures of \$1.2 million are expected in 2013 and thereafter.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, we announced plans to consolidate various administrative positions in the U.S. and Canadian corporate offices of our plastic container business and in our corporate office through the termination of approximately 54 employees, with total estimated costs of \$2.3 million for employee severance and benefits. We recognized \$0.4 million and \$1.9 million of costs in 2012 and 2011, respectively, and made cash payments of \$1.9 million and \$0.2 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Remaining cash expenditures of \$0.2 million are expected in 2013.

In 2010, we announced four rationalization plans to exit two plastic container manufacturing facilities, reduce costs in our closures manufacturing facility in Germany and consolidate various administrative positions in the U.S. and Canadian corporate offices of our plastic container business. These plans collectively included the termination of approximately 300 employees with total estimated costs of \$30.7 million, consisting of \$15.8 million for employee severance and benefits, \$6.0 million for plant exit costs and \$8.9 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. Through December 31, 2012, we have recognized total costs of \$26.9 million and have made cash payments of \$17.0 million under these plans. Remaining expenses and cash expenditures of \$3.8 million and \$5.6 million, respectively, are expected primarily in 2013 and thereafter.

Under our rationalization plans, we made cash payments of \$6.6 million, \$13.3 million and \$6.2 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Additional cash spending of approximately \$9.4 million is expected in 2013 and thereafter for our rationalization plans.

You should also read Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

We continually evaluate cost reduction opportunities in our business, including rationalizations of our existing facilities through plant closings and downsizings. We use a disciplined approach to identify opportunities that generate attractive cash returns.

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CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. Some of these estimates and assumptions require difficult, subjective and/or complex judgments. Critical accounting policies cover accounting matters that are inherently uncertain because the future resolution of such matters is unknown. We believe that our accounting policies for pension expense and obligations, rationalization charges and acquisition reserves and testing goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment reflect the more significant judgments and estimates in our consolidated financial statements. You should also read our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Our pension expense and obligations are developed from actuarial valuations. Two critical assumptions in determining pension expense and obligations are the discount rate and expected long-term return on plan assets. We evaluate these assumptions at least annually. Other assumptions reflect demographic factors such as retirement, mortality and turnover and are evaluated periodically and updated to reflect our actual experience. Actual results may differ from actuarial assumptions. The discount rate represents the market rate for non-callable high-quality fixed income investments and is used to calculate the present value of the expected future cash flows for benefit obligations under our pension benefit plans. A decrease in the discount rate increases the present value of benefit obligations and increases pension expense, while an increase in the discount rate decreases the present value of benefit obligations and decreases pension expense. A 25 basis point change in the discount rate would impact our annual pension expense by approximately \$2.2 million. For 2012, we decreased our domestic discount rate from 4.6 percent to 4.1 percent to reflect market interest rate conditions. We consider the current and expected asset allocations of our pension benefit plans, as well as historical and expected long-term rates of return on those types of plan assets, in determining the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. A 25 basis point decrease in the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets would increase our annual pension expense by approximately \$1.6 million. Our expected long-term rate of return on plan assets will remain at 8.5 percent in 2013. You should also read Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Historically, we have maintained a strategy of acquiring businesses and enhancing profitability through productivity and cost reduction opportunities. Acquisitions require us to estimate the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transactions. These estimates of fair value are based on market participant perspectives when available and our business plans for the acquired entities, which include eliminating operating redundancies, facility closings and rationalizations and assumptions as to the ultimate resolution of liabilities assumed. We also continually evaluate the operating performance of our existing facilities and our business requirements and, when deemed appropriate, we exit or rationalize existing operating facilities. Establishing reserves for acquisition plans and facility rationalizations requires the use of estimates. Although we believe that these estimates accurately reflect the costs of these plans, actual costs incurred may differ from these estimates.

Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed for impairment each year and more frequently if circumstances indicate a possible impairment. Our tests for impairment require us to make assumptions regarding the expected earnings and cash flows of our reporting units. These assumptions are based on our internal forecasts. Developing these assumptions requires the use of significant judgment and estimates. Actual results may differ from these forecasts. If an impairment were to be identified, it could result in additional expense recorded in our consolidated statements of income.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The statements we have made in Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition and elsewhere in this Annual Report which are not historical facts are forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private

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Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. These forward-looking statements are made based upon management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events impacting us and therefore involve a number of uncertainties and risks. Therefore, the actual results of our operations or our financial condition could differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements.

The discussion in our Risk Factors and our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition sections highlight some of the more important risks identified by our management, but should not be assumed to be the only factors that could affect future performance. Other factors that could cause the actual results of our operations or our financial condition to differ from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements include, but are not necessarily limited to, our ability to effect cost reduction initiatives and realize benefits from capital investments; our ability to satisfy our obligations under our contracts; the impact of customer claims; compliance by our suppliers with the terms of our arrangements with them; changes in consumer preferences for different packaging products; changes in general economic conditions; the idling or loss of one or more of our significant manufacturing facilities; significant information technology security breaches or disruptions; significant increases in the costs of health care benefits in the United States as well as the unknown impact of recent health care legislation in the United States which is scheduled to become effective over the next several years; the adoption of new accounting standards or interpretations; changes in income tax provisions; and other factors described elsewhere in this Annual Report or in our other filings with the SEC.

Except to the extent required by the federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The foregoing review of factors pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 should not be construed as exhaustive or as any admission regarding the adequacy of our disclosures. Certain risk factors are detailed from time to time in our various public filings. You are advised, however, to consult any further disclosures we make on related subjects in our filings with the SEC.

You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historic or current facts. Forward-looking statements use terms such as anticipates, believes, continues, could, estimates, expects, intends, may, plans, potential, predicts, will, forma or similar expressions in connection with any disclosure of future operating or financial performance. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks described under Risk Factors, that may cause our actual results of operations, financial condition, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results of operations, financial condition, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Market risks relating to our operations result primarily from changes in interest rates and, with respect to our international metal container and closures operations and our Canadian plastic container operations, from foreign currency exchange rates. In the normal course of business, we also have risk related to commodity price changes for items such as natural gas. We employ established policies and procedures to manage our exposure to these risks. Interest rate, foreign currency and commodity pricing transactions are used only to the extent considered necessary to meet our objectives. We do not utilize derivative financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

INTEREST RATE RISK

Our interest rate risk management objective is to limit the impact of interest rate changes on our net income and cash flow. To achieve our objective, we regularly evaluate the amount of our variable rate debt as a percentage of our aggregate debt. During 2012 and 2011, our average outstanding variable rate debt,

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after taking into account the average outstanding notional amount of our interest rate swap agreements, was 59 percent and 71 percent of our average outstanding total debt, respectively. At December 31, 2012, our outstanding variable rate debt, after taking into account interest rate swap agreements, was approximately 57 percent of our outstanding total debt. We manage a portion of our exposure to interest rate fluctuations in our variable rate debt through interest rate swap agreements. These agreements effectively convert interest rate exposure from variable rates to fixed rates of interest. We have entered into these agreements with banks under our Credit Agreement, and our obligations under these agreements are guaranteed and secured on a pari passu basis with our obligations under our Credit Agreement. You should also read Notes 4, 8 and 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 included elsewhere in this Annual Report which outline the principal and notional amounts, interest rates, fair values and other terms required to evaluate the expected cash flows from these agreements.

Based on the average outstanding amount of our variable rate indebtedness in 2012, a one percentage point change in the interest rates for our variable rate indebtedness would have impacted our 2012 interest expense by an aggregate of approximately \$10.0 million, after taking into account the average outstanding notional amount of our interest rate swap agreements during 2012.

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE RISK

Currently, we conduct a portion of our manufacturing and sales activity outside the United States, primarily in Europe and Canada. In an effort to minimize foreign currency exchange risk, we have financed our acquisitions of our European and Canadian operations primarily with term loans borrowed under our Credit Agreement denominated in Euros and Canadian dollars, respectively. Our European operations include non-Euro denominated entities, including, most significantly, in Poland, Russia, Hungary, Turkey and the United Kingdom. We also have operations in Asia and South America that are not considered significant to our consolidated financial statements. Where available, we have borrowed funds in local currency or implemented certain internal hedging strategies to minimize our foreign currency risk related to foreign operations. In addition, we are exposed to gains and losses from limited transactions of our operations denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of such operations. We are also exposed to possible losses in the event of a currency devaluation in any of the foreign countries where we have operations. We generally do not utilize external derivative financial instruments to manage our foreign currency risk.

COMMODITY PRICING RISK

We purchase raw materials for our products such as metal and resins. These raw materials are generally purchased pursuant to contracts or at market prices established with the vendor. In general, we do not engage in hedging activities for these raw materials due to our ability to pass on price changes to our customers.

We also purchase commodities, such as natural gas and electricity, and are subject to risks on the pricing of these commodities. In general, we purchase these commodities pursuant to contracts or at market prices. We manage a portion of our exposure to natural gas price fluctuations through natural gas swap agreements. During 2012 and 2011, we entered into natural gas swap agreements to hedge approximately 21 percent and 29 percent, respectively, of our exposure to fluctuations in natural gas prices. As of December 31, 2012, we had entered into natural gas swap agreements to hedge approximately 18 percent of our expected 2013 exposure to fluctuations in natural gas prices. These agreements effectively convert pricing exposure for natural gas from market pricing to a fixed price. You should also read Notes 4 and 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 included elsewhere in this Annual Report which outline the terms necessary to evaluate these transactions.

Based on our natural gas usage in 2012, a ten percent change in natural gas costs would have impacted our 2012 cost of goods sold by approximately \$2.1 million, after taking into account our natural gas swap agreements.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

We refer you to Item 15, Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules, below for a listing of financial statements and schedules included in this Annual Report, which are incorporated here in this Annual Report by this reference.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As required by Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon that evaluation, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that our disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the Principal Executive Officer and the Principal Financial Officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the period covered by this Annual Report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, these internal controls.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment and those criteria, management believes that we maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, and Ernst & Young LLP has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting which is provided below.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.

We have audited Silgan Holdings Inc. 's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Silgan Holdings Inc. 's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management 's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company 's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company 's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company 's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company 's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Silgan Holdings Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Silgan Holdings Inc. as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, stockholders ' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012 of Silgan Holdings Inc. and our report dated February 28, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Stamford, Connecticut

February 28, 2013

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The information with respect to directors, executive officers and corporate governance required by this Item is incorporated here in this Annual Report by reference to our Proxy Statement, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2013.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information with respect to executive compensation required by this Item is incorporated here in this Annual Report by reference to our Proxy Statement, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2013.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The information with respect to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management and related stockholder matters required by this Item is incorporated here in this Annual Report by reference to our Proxy Statement, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2013.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

The information with respect to certain relationships and related transactions, and director independence required by this Item is incorporated here in this Annual Report by reference to our Proxy Statement, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2013.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

The information with respect to principal accountant fees and services required by this Item is incorporated here in this Annual Report by reference to our Proxy Statement, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2013.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

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<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010</u>	F-6
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SCHEDULE:

II. <u>Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010</u>	F-42
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All other financial statement schedules not listed have been omitted because they are not applicable or not required, or because the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

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EXHIBITS:

Exhibit

Number	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Silgan Holdings Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 13, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
3.2	Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Silgan Holdings Inc. to amend the stockholder voting standard (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 11, 2010, Commission File No. 000-22117).
3.3	Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Silgan Holdings Inc. to increase the number of authorized shares of our common stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 11, 2010, Commission File No. 000-22117).
3.4	Amended and Restated By-laws of Silgan Holdings Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 13, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
3.5	First Amendment to Amended and Restated By-laws of Silgan Holdings Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, Commission File No. 000-22117).
4.1	Indenture, dated as of March 23, 2012, by and between Silgan Holdings Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, with respect to the 5% Senior Notes due 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated March 29, 2012, Commission File No. 000-22117).
4.2	Form of Silgan Holdings Inc. 5% Senior Notes due 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 filed with our Registration Statement on Form S-4, dated June 22, 2012, Registration Statement No. 333-182291).
4.3	Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 23, 2012, among Silgan Holdings Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated March 29, 2012, Commission File No. 000-22117).
4.4	Indenture dated as of May 12, 2009 between Silgan Holdings Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, with respect to the 7 ¹ / ₄ % Senior Notes due 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 13, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
4.5	Form of Silgan Holdings Inc. 7 ¹ / ₄ % Senior Notes due 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 filed with our Registration Statement on Form S-4, dated September 10, 2009, Registration Statement No. 333-161837).
10.1	Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, dated as of November 6, 2001, among R. Philip Silver, D. Greg Horrigan and Silgan Holdings Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.2	Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of October 7, 2010, by and among Silgan Holdings Inc., R. Philip Silver and D. Greg Horrigan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated October 8, 2010, Commission File No. 000-22117).

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Exhibit

Number	Description
10.3	Credit Agreement, dated as of July 28, 2011, among Silgan Holdings Inc., Silgan Containers LLC, Silgan Plastics LLC, Silgan Containers Manufacturing Corporation, Silgan Can Company, Silgan Plastics Canada Inc., each other revolving borrower party thereto from time to time, each other incremental term loan borrower party thereto from time to time, various lenders party thereto from time to time, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as Administrative Agent, Deutsche Bank AG, Canada Branch, as Canadian Sub-Agent, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as U.K. Sub-Agent, Bank of America, N.A., as Syndication Agent, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Co-Documentation Agents, and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Book Managers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated August 2, 2011, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.4	Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 1, 1998, by and among Campbell, Silgan Can Company and Silgan Containers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 15, 1998, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.5	Purchase Agreement dated March 9, 2012 among Silgan Holdings Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as representatives of the Initial Purchasers named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated March 15, 2012, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.6	Employment Agreement, dated April 12, 2004, between Silgan Holdings Inc. and Anthony J. Allott (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.7	Employment Agreement dated June 30, 2004 between Silgan Holdings Inc. and Robert B. Lewis (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.8	Employment Agreement dated October 1, 2007 between Silgan Holdings Inc. and Adam J. Greenlee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.9	Officer Agreement dated October 1, 2007 between Silgan Holdings Inc. and Adam J. Greenlee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.10	Silgan Holdings Inc. Fourth Amended and Restated 1989 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.11	Form of Silgan Holdings Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.12	Silgan Holdings Inc. 2002 Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.13	Silgan Holdings Inc. Senior Executive Performance Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No. 000-22117).

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Exhibit

Number	Description
+10.14	Amendment to Silgan Holdings Inc. Senior Executive Performance Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.15	Silgan Holdings Inc. 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.16	Amendment to the Silgan Holdings Inc. 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.17	Second Amendment to the Silgan Holdings Inc. 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 29, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.18	Form of Option Agreement (Employee) under the Silgan Holdings Inc. 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.19	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Employee) under the Silgan Holdings Inc. 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.20	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Director) under the Silgan Holdings Inc. 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.21	Silgan Containers Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.22	First Amendment to Silgan Containers Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.23	Second Amendment to Silgan Containers Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.24	Third Amendment to Silgan Containers Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.25	Silgan Plastics Supplemental Savings and Pension Plan and Contributory Retirement Plan, 2000 Restatement, governing contributions made before January 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.26	Silgan Plastics Supplemental Savings and Pension Plan and Contributory Retirement Plan, 2008 Restatement, governing contributions made after January 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.27	Form of Indemnification Agreement for Directors and Executive Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012, Commission File No. 000-22117).

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Exhibit	
Number	Description
*12	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008.
14	Code of Ethics applicable to Silgan Holdings principal executive officers, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller or persons performing similar functions (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No. 000-22117).
*21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
*23	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.
*31.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
*31.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
*32.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
*32.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
*101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
*101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
*101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
*101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
*101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
*101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

*Filed herewith.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.

Date: February 28, 2013

By: /s/ Anthony J. Allott
Anthony J. Allott
President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ R. Philip Silver (R. Philip Silver)	Co-Chairman of the Board	February 28, 2013
/s/ D. Greg Horrigan (D. Greg Horrigan)	Co-Chairman of the Board	February 28, 2013
/s/ John W. Alden (John W. Alden)	Director	February 28, 2013
/s/ Jeffrey C. Crowe (Jeffrey C. Crowe)	Director	February 28, 2013
/s/ William C. Jennings (William C. Jennings)	Director	February 28, 2013
/s/ Edward A. Lapekas (Edward A. Lapekas)	Director	February 28, 2013
/s/ Anthony J. Allott (Anthony J. Allott)	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 28, 2013
/s/ Robert B. Lewis (Robert B. Lewis)	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	February 28, 2013

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Silgan Holdings Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Silgan Holdings Inc. as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Silgan Holdings Inc. at December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Silgan Holdings Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 28, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Stamford, Connecticut

February 28, 2013

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Table of Contents**SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****December 31, 2012 and 2011****(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

	2012	2011
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 465,608	\$ 397,101
Trade accounts receivable, less allowances of \$5,869 and \$5,934, respectively	326,691	339,909
Inventories	515,927	554,148
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	70,261	42,565
Total current assets	1,378,487	1,333,723
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,098,809	1,064,708
Goodwill	510,836	389,922
Other intangible assets, net	171,917	96,442
Other assets, net	133,494	94,292
	\$ 3,293,543	\$ 2,979,087
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Revolving loans and current portion of long-term debt	\$ 255,349	\$ 87,776
Trade accounts payable	318,669	319,339
Accrued payroll and related costs	62,144	58,429
Accrued liabilities	66,397	129,945
Total current liabilities	702,559	595,489
Long-term debt	1,415,967	1,288,483
Other liabilities	421,374	437,121
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock (\$0.01 par value per share; 200,000,000 and 200,000,000 shares authorized, 87,556,248 and 87,519,715 shares issued and 69,203,967 and 69,883,808 shares outstanding, respectively)	876	875
Paid-in capital	204,449	196,626
Retained earnings	1,020,543	902,987
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(109,913)	(115,282)
Treasury stock at cost (18,352,281 and 17,635,907 shares, respectively)	(362,312)	(327,212)
Total stockholders' equity	753,643	657,994
	\$ 3,293,543	\$ 2,979,087

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010****(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

	2012	2011	2010
Net sales	\$ 3,588,318	\$ 3,509,227	\$ 3,071,545
Cost of goods sold	3,070,759	2,990,637	2,599,116
Gross profit	517,559	518,590	472,429
Selling, general and administrative expenses	183,390	156,752	166,896
Rationalization charges	8,660	7,717	22,214
Income from operations	325,509	354,121	283,319
Interest and other debt expense before loss on early extinguishment of debt	63,018	62,978	54,091
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	38,704	976	7,548
Interest and other debt expense	101,722	63,954	61,639
Income before income taxes	223,787	290,167	221,680
Provision for income taxes	72,441	96,994	77,034
Net income	\$ 151,346	\$ 193,173	\$ 144,646
Basic net income per share	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.76	\$ 1.91
Diluted net income per share	\$ 2.17	\$ 2.75	\$ 1.89
Dividends per share	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.42

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010****(Dollars in thousands)**

	2012	2011	2010
Net income	\$ 151,346	\$ 193,173	\$ 144,646
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Changes in net prior service credit and actuarial losses, net of tax benefit of \$3,337, \$16,045 and \$654, respectively	(6,466)	(25,602)	(3,809)
Change in fair value of derivatives, net of tax benefit (provision) of \$513, \$65 and \$(882), respectively	(905)	(127)	1,200
Foreign currency translation, net of tax benefit (provision) of \$3,309, \$(6,469) and \$(6,248), respectively	12,740	(26,527)	(4,816)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	5,369	(52,256)	(7,425)
Comprehensive income	\$ 156,715	\$ 140,917	\$ 137,221

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(Dollars and shares in thousands)

	Common Stock			Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders Equity
	Shares Outstanding	Par Value	Paid-in Capital					
Balance at January 1, 2010	38,284	\$ 435	\$ 173,176	\$ 628,234	\$ (55,601)	\$ (60,482)	\$ 685,762	
Net income				144,646			144,646	
Other comprehensive loss					(7,425)		(7,425)	
Dividends declared on common stock				(31,957)			(31,957)	
Stock compensation expense			5,837				5,837	
Stock option exercises, including tax benefit of \$2,952	300	3	5,621				5,624	
Net issuance of treasury stock for vested restricted stock units, including tax benefit of \$408	67		(675)			(388)	(1,063)	
Repurchases of common stock	(7,107)					(247,825)	(247,825)	
Two-for-one stock split, net of treasury shares of 5,171	38,332	435	(435)					
Balance at December 31, 2010	69,876	873	183,524	740,923	(63,026)	(308,695)	553,599	
Net income				193,173			193,173	
Other comprehensive loss					(52,256)		(52,256)	
Dividends declared on common stock				(31,109)			(31,109)	
Stock compensation expense			7,692				7,692	
Stock option exercises, including tax benefit of \$2,576	217	2	4,449				4,451	
Net issuance of treasury stock for vested restricted stock units, including tax benefit of \$1,856	232		(621)			(2,720)	(3,341)	
Repurchases of common stock	(441)					(15,797)	(15,797)	
Other			1,582				1,582	
Balance at December 31, 2011	69,884	875	196,626	902,987	(115,282)	(327,212)	657,994	
Net income				151,346			151,346	
Other comprehensive income					5,369		5,369	
Dividends declared on common stock				(33,790)			(33,790)	
Stock compensation expense			7,208				7,208	
Stock option exercises, including tax benefit of \$580	36	1	774				775	
Net issuance of treasury stock for vested restricted stock units, including tax benefit of \$721	89		(159)			(991)	(1,150)	
Repurchases of common stock	(805)					(34,109)	(34,109)	

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Balance at December 31, 2012	69,204	\$ 876	\$ 204,449	\$ 1,020,543	\$ (109,913)	\$ (362,312)	\$ 753,643
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See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010****(Dollars in thousands)**

	2012	2011	2010
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 151,346	\$ 193,173	\$ 144,646
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	165,015	158,801	142,949
Amortization of debt issuance costs and discount	4,897	3,837	2,885
Rationalization charges	8,660	7,717	22,214
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	38,704	976	7,548
Deferred income tax (benefit) provision	(1,499)	23,763	21,358
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	(808)	(3,901)	(2,674)
Other changes that provided (used) cash, net of effects from acquisitions:			
Trade accounts receivable, net	34,584	(53,091)	(19,875)
Inventories	56,828	(28,093)	(51,800)
Trade accounts payable	(6,216)	29,658	4,342
Accrued liabilities	(21,642)	3,392	(12,101)
Contributions to domestic pension benefit plans	(76,000)		(92,287)
Other, net	(2,207)	23,350	20,110
Net cash provided by operating activities	351,662	359,582	187,315
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities:			
Purchase of businesses, net of cash acquired	(319,090)	(290,751)	(47,946)
Capital expenditures	(119,241)	(173,009)	(105,395)
Proceeds from asset sales	1,555	3,943	1,571
Net cash used in investing activities	(436,776)	(459,817)	(151,770)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities:			
Borrowings under revolving loans	686,812	1,208,994	314,179
Repayments under revolving loans	(690,413)	(1,188,954)	(313,518)
Changes in outstanding checks principally vendors	(4,792)	(33,730)	7,220
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	526,550	1,088,823	634,386
Repayments of long-term debt	(285,932)	(691,427)	(520,725)
Debt issuance costs	(9,837)	(12,943)	(11,708)
Dividends paid on common stock	(33,790)	(31,109)	(31,957)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	808	3,901	2,674
Proceeds from stock option exercises	195	1,875	2,672
Repurchase of common stock under stock plan	(1,871)	(5,197)	(1,471)
Repurchase of common stock under share repurchase authorization	(34,109)	(15,797)	(247,825)
Other		(2,326)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	153,621	322,110	(166,073)

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Cash and cash equivalents:			
Net increase (decrease)	68,507	221,875	(130,528)
Balance at beginning of year	397,101	175,226	305,754
Balance at end of year	\$ 465,608	\$ 397,101	\$ 175,226
Interest paid, net	\$ 59,617	\$ 59,077	\$ 53,785
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	79,056	38,521	59,255

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business. Silgan Holdings Inc., or Silgan, and its subsidiaries conduct business in three market segments: metal containers, closures and plastic containers. Our metal container business is engaged in the manufacture and sale of steel and aluminum containers for human and pet food and general line products. Our closures business manufactures and sells metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products and plastic closures for the dairy and juice markets. Our plastic container business manufactures and sells custom designed plastic containers, tubes and closures for personal care, food, health care, pharmaceutical, household and industrial chemical, pet care, agricultural chemical, automotive and marine chemical products. Our metal container business has operating facilities in North America, Europe and Asia. Our closures business has operating facilities in North and South America, Europe and Asia. Our plastic container business is based in North America.

Basis of Presentation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Silgan and our subsidiaries. Newly acquired subsidiaries have been included in the consolidated financial statements from their dates of acquisition. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Generally, our subsidiaries that operate outside the United States use their local currency as the functional currency. The principal functional currencies for our foreign operations are the Euro and the Canadian dollar. Balance sheet accounts of our foreign subsidiaries are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, while revenue and expense accounts are translated at average rates prevailing during the year. Translation adjustments are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. Gains or losses resulting from transactions denominated in foreign currencies that are not designated as a hedge are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Stock Split. On March 29, 2010, our Board of Directors declared a two-for-one stock split of our issued common stock. The stock split was effected on May 3, 2010 in the form of a stock dividend. Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 20, 2010 were issued one additional share of common stock for each share of common stock held by them on that date. Stockholders' equity reflects the stock split in 2010 by reclassifying from paid-in capital to common stock an amount equal to the par value of the additional shares issued as a result of the stock split.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash equivalents represent short-term, highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to cash and have maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. As a result of our cash management system, checks issued for payment may create negative book balances. Checks outstanding in excess of related book balances are included in trade accounts payable in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in outstanding checks are included in financing activities in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows to treat them as, in substance, cash advances.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market (net realizable value). Cost for domestic inventories for our metal container and closures businesses is principally determined on the last-in, first-out basis, or LIFO. Cost for inventories for our plastic container business is principally determined on the first-in, first-out basis, or FIFO. Cost for foreign inventories for our metal container and closures businesses is principally determined on the average cost method.

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SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

Property, Plant and Equipment, Net. Property, plant and equipment, net is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Major renewals and betterments that extend the life of an asset are capitalized and repairs and maintenance expenditures are charged to expense as incurred. Design and development costs for molds, dies and other tools that we do not own and that will be used to produce products that will be sold under long-term supply arrangements are capitalized. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of depreciable assets. The principal estimated useful lives are 35 years for buildings and range between 3 to 18 years for machinery and equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the life of the related asset or the life of the lease.

Interest incurred on amounts borrowed in connection with the installation of major machinery and equipment acquisitions is capitalized. Capitalized interest of \$0.3 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, was recorded as part of the cost of the assets to which it relates and is amortized over the assets' estimated useful life.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Net. Our reporting units are the same as our business segments. We review goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment as of July 1 of each year and more frequently if circumstances indicate a possible impairment. We determined that goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets were not impaired in our annual assessment performed during the third quarter. See Note 7 for further information.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. We assess long-lived assets, including intangible assets with definite lives, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. An impairment exists if the estimate of future undiscounted cash flows generated by the assets is less than the carrying value of the assets. If impairment is determined to exist, any related impairment loss is then measured by comparing the fair value of the assets to their carrying amount.

Hedging Instruments. All derivative financial instruments are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at their fair values. Changes in fair values of derivatives are recorded in each period in earnings or comprehensive income, depending on whether a derivative is designated as part of a hedge transaction and, if it is, the type of hedge transaction.

We utilize certain derivative financial instruments to manage a portion of our interest rate and natural gas cost exposures. We do not engage in trading or other speculative uses of these financial instruments. For a financial instrument to qualify as a hedge, we must be exposed to interest rate or price risk, and the financial instrument must reduce the exposure and be designated as a hedge. Financial instruments qualifying for hedge accounting must maintain a high correlation between the hedging instrument and the item being hedged, both at inception and throughout the hedged period.

We utilize certain internal hedging strategies to minimize our foreign currency exchange rate risk. Net investment hedges that qualify for hedge accounting result in the recognition of foreign currency gains or losses, net of tax, in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. We generally do not utilize external derivative financial instruments to manage our foreign currency exchange rate risk.

Income Taxes. We account for income taxes using the liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and

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tax credit carryforwards. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period of enactment of such change. No provision is made for U.S. income taxes applicable to undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that are indefinitely reinvested.

Revenue Recognition. Revenues are recognized when goods are shipped and the title and risk of loss pass to the customer. For those sites where we operate within the customer's facilities, title and risk of loss pass to the customer upon delivery of product to clearly delineated areas within the common facility, at which time we recognize revenues. Shipping and handling fees and costs incurred in connection with products sold are recorded in cost of goods sold in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Stock-Based Compensation. We currently have one stock-based compensation plan in effect, which plan replaced two previous plans. Under our current stock-based compensation plan, we have issued stock options and restricted stock units to our officers, other key employees and outside directors. A restricted stock unit represents the right to receive one share of our common stock at a future date. Unvested restricted stock units that have been issued do not have voting rights and may not be disposed of or transferred during the vesting period.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements. In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued an accounting standards update, or ASU, which amends the guidance for presenting comprehensive income. This amendment required us to present the components of net income and other comprehensive income either as one continuous statement or as two consecutive statements effective January 1, 2012 with retrospective application required. We have elected to present two consecutive statements. Our adoption of this amendment did not have an effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In July 2012, the FASB issued an ASU which amends the guidance for testing indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment. This amendment allows us, at our option, to first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. The result of this qualitative assessment dictates if we need to calculate the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset, compare that value with its carrying amount and record an impairment charge, if any. This amendment is effective for us on January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. We adopted this amendment as a part of our annual impairment test performed in the third quarter of 2012. Our adoption of this amendment did not have an effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncement. In February 2013, the FASB issued an ASU which amends the guidance for reporting reclassification adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income. This amendment will require us to present information that is significant about reclassification adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income in one footnote and, in some cases, cross-references to related footnote disclosures. This amendment is effective for us on January 1, 2013. We are currently evaluating the disclosure implications of this amendment, however the adoption of it will not have an effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

NOTE 2. ACQUISITIONS

PLASTIC FOOD CONTAINERS

On August 30, 2012, we acquired the plastic food container operations of Rexam PLC, which now operates under the name Silgan Plastic Food Containers, or PFC, for an aggregate purchase price of \$250.0 million which was funded from cash on hand. PFC manufactures and sells barrier and non-barrier plastic

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thermoformed bowls and trays for shelf-stable foods to many of the world's leading packaged food and ready-meal companies, and had sales of approximately \$100.0 million for the entire year ended December 31, 2012. The results of operations of PFC have been reported in our plastic container segment and were not significant since the acquisition date.

For this acquisition, we applied the acquisition method of accounting and recognized assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value as of the acquisition date using valuation techniques including the cost, market and income approaches. We recognized goodwill of \$113.3 million, most of which is expected to be deductible for tax purposes, and definite-lived intangible assets of \$78.0 million consisting of customer relationships of \$67.0 million, having a weighted average life of 18 years, and technology know-how of \$11.0 million, having a weighted average life of 8 years.

ÖNTAŞ

On July 10, 2012, we acquired Öntaş Öner Teneke Ambalaj Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., or Öntaş, a manufacturer of metal containers and metal vacuum closures in Turkey. The purchase price of \$18.2 million, net of cash acquired, was funded from cash on hand. We applied the acquisition method of accounting and recognized assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value as of the acquisition date. For this acquisition, we recognized goodwill of \$4.3 million and a customer relationship intangible asset of \$2.6 million. Öntaş's results of operations have been included in our metal container business since the acquisition date and were not significant since such date.

NESTLÉ PURINA PETCARE

On September 1, 2011, we acquired the metal container self-manufacturing assets of Nestlé Purina PetCare Company, or Purina Steel Can, for a purchase price of \$25.0 million which we funded with cash on hand. We applied the acquisition method of accounting and recognized assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value as of the acquisition date. For this acquisition, we recognized goodwill of \$6.3 million and a customer relationship intangible asset of \$6.0 million. Purina Steel Can's results of operations have been included in our metal container business since the acquisition date and were not significant since such date.

GRAHAM PACKAGING

In June 2011, Graham Packaging Company Inc., or Graham Packaging, terminated our definitive merger agreement and paid us a termination fee of \$39.5 million in accordance with the terms of such merger agreement. The proceeds from the termination fee, net of costs associated with certain corporate development activities, have been recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2011.

VOGEL & NOOT

On March 1, 2011, we acquired the metal container operations of Vogel & Noot Holding AG, or VN, which is headquartered in Vienna, Austria. VN manufactures metal food and general line containers, with manufacturing facilities in Central and Eastern Europe and Asia. We acquired these operations for a total purchase price, including deferred amounts, of \$212.4 million (\$292.7 million translated at the U.S. dollar exchange rate at the date of acquisition), net of cash acquired. We funded the purchase price for this

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acquisition from Euro denominated revolving loan borrowings under our senior secured credit facility. In March 2012, we paid the deferred portion of the purchase price under the purchase agreement of 36.4 million (\$47.6 million translated at the U.S. dollar exchange rate at the date of payment). We applied the acquisition method of accounting and recognized assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value as of the acquisition date. For this acquisition, we recognized goodwill of \$56.6 million, a customer relationship intangible asset of \$19.3 million and a trade name of \$3.4 million. VN's results of operations have been included in our metal container business since the acquisition date.

DGS

On March 1, 2011, we acquired the twist-off metal closure business of DGS S.A. in Poland, or DGS. The purchase price of \$20.7 million, net of cash acquired, was primarily funded with foreign bank revolving loan borrowings. We applied the acquisition method of accounting and recognized assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value as of the acquisition date. For this acquisition, we recognized goodwill of \$8.1 million and a customer relationship intangible asset of \$2.9 million. DGS's results of operations have been included in our closures business since the acquisition date and were not significant since such date.

IPEC GLOBAL, INC.

In November 2010, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock and other equity interests of IPEC Global, Inc., or IPEC, a leading plastic closure manufacturer serving primarily the North American dairy and juice markets. The purchase price of \$52.3 million, net of cash acquired, including contingent consideration of \$3.0 million paid in 2012, was primarily funded with cash on hand. We applied the acquisition method of accounting and recognized assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value as of the acquisition date. We recognized goodwill of \$27.1 million and a customer relationship intangible asset of \$19.0 million. IPEC's results of operations have been included in our closures business since the acquisition date.

NOTE 3. RATIONALIZATION CHARGES

2012 RATIONALIZATION PLANS

In the third quarter of 2012, we announced a plan to exit our Kingsburg, California metal container manufacturing facility. Our plan included the termination of approximately 50 employees and other related plant exit costs. The total estimated costs for the rationalization of this facility of \$2.7 million consist of \$1.7 million for employee severance and benefits, \$0.3 million for plant exit costs and \$0.7 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. We recognized a total of \$2.5 million of costs in 2012, which consisted of \$1.7 million of employee severance and benefits, \$0.1 million of plant exit costs and \$0.7 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. We made cash payments of \$0.6 million in 2012. Remaining expenses and cash expenditures of \$0.2 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, are expected in 2013. The plant has ceased operations.

In the first quarter of 2012, we announced a plan to exit our Breinigsville (Allentown), Pennsylvania plastic container manufacturing facility. Our plan included the termination of approximately 32 employees and other related plant exit costs. The total estimated costs for the rationalization of this facility of \$2.7 million consist of \$0.2 million for employee severance and benefits, \$1.6 million for plant exit costs and \$0.9 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. We recognized a total of \$2.5 million of costs in 2012, which consisted of \$0.2 million of employee severance and benefits, \$1.4 million of plant

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exit costs and \$0.9 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. We made cash payments of \$1.3 million in 2012. Remaining expenses and cash expenditures of \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, are expected in 2013. The plant has ceased operations.

In the first quarter of 2012, we announced plans to reduce costs in the European manufacturing facilities and U.S. administrative office of our closures business through the termination of approximately 49 employees, with total estimated costs of \$2.2 million for employee severance and benefits. We recognized a total of \$2.2 million of costs and made cash payments of \$1.0 million in 2012. Remaining cash expenditures of \$1.2 million are expected in 2013 and thereafter.

Activity in reserves for our 2012 rationalization plans is summarized as follows:

	Employee Severance and Benefits	Plant Exit Costs	Non-Cash Asset Write-Down	Total
(Dollars in thousands)				
Established in 2012	\$ 4,070	\$ 1,494	\$ 1,640	\$ 7,204
Utilized in 2012	(1,686)	(1,237)	(1,640)	(4,563)
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 2,384	\$ 257	\$	\$ 2,641

2011 RATIONALIZATION PLANS

In the fourth quarter of 2011, we announced plans to consolidate various administrative positions in the U.S. and Canadian corporate offices of our plastic container business and in our corporate office through the termination of approximately 54 employees, with total estimated costs of \$2.3 million for employee severance and benefits. We recognized \$0.4 million and \$1.9 million of costs in 2012 and 2011, respectively, and made cash payments of \$1.9 million and \$0.2 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Remaining cash expenditures of \$0.2 million are expected in 2013.

2010 RATIONALIZATION PLANS

In February 2010, we announced a plan to exit our Port Clinton, Ohio plastic container manufacturing facility. Our plan included the termination of approximately 150 employees and other related plant exit costs. The total estimated costs for the rationalization of this facility of \$5.1 million consist of \$1.5 million for employee severance and benefits, \$1.8 million for plant exit costs and \$1.8 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. We recognized a total of \$1.7 million of costs in 2011, which consisted of \$0.1 million of employee severance and benefits, \$1.3 million of plant exit costs and \$0.3 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. We recognized a total of \$3.4 million of costs in 2010, which consisted of \$1.4 million of employee severance and benefits, \$0.5 million of plant exit costs and \$1.5 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. Cash payments of \$1.7 million and \$1.6 million were paid in 2011 and 2010, respectively. The plant has ceased operations, and all cash for this plan has been expended.

In November 2010, we announced to employees plans to reduce costs in our closures manufacturing facility in Germany. Our plan included the termination of approximately 75 employees, with total estimated costs of \$11.5 million for employee severance and benefits consisting of \$11.9 million of cash costs net of a \$0.4 million non-cash retirement benefit curtailment gain. We recognized \$0.6 million, \$1.8 million and

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\$9.1 million of these costs in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and made cash payments of \$2.3 million, \$9.3 million and \$0.3 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Remaining cash expenditures of \$0.5 million are expected in 2013.

In November 2010, we announced to employees plans to consolidate various administrative positions in the U.S. and Canadian corporate offices of our plastic container business through the termination of approximately 30 employees, with total estimated costs of \$2.0 million for employee severance and benefits. We recognized \$0.2 million and \$1.8 million of these costs in 2011 and 2010, respectively, and made cash payments of \$1.7 million and \$0.3 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively.

In November 2010, we announced to employees a plan to exit one of our Woodstock, Illinois plastic container manufacturing facilities. Our plan included the termination of approximately 50 employees, the consolidation of certain operations into existing facilities and the elimination of the remaining operations and the exit of the facility. The total estimated costs for the rationalization of this facility of \$12.1 million consist of \$7.1 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets, \$4.2 million for plant exit costs and \$0.8 million for employee severance and benefits. We recognized a total of \$0.5 million of costs in 2012, which consisted of \$0.4 million of plant exit costs and \$0.1 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. We recognized a total of \$0.7 million of costs in 2011, which consisted of \$0.4 million of employee severance and benefits and \$0.3 million for the non-cash write down in carrying value of assets. We recognized a total of \$7.1 million of costs in 2010, which consisted of \$6.8 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets and \$0.3 million of employee severance and benefits. Cash (receipts) payments of \$(0.5) million, \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million were (received) paid in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Remaining expenses and cash expenditures of \$3.8 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, are expected primarily in 2013 and thereafter. The plant has ceased operations.

Activity in reserves for our 2010 rationalization plans is summarized as follows:

	Employee Severance and Benefits	Non-Cash Retirement Benefit Curtailment	Plant Exit Costs	Non-Cash Asset Write-Down	Total
(Dollars in thousands)					
Established in 2010	\$ 12,641	\$	\$ 542	\$ 8,256	\$ 21,439
Utilized in 2010	(1,812)		(542)	(8,256)	(10,610)
Balance at December 31, 2010	10,829				10,829
Established in 2011	2,973	(449)	1,267	613	4,404
Utilized in 2011	(11,622)	449	(1,267)	(613)	(13,053)
Currency translation	447				447
Balance at December 31, 2011	2,627				2,627
Established in 2012	597		430	40	1,067
Utilized in 2012	(2,713)		908	(40)	(1,845)
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 511	\$	\$ 1,338	\$	\$ 1,849

The non-cash asset write-downs totaling \$8.9 million related to our 2010 rationalization plans were the result of comparing the carrying value of certain production related equipment to their fair value using estimated future discounted cash flows, a Level 3 fair value measurement (as defined in Note 9).

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Rationalization charges for the years ended December 31 are summarized as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)		
2012 rationalization plans	\$ 7,204	\$	\$
2011 rationalization plans	389	1,925	
2010 rationalization plans	1,067	4,404	21,439
2009 and prior years rationalization plans		1,388	775
	\$ 8,660	\$ 7,717	\$ 22,214

Rationalization reserves as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 were included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as accrued liabilities of \$4.7 million and \$4.6 million, respectively.

NOTE 4. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Accumulated other comprehensive loss is reported in our Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity. Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, are as follows:

	Unrecognized Net Defined Benefit Plan Costs	Change in Fair Value of Derivatives	Foreign Currency Translation	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Balance at January 1, 2010	\$ (69,798)	\$ (7,895)	\$ 22,092	\$ (55,601)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(3,809)	1,200	(4,816)	(7,425)
Balance at December 31, 2010	(73,607)	(6,695)	17,276	(63,026)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(25,602)	(127)	(26,527)	(52,256)
Balance at December 31, 2011	(99,209)	(6,822)	(9,251)	(115,282)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(6,466)	(905)	12,740	5,369
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ (105,675)	\$ (7,727)	\$ 3,489	\$ (109,913)

The amounts reclassified to earnings from the change in fair value of derivatives component of accumulated other comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were net losses of \$3.6 million, \$3.1 million and \$5.1 million, respectively.

We estimate that we will reclassify \$3.4 million of losses, net of income taxes, of the change in fair value of derivatives component of accumulated other comprehensive loss to earnings during the next twelve months. The actual amount that will be reclassified to earnings will

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vary from this amount as a result of changes in market conditions. See Note 9 which includes a discussion of derivative instruments and hedging activities.

The amounts reclassified to earnings from the unrecognized net defined benefit plan costs component of accumulated other comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were net losses of \$11.4 million, \$7.8 million and \$8.2 million, respectively.

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Amounts expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit costs in our Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2013 are \$7.4 million and \$(0.6) million, net of income taxes, for the net actuarial loss and net prior service credit, respectively, related to our pension and other postretirement benefit plans. See Note 11 for further discussion.

NOTE 5. INVENTORIES

The components of inventories at December 31 are as follows:

	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Raw materials	\$ 167,097	\$ 191,590
Work-in-process	108,385	116,790
Finished goods	330,077	327,810
Other	13,259	13,781
	618,818	649,971
Adjustment to value inventory at cost on the LIFO method	(102,891)	(95,823)
	\$ 515,927	\$ 554,148

Inventories include \$77.8 million and \$77.0 million recorded on the FIFO method at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$145.0 million and \$153.7 million recorded on the average cost method at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

NOTE 6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property, plant and equipment, net at December 31 is as follows:

	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Land	\$ 60,287	\$ 58,322
Buildings and improvements	326,405	284,249
Machinery and equipment	2,281,694	2,146,010
Construction in progress	63,608	81,297
	2,731,994	2,569,878
Accumulated depreciation	(1,633,185)	(1,505,170)
	\$ 1,098,809	\$ 1,064,708

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Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill are as follows:

	Metal Containers	Closures	Plastic Containers	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 56,888	\$ 152,904	\$ 114,971	\$ 324,763
Acquisitions	62,922	8,115		71,037
Currency translation	(3,396)	(2,097)	(385)	(5,878)
Balance at December 31, 2011	116,414	158,922	114,586	389,922
Acquisitions	4,305		113,307	117,612
Currency translation	1,153	1,675	474	3,302
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 121,872	\$ 160,597	\$ 228,367	\$ 510,836

The components of other intangible assets, net at December 31 are as follows:

	Gross Amount	2012 Accumulated Amortization	Gross Amount	2011 Accumulated Amortization
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Definite-lived intangibles:				
Customer relationships	\$ 139,506	\$ (13,663)	\$ 68,939	\$ (8,315)
Other	15,336	(1,402)	13,126	(9,448)
	154,842	(15,065)	82,065	(17,763)
Indefinite-lived intangibles:				
Trade names	32,140		32,140	
	\$ 186,982	\$ (15,065)	\$ 114,205	\$ (17,763)

In connection with our acquisitions completed in 2012 as discussed in Note 2, we recognized customer relationship intangible assets of \$69.6 million and a technology know-how definite-lived intangible asset of \$11.0 million.

Definite-lived intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. Amortization expense in 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$6.6 million, \$5.5 million and \$3.2 million, respectively. Amortization expense is expected to be \$9.5 million in each year from 2013 through 2017. Customer relationships have a weighted average life of approximately 18 years. Other definite-lived intangibles consist primarily of a trade name and technology know-how and have a weighted average life of approximately 9 years.

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Long-term debt at December 31 is as follows:

	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Bank debt:		
Bank revolving loans	\$	\$
U.S. term loans	520,000	520,000
Canadian term loans	81,389	79,323
Euro term loans	443,406	433,825
Other foreign bank revolving and term loans	126,521	97,874
Total bank debt	1,171,316	1,131,022
5% Senior Notes	500,000	
7 ¹ / ₄ % Senior Notes, net of unamortized discount		245,237
Total debt	1,671,316	1,376,259
Less current portion	255,349	87,776
	\$ 1,415,967	\$ 1,288,483

The aggregate annual maturities of our debt (non-U.S. dollar debt has been translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date) are as follows (dollars in thousands):

2013	\$ 255,349
2014	164,464
2015	214,215
2016	212,268
2017	316,747
Thereafter	508,273
	\$ 1,671,316

At December 31, 2012, the current portion of our long-term debt consisted of \$156.7 million of term loans under our senior secured credit facility due on December 31, 2013 and \$98.6 million of foreign bank revolving and term loans.

BANK CREDIT AGREEMENT

On July 28, 2011, we completed the refinancing of our previous senior secured credit facility, or our 2010 Credit Facility, by entering into a new \$1.9 billion senior secured credit facility, or the Credit Agreement. Under the Credit Agreement, we borrowed term loans and have available to us revolving loans. The term loans, or the Term Loans, provided under the Credit Agreement refinanced the term loans under our 2010 Credit

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Facility, certain Euro revolving loan borrowings used to finance the VN acquisition in March 2011 and certain U.S. dollar revolving loan borrowings under our 2010 Credit Facility. The Term Loans consist of \$520 million of U.S. term loans, Cdn \$81 million of Canadian term loans and 335 million of Euro term loans. The revolving loans, or the Revolving Loans, consist of a \$790 million multicurrency revolving loan facility and a Cdn \$10 million Canadian revolving loan facility. The Credit Agreement also provides us with an uncommitted multicurrency incremental loan facility for up to an additional \$750 million, which may be used to finance acquisitions and for other permitted purposes.

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All amounts owed under our 2010 Credit Facility were repaid on July 28, 2011 with proceeds from the Credit Agreement. As a result of the refinancing of our 2010 Credit Facility, we recorded a pre-tax charge of \$1.0 million for the loss on early extinguishment of debt.

We had term loan borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement of \$520.0 million, Cdn \$81.0 million and 335.0 million at each of December 31, 2012 and 2011. In aggregate, these amounts totaled U.S. denominated \$1,044.8 million and \$1,033.1 million at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Our Term Loans mature on July 28, 2017, and principal on our Term Loans is required to be repaid in scheduled annual installments as provided in the Credit Agreement beginning in 2013. The Credit Agreement requires us to prepay the Term Loans with proceeds received from certain asset sales and, under certain circumstances, with 50 percent of our excess cash flow. The mandatory repayment provisions are no more restrictive in the aggregate than under our 2010 Credit Facility. Generally, mandatory repayments of Term Loans are allocated pro rata to each of the Term Loans and applied first to the scheduled amortization payments in the year of such repayments and, to the extent in excess thereof, pro rata to the remaining installments of the Term Loans. Voluntary prepayments of Term Loans may be applied to any tranche of Term Loans at our discretion and are applied first to the scheduled amortization payments in the year of such prepayment and thereafter to the next scheduled amortization payment. Amounts repaid under the Term Loans may not be reborrowed.

The Credit Agreement provides us with up to \$790 million and Cdn \$10 million of Revolving Loans. Amounts outstanding under the revolving loan facilities incur interest at the same rates as the U.S. Term Loans in the case of U.S. dollar denominated Revolving Loans and as the Canadian Term Loans in the case of Canadian dollar denominated Revolving Loans. Euro denominated Revolving Loans would incur interest at the applicable Euribor rate plus the applicable margin, while Revolving Loans in Pounds Sterling would incur interest at the applicable British Bankers Association Interest Settlement Rate plus the applicable margin. Revolving Loans may be used for working capital needs and other general corporate purposes, including acquisitions, dividends, stock repurchases and refinancing of other debt. Revolving Loans may be borrowed, repaid and reborrowed over the life of the Credit Agreement until their final maturity on July 28, 2016. At December 31, 2012 and 2011, there were no revolving loans outstanding under the Credit Agreement. After taking into account letters of credit of \$28.1 million, borrowings available under the revolving loan facilities of the Credit Agreement were \$761.9 million and Cdn \$10.0 million on December 31, 2012.

Under the Credit Agreement, the interest rate for U.S. term loans will be either LIBOR or the base rate under the Credit Agreement plus a margin, the interest rate for Canadian term loans will be either the Bankers' Acceptance discount rate or the Canadian prime rate under the Credit Agreement plus a margin and the interest rate for Euro term loans will be the Euribor rate under the Credit Agreement plus a margin. At December 31, 2012, the margin for Term Loans and Revolving Loans maintained as LIBOR, Euribor or Bankers' Acceptance loans was 1.50 percent and the margin for Term Loans and Revolving Loans maintained as base rate or Canadian prime rate loans was 0.50 percent. In accordance with the Credit Agreement, the interest rate margin on all loans will be reset quarterly based upon our Total Leverage Ratio as provided in the Credit Agreement. As of December 31, 2012, the interest rates on U.S term loans, Canadian term loans and Euro term loans were 1.81 percent, 2.74 percent and 1.69 percent, respectively.

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The Credit Agreement provides for the payment of a commitment fee ranging from 0.25 percent to 0.375 percent per annum on the daily average unused portion of commitments available under the revolving loan facilities (0.30 percent at December 31, 2012). The commitment fee is reset quarterly based on our Total Leverage Ratio as provided in the Credit Agreement.

We may utilize up to a maximum of \$200 million of our multicurrency revolving loan facility under the Credit Agreement for letters of credit as long as the aggregate amount of borrowings of Revolving Loans under the multicurrency revolving loan facility and letters of credit do not exceed the amount of the commitment under such multicurrency revolving loan facility. The Credit Agreement provides for payment to the applicable lenders of a letter of credit fee equal to the applicable margin in effect for Revolving Loans under the multicurrency revolving loan facility and to the issuers of letters of credit of a facing fee of the greater of (x) \$500 per annum and (y) 0.25 percent per annum, calculated on the aggregate stated amount of all letters of credit for their stated duration.

For 2012, 2011 and 2010, the weighted average annual interest rate paid on term loans under our respective senior secured credit facilities was 2.2 percent, 2.8 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively; and the weighted average annual interest rate paid on revolving loans under our respective senior secured credit facilities was 1.7 percent, 2.5 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively. We have entered into interest rate swap agreements to convert interest rate exposure from variable rates to fixed rates of interest. For 2012, 2011 and 2010, the weighted average interest rate paid on term loans under our respective senior secured credit facilities after consideration of our interest rate swap agreements was 2.6 percent, 3.3 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively. See Note 9 which includes a discussion of our interest rate swap agreements.

Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, we also have a \$750 million multicurrency uncommitted incremental loan facility, of which all of it may be borrowed in the form of term loans or revolving loans, not to exceed \$750 million in the aggregate. The uncommitted multicurrency incremental loan facility provides, among other things, that any incremental term loan borrowing shall be denominated in a single currency, either U.S. dollars or certain foreign currencies; have a maturity date no earlier than the maturity date for the Term Loans; and be used for working capital and general corporate purposes, including to finance acquisitions, to refinance any indebtedness assumed as part of such acquisitions, to pay dividends, to repurchase common stock, to refinance or repurchase debt as permitted and to repay outstanding Revolving Loans.

The indebtedness under the Credit Agreement is guaranteed by Silgan and certain of its U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries. The stock of certain of our U.S. subsidiaries has also been pledged as security to the lenders under the Credit Agreement. At December 31, 2012, we had assets of a U.S. Subsidiary of \$56.4 million which were restricted and could not be transferred to Silgan or any other subsidiary of Silgan. The Credit Agreement contains certain financial and operating covenants which limit, subject to certain exceptions, among other things, our ability to incur additional indebtedness; create liens; consolidate, merge or sell assets; make certain advances, investments or loans; enter into certain transactions with affiliates; engage in any business other than the packaging business and certain related businesses; pay dividends; and repurchase stock. In addition, we are required to meet specified financial covenants consisting of Interest Coverage and Total Leverage Ratios, each as defined in the Credit Agreement. We are currently in compliance with all covenants under the Credit Agreement.

Because we sell metal containers and closures used in the fruit and vegetable packing process, we have seasonal sales. As is common in the industry, we must utilize working capital to build inventory and then carry accounts receivable for some customers beyond the packing season. Due to our seasonal

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requirements, which generally peak sometime in the summer or early fall, we may incur short-term indebtedness to finance our working capital requirements. In recent years, our incremental peak seasonal working capital requirements were approximately \$325 million, which were funded through a combination of revolving loans under our respective senior secured credit facilities and cash on hand. For 2012, 2011 and 2010, the average amount of revolving loans outstanding under our respective senior secured credit facilities, including seasonal borrowings, was \$44.4 million, \$113.3 million and \$24.4 million, respectively. The 2011 average amount excludes revolving loans used to fund the purchase price for the VN acquisition.

In 2010, we entered into our 2010 Credit Facility to refinance our 2005 credit facility. As a result of this refinancing, we recorded a pre-tax charge of \$4.5 million for the loss on early extinguishment debt.

OTHER FOREIGN BANK REVOLVING AND TERM LOANS

We have certain other bank revolving and term loans outstanding in foreign countries. At December 31, 2012, these bank revolving loans allow for total borrowings of up to \$164.1 million (translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date). These bank revolving and term loans bear interest at rates ranging from 1.0 percent to 9.7 percent. For 2012, 2011 and 2010, the weighted average annual interest rate paid on these loans was 3.7 percent, 3.4 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively.

5% SENIOR NOTES

On March 23, 2012, we issued \$500 million aggregate principal amount of our 5% Senior Notes due 2020, or the 5% Notes, at 100 percent of their principal amount. The 5% Notes are general unsecured obligations of Silgan, ranking equal in right of payment with Silgan's unsecured unsubordinated indebtedness and ahead of Silgan's subordinated debt, if any. The 5% Notes are effectively subordinated to Silgan's secured debt to the extent of the assets securing such debt and effectively subordinated to all obligations of subsidiaries of Silgan. Interest on the 5% Notes is payable semi-annually in cash on April 1 and October 1 of each year, and the 5% Notes mature on April 1, 2020. Proceeds from the issuance of the 5% Notes were used in April 2012 to redeem all of the outstanding 7¹/₄% Senior Notes due 2016, or the 7¹/₄% Notes, to pay the applicable premium for such redemption, to pay related fees and expenses and for general corporate purposes.

The 5% Notes are redeemable, at the option of Silgan, in whole or in part, at any time after April 1, 2016 at the following redemption prices (expressed in percentages of principal amount) plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date if redeemed during the twelve month period commencing April 1, of the years set forth below:

Year	Redemption Price
2016	102.500%
2017	101.250%
2018 and thereafter	100.000%

In addition, prior to April 1, 2015, we may redeem up to 35 percent of the aggregate principal amount of the 5% Notes from the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 105 percent of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. We may also redeem the 5% Notes, in whole or in part, prior to April 1, 2016 at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of their principal amount plus a make-whole premium as provided in the indenture for the 5% Notes.

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Upon the occurrence of a change of control, as defined in the indenture for the 5% Notes, Silgan is required to make an offer to purchase the 5% Notes at a purchase price equal to 101 percent of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of purchase.

The indenture for the 5% Notes contains covenants which are generally less restrictive than those under the Credit Agreement.

7¹/₄% SENIOR NOTES

On April 9, 2012, we redeemed all \$250 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding 7¹/₄% Notes at a redemption price of 112.3715 percent of their principal amount, or \$280.9 million, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to the redemption date. As a result, during the second quarter of 2012, we recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$38.7 million for the premium paid in connection with this redemption and for the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs and discount.

6³/₄% SENIOR SUBORDINATED NOTES

In 2010, we redeemed all \$200 million principal amount of our outstanding 6³/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2013, or the 6³/₄% Notes. The redemption price was 101.125 percent of the principal amount, or \$202.3 million, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to the redemption date. As permitted under the 2010 Credit Facility and the other documents governing our indebtedness, we funded the redemption with borrowings under the 2010 Credit Facility and cash on hand. As a result, in 2010, we recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$3.0 million for the premium paid in connection with this redemption and for the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs.

NOTE 9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The financial instruments recorded in our Consolidated Balance Sheets include cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, trade accounts payable, debt obligations and swap agreements. Due to their short-term maturity, the carrying amounts of trade accounts receivable and trade accounts payable approximate their fair market values. The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our other financial instruments at December 31:

	2012		2011	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 465,608	\$ 465,608	\$ 397,101	\$ 397,101
Liabilities:				
Bank debt	\$ 1,171,316	\$ 1,171,316	\$ 1,131,022	\$ 1,131,022
5% Notes	500,000	522,500		
Interest rate swap agreements	13,307	13,307	11,239	11,239
Natural gas swap agreements	279	279	797	797

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FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

GAAP defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). GAAP classifies the inputs used to measure fair value into a hierarchy consisting of three levels. Level 1 inputs represent unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs represent unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, or unadjusted quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability. Level 3 inputs represent unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The financial assets and liabilities that are measured on a recurring basis at December 31, 2012 and 2011 consist of our cash and cash equivalents, interest rate swap agreements and natural gas swap agreements. We measured the fair value of cash and cash equivalents using Level 1 inputs. We measured the fair value of the swap agreements using the income approach. The fair value of these swap agreements reflects the estimated amounts that we would pay or receive based on the present value of the expected cash flows derived from market rates and prices. As such, these derivative instruments are classified within Level 2.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

Our bank debt and 5% Notes are recorded at historical amounts in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, as we have not elected to measure them at fair value. We measured the fair value of our variable rate bank debt using the market approach based on Level 2 inputs. Fair value of our 5% Notes is estimated based on the quoted market price, a Level 1 input.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

We utilize certain derivative financial instruments to manage a portion of our interest rate and natural gas cost exposures. We limit our use of derivative financial instruments to interest rate and natural gas swap agreements. We do not utilize derivative financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

Our interest rate and natural gas swap agreements are accounted for as cash flow hedges. To the extent these swap agreements are effective in offsetting the variability of the hedged cash flows, changes in their fair values are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss, a component of stockholders' equity, and reclassified into earnings in future periods when earnings are also affected by the variability of the hedged cash flows. To the extent these swap agreements are not effective as hedges, changes in their fair values are recorded in net income. During 2012, 2011 and 2010, the ineffectiveness of our hedges did not have a significant impact on our net income.

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INTEREST RATE SWAP AGREEMENTS

We have entered into U.S. dollar and Euro interest rate swap agreements to manage a portion of our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. At December 31, 2012 and 2011, the aggregate notional principal amount of these agreements was \$289.0 million and \$136.0 million, respectively (non-U.S. dollar agreements have been translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date). The interest rate swap agreements effectively convert interest rate exposure from variable rates to fixed rates of interest. These agreements are with financial institutions which are expected to fully perform under the terms thereof.

Under our Euro interest rate swap agreements outstanding at December 31 2012 for an aggregate notional principal amount of 105 million, we pay fixed rates of interest of 4.1 percent and receive floating rates of interest based on three month Euribor. These agreements mature in 2014.

In April 2012, we entered into three U.S. dollar interest rate swap agreements, each for \$50.0 million notional principal amount, to fix interest on variable rate debt. The first agreement, which began in 2012, has a fixed interest rate of 0.75 percent and matures in June 2015. The second agreement has a fixed interest rate of 1.38 percent beginning in June 2013 and matures in June 2017. The third agreement has a fixed interest rate of 1.64 percent beginning in June 2014 and matures in June 2017.

The difference between amounts to be paid or received on interest rate swap agreements is recorded in interest and other debt expense in our Consolidated Statements of Income. Net payments of \$4.6 million, \$4.7 million and \$7.6 million were recorded under our interest rate swap agreements for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Taking into account the current interest rate applicable for the amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement for our U.S. term loans and Euro term loans and the weighted average cost differential between current rates and the fixed rates on our interest rate swap agreements, the effective interest rate on the U.S. term loans and the Euro term loans at December 31, 2012 was 1.85 percent and 2.90 percent, respectively.

The total fair value of our interest rate swap agreements in effect at December 31, 2012 and 2011 was recorded in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as accrued liabilities of \$5.6 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, and as other liabilities of \$7.7 million and \$7.3 million, respectively.

NATURAL GAS SWAP AGREEMENTS

We have entered into natural gas swap agreements with a major financial institution to manage a portion of our exposure to fluctuations in natural gas prices. We entered into natural gas swap agreements to hedge approximately 21, 29 and 39 percent of our exposure to fluctuations in natural gas prices in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In 2012, we paid fixed natural gas prices ranging from \$2.59 to \$4.81 per MMBtu and received a NYMEX-based natural gas price under our natural gas swap agreements. The difference between amounts to be paid or received on natural gas swap agreements is recorded in cost of goods sold in our Consolidated Statements of Income. Net payments under our natural gas swap agreements were \$1.2 million, \$0.6 million and \$1.2 million during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. These agreements are with a financial institution which is expected to fully perform under the terms thereof.

The aggregate notional principal amount of our natural gas swap agreements was 1.0 million and 0.7 million MMBtu of natural gas at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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The total fair value of our natural gas swap agreements in effect at December 31, 2012 and 2011 was recorded in our Consolidated Balance Sheet as accrued liabilities of \$0.3 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE RISK

In an effort to minimize foreign currency exchange rate risk, we have financed acquisitions of foreign operations primarily with loans borrowed under the Credit Agreement denominated in Euros and Canadian dollars. In addition, where available, we have borrowed funds in local currency or implemented certain internal hedging strategies to minimize our foreign currency risk related to foreign operations. We have designated substantially all of our Euro denominated borrowings under our respective senior secured credit facilities as net investment hedges and recognized foreign currency (losses) gains in accumulated other comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 of \$(9.2) million, \$15.3 million and \$14.9 million, respectively.

CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

We derive a significant portion of our revenue from multi-year supply agreements with many of our customers. Aggregate revenues from our three largest customers (Nestlé Food Company, Campbell Soup Company and Del Monte Corporation) accounted for approximately 28.2 percent, 27.1 percent and 30.5 percent of our net sales in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The receivable balances from these customers collectively represented 20.6 percent and 20.7 percent of our trade accounts receivable at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. As is common in the packaging industry, we provide extended payment terms to some of our customers due to the seasonality of the vegetable and fruit packing process. Exposure to losses is dependent on each customer's financial position. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition, and our receivables are generally not collateralized. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts which we believe is adequate to cover potential credit losses based on customer credit evaluations, collection history and other information. Accounts receivable are considered past due based on the original due date and write-offs occur only after all reasonable collection efforts are exhausted.

NOTE 10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

We have a number of noncancelable operating leases for office and plant facilities, equipment and automobiles that expire at various dates through 2025. Certain operating leases have renewal options and rent escalation clauses as well as various purchase options. Minimum future rental payments under these leases are as set forth below for each of the following years (dollars in thousands):

2013	\$ 32,603
2014	26,177
2015	19,946
2016	16,135
2017	13,984
Thereafter	25,117
	\$ 133,962

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Rent expense was \$38.3 million, \$37.2 million and \$34.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

At December 31, 2012, we had noncancelable commitments for capital expenditures in 2013 of \$6.9 million.

We are a party to routine legal proceedings, contract disputes and claims arising in the ordinary course of our business. We are not a party to, and none of our properties are subject to, any pending legal proceedings which could have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

NOTE 11. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

We sponsor a number of defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans which cover substantially all U.S. employees, other than union employees covered by multiemployer defined benefit pension plans under collective bargaining agreements. Pension benefits are provided based on either a career average, final pay or years of service formula. With respect to certain hourly employees, pension benefits are provided based on stated amounts for each year of service. Our U.S. salaried pension plans are closed to new employees.

We also sponsor other postretirement benefits plans, including unfunded defined benefit health care and life insurance plans, that provide postretirement benefits to certain employees. The plans are contributory, with retiree contributions adjusted annually, and contain cost sharing features including deductibles and coinsurance. Retiree health care benefits are paid as covered expenses are incurred.

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The changes in benefit obligations and plan assets as well as the funded status of our retirement plans at December 31 are as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Change in benefit obligation				
Obligation at beginning of year	\$ 609,738	\$ 541,443	\$ 51,131	\$ 54,452
Service cost	14,788	13,857	830	862
Interest cost	27,363	28,519	2,051	2,441
Actuarial losses (gains)	49,067	52,417	(1,299)	(703)
Plan amendments	(1,269)	(144)	(504)	(408)
Benefits paid	(28,301)	(24,973)	(3,904)	(4,436)
Curtailment gain		(449)		(1,909)
Participants contributions			872	832
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	986	(932)		
Obligation at end of year	672,372	609,738	49,177	51,131
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	509,877	494,181		
Actual return on plan assets	74,774	39,782		
Employer contributions	76,911	887	3,032	3,604
Participants contributions			872	832
Benefits paid	(28,301)	(24,973)	(3,904)	(4,436)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	633,261	509,877		
Funded status	\$ (39,111)	\$ (99,861)	\$ (49,177)	\$ (51,131)

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets				
Non-current assets	\$ 25,548	\$	\$	\$
Current liabilities	(1,061)	(916)	(3,941)	(4,311)
Non-current liabilities	(63,598)	(98,945)	(45,236)	(46,820)
Net amount recognized	\$ (39,111)	\$ (99,861)	\$ (49,177)	\$ (51,131)

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income

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Net actuarial loss	\$ 175,763	\$ 166,722	\$ 4,994	\$ 6,304
Prior service cost (credit)	3,843	6,203	(15,576)	(17,688)
Net amount recognized	\$ 179,606	\$ 172,925	\$ (10,582)	\$ (11,384)

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	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Items to be recognized in 2013 as a component of net periodic cost		
Net actuarial loss	\$ 11,826	\$ 216
Prior service cost (credit)	1,698	(2,677)
Net periodic cost (credit) to be recorded in 2013	\$ 13,524	\$ (2,461)

For pension plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets, the projected benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets were \$204.3 million and \$139.6 million, respectively, at December 31, 2012 and \$609.7 million and \$509.9 million, respectively, at December 31, 2011. The projected benefit obligation for our international pension benefit plans, which are not funded, was \$57.2 million and \$42.0 million at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The accumulated benefit obligation for all pension benefit plans at December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$638.0 million and \$578.2 million, respectively. For pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets, the projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets were \$204.3 million, \$193.6 million and \$139.6 million, respectively, at December 31, 2012 and \$520.7 million, \$495.5 million and \$429.9 million, respectively, at December 31, 2011.

The benefits expected to be paid from our pension and other postretirement benefit plans, which reflect future years of services and the Medicare subsidy expected to be received, are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits
2013	\$ 28,818	\$ 3,942
2014	30,254	3,930
2015	31,673	3,669
2016	33,172	3,516
2017	34,763	3,547
2018 - 2022	194,789	16,023
	\$ 353,469	\$ 34,627

Our principal domestic pension and other postretirement benefit plans used the following weighted average actuarial assumptions to determine the benefit obligations at December 31:

	2012	2011
Discount rate	4.1%	4.6%
Expected return on plan assets	8.5%	8.5%
Rate of compensation increase	3.1%	3.1%

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Health care cost trend rate:

Assumed for next year	7.2%	7.8%
Ultimate rate	4.5%	5.0%
Year that the ultimate rate is reached	2046	2045

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Our expected return on plan assets is determined by current and expected asset allocation of plan assets, estimates of future long-term returns on those types of plan assets and historical long-term investment performance.

Our international pension benefit plans used a discount rate of 3.6 percent and 4.9 percent as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and a rate of compensation increase of 3.5 percent to determine the benefit obligation at December 31, 2012 and 2011.

The components of the net periodic benefit cost for each of the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Other Postretirement Benefits		
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Service cost	\$ 14,788	\$ 13,857	\$ 13,428	\$ 830	\$ 862	\$ 918
Interest cost	27,363	28,519	28,200	2,051	2,441	2,782
Expected return on plan assets	(46,967)	(40,817)	(35,524)			
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	1,797	2,042	2,065	(2,616)	(2,582)	(2,567)
Amortization of actuarial losses	12,168	8,171	8,400	12	134	287
Net curtailment gain	(706)	(449)				
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 8,443	\$ 11,323	\$ 16,569	\$ 277	\$ 855	\$ 1,420

Our principal domestic pension and other postretirement benefit plans used the following weighted average actuarial assumptions to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31:

	2012	2011	2010
Discount rate	4.6%	5.4%	5.9%
Expected return on plan assets	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
Rate of compensation increase	3.1%	3.2%	3.4%
Health care cost trend rate	7.8%	8.0%	8.0%

Our international pension benefit plans used a discount rate of 4.9 percent, 5.5 percent and 5.9 percent for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Our international pension benefit plans used a rate of compensation increase of 3.5 percent for each of the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

The assumed health care cost trend rates affect the amounts reported for our health care plans. A one percentage point change in the assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	1-Percentage Point Increase	1-Percentage Point Decrease
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Effect on service and interest cost	\$ 109	\$ (95)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation	1,485	(1,323)

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We participate in four multiemployer pension plans which provide defined benefits to certain of our union employees. The aggregate amount contributed to these plans and charged to pension cost in 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$6.4 million, \$6.0 million and \$6.1 million, respectively.

The risks of participating in multiemployer plans are different from the risks of single-employer plans in the following respects:

- Assets contributed to a multiemployer plan by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.
- If a participating employer ceases to contribute to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers.
- If we cease to have an obligation to contribute to the multiemployer plan in which we had been a contributing employer, we may be required to pay to the plan an amount based on the underfunded status of the plan and on our historical participation in the plan prior to the cessation of our obligation to contribute. This amount is referred to as a withdrawal liability.

Based on the latest information available, we participate in two multiemployer plans with a funded status less than 65 percent. Further information on these multiemployer plans for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

Pension Fund	EIN/Pension Plan Number	Pension Protection Act Zone Status		FIP / RP Status Pending / Implemented	Contributions			Surcharge Imposed	Expiration Dates of Collective Bargaining Agreements
		2012	2011		2012	2011	2010		
Central States, Southeast & Southwest Areas Pension Fund	36-6044243/001	Red	Red	Implemented	\$ 1,834	\$ 1,724	\$ 1,848	No	4/30/2013, 12/31/2013, 8/31/2014
United Food & Commercial Workers Local 1 Pension Fund	16-6144007/001	Red	Red	Implemented	120	107	102	No	12/31/2014
All Other					4,444	4,196	4,175		
Total Contributions					\$ 6,398	\$ 6,027	\$ 6,125		

The EIN/Pension Plan Number column provides the Employer Identification Number and the three digit plan number assigned to a plan by the Internal Revenue Service. The most recent Pension Protection Act Zone Status available for 2012 and 2011 is for plan years that ended in each of those years. The zone status is based on information provided to us and other participating employers by each plan and is certified by the plan's actuary. A plan in the red zone has been determined to be in critical status, based on criteria established under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), and is generally less than 65 percent funded. The FIP/RP Status Pending/Implemented column indicates whether a rehabilitation plan, as required under the Code to be adopted by plans in the red zone, is pending or has been implemented as of the end of the 2012 plan year. The Surcharge Imposed column indicates whether our contribution rate for 2012 included an amount in addition to the contribution rate.

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specified in the applicable collective bargaining agreement, as imposed by a plan in critical status in accordance with the requirements of the Code. The last column lists the expiration dates of the collective bargaining agreements under which we contribute to the plans.

Our contributions to each of these respective plans were less than five percent of total contributions made by all employers to each of these respective plans, as reported by these plans for the year ended December 31, 2011, the most recent plan year available. We expect our contributions for the year ended December 31, 2013 to these plans to be at the same level as the year ended December 31, 2012.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

We also sponsor defined contribution plans covering substantially all employees. Our contributions to these plans are based upon employee contributions and operating profitability. Contributions charged to expense for these plans for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were \$7.6 million, \$8.0 million and \$8.3 million, respectively.

*PLAN ASSETS**INVESTMENT STRATEGY*

Our investment strategy is based on an expectation that equity securities will outperform debt securities over the long term. Accordingly, the composition of our plan assets is broadly characterized as a 58 percent/42 percent allocation between equity and debt securities. This strategy utilizes indexed U.S. equity securities (which constitutes approximately 85 percent of equity securities), with a lesser allocation to indexed international equity securities, and indexed investment grade U.S. debt securities. We attempt to mitigate investment risk by regularly rebalancing between equity and debt securities as contributions and benefit payments are made.

The weighted average asset allocation for our pension plans at December 31, 2012 and 2011 and target allocation for 2012 was as follows:

	Target Allocation	Actual Allocation	
		2012	2011
Equity securities U.S.	49%	48%	47%
Equity securities International	9%	9%	10%
Debt securities	42%	42%	42%
Cash and cash equivalents	0%	1%	1%
	100%	100%	100%

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Our plan assets are primarily invested in commingled funds holding equity and debt securities, which are valued using the Net Asset Value, or NAV, provided by the administrator of the fund. The NAV is based on the value of the underlying assets owned by the fund, minus its liabilities, and then divided by the number of shares outstanding. Commingled funds are classified within Level 2 (as described in Note 9) of the fair value hierarchy because the NAVs are not publicly available. Plan excess cash balances are invested in short term investment funds which include investments in cash, bank notes, corporate notes,

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government bills and various short-term debt instruments. These typically are commingled funds valued using one dollar for the NAV. These short term funds are also classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

The fair value of our plan assets by asset category consisted of the following at December 31:

	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Equity securities U.S.	\$ 302,169	\$ 239,076
Equity securities International	62,770	50,599
Debt securities	264,158	216,156
Cash and cash equivalents	4,164	4,046
	\$ 633,261	\$ 509,877

CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

As of December 31, 2012, approximately 99 percent of plan assets were under management by a single investment management company in six individual commingled equity and debt index funds. Of these six funds, three funds held assets individually in excess of ten percent of our total plan assets.

EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2012, we made voluntary contributions to our domestic pension benefit plans of \$76.0 million. Based on current legislation, there are no significant minimum required contributions to our pension benefit plans in 2013. In addition, based on the current funded status of our domestic pension benefit plans we do not expect to make significant contributions to these plans in 2013. However, this estimate may change based on regulatory changes and actual plan asset returns. In order to reduce our unfunded pension liability, we have historically made contributions in excess of the ERISA minimum requirements that are tax deductible.

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Income before income taxes was taxed in the following jurisdictions in each of the years ended December 31:

	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Domestic	\$ 212,213	\$ 266,586	\$ 223,623
Foreign	11,574	23,581	(1,943)
Total	\$ 223,787	\$ 290,167	\$ 221,680

The components of the provision for income taxes are as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Current:			
Federal	\$ 57,106	\$ 61,905	\$ 49,763
State	8,449	4,039	6,914
Foreign	8,385	7,287	(1,001)
Current income tax provision	73,940	73,231	55,676
Deferred:			
Federal	5,999	25,059	20,808
State	(610)	(883)	3,381
Foreign	(6,888)	(413)	(2,831)
Deferred income tax provision	(1,499)	23,763	21,358
	\$ 72,441	\$ 96,994	\$ 77,034

The provision for income taxes varied from income taxes computed at the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate as a result of the following:

	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Income taxes computed at the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate	\$ 78,325	\$ 101,559	\$ 77,588
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	5,978	8,557	5,910
Tax liabilities (no longer required) required	(182)	507	2,488
Valuation allowance	239	(6,662)	(88)

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Manufacturing exemption	(6,865)	(5,128)	(6,834)
Tax credit refunds, net	(1,066)	(3,165)	(2,096)
Foreign earnings taxed at other than 35%	(566)	94	(2,406)
Deferred tax rate changes	(3,422)		
Other		1,232	2,472
	\$ 72,441	\$ 96,994	\$ 77,034
Effective tax rate	32.4%	33.4%	34.8%

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Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effect of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Significant components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31 are as follows:

	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Pension and other postretirement liabilities	\$ 23,853	\$ 49,273
Rationalization and other accrued liabilities	28,040	25,481
AMT and other credit carryforwards	5,815	6,129
Net operating loss carryforwards	24,829	21,228
Foreign currency translation		2
Inventory and related reserves	14,013	981
Other	9,972	8,301
Total deferred tax assets	106,522	111,395
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	(193,887)	(205,177)
Other intangible assets	(26,302)	(27,387)
Foreign currency translation	(12,602)	(18,078)
Other	(10,358)	(4,322)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(243,149)	(254,964)
Valuation allowance	(12,361)	(11,840)
	\$ (148,988)	\$ (155,409)

At December 31, 2012, the net deferred tax liability in our Consolidated Balance Sheets was comprised of current deferred tax assets of \$34.0 million, long-term deferred tax assets of \$10.1 million and long-term deferred tax liabilities of \$193.0 million. At December 31, 2011, the net deferred tax liability in our Consolidated Balance Sheets was comprised of current deferred tax assets of \$14.7 million, long-term deferred tax assets of \$7.9 million and long-term deferred tax liabilities of \$178.0 million.

During 2012, we acquired PFC. A portion of the PFC purchase price was allocated to goodwill and other intangible assets, which are tax deductible in the applicable jurisdictions and are being amortized over 15 years for tax purposes. We acquired VN during 2011. A portion of the VN purchase price was allocated to goodwill and other intangible assets, which are not deductible for tax purposes in the applicable jurisdictions.

The valuation allowance in 2012 includes deferred tax assets of \$0.4 million resulting from federal net operating loss carryforwards, or NOLs. The valuation allowance also includes losses of certain foreign operations of \$8.2 million, state and local credit carryforwards totaling \$0.7 million and foreign tax credit carryforwards totaling \$3.1 million. The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets increased in 2012 by \$0.5 million primarily due to a change in foreign NOLs.

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We file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return that includes all domestic subsidiaries except Silgan Can Company, or Silgan Can, and Silgan Equipment Company, or Silgan Equipment. Silgan Can and Silgan Equipment file separate U.S. federal income tax returns. Silgan Equipment has federal NOLs of approximately \$0.4 million that expire in 2021 and have a full valuation allowance recorded against them.

At December 31, 2012, we had state tax NOLs of approximately \$6.1 million that are available to offset future taxable income and that expire from 2014 to 2024.

We recognize accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized taxes as additional tax expense. At December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, we had \$4.8 million and \$4.5 million, respectively, accrued for potential interest and penalties.

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were \$49.5 million and \$41.0 million, respectively, net of associated tax assets and excluding the federal tax benefit of state taxes, interest and penalties.

Tax assets associated with uncertain tax positions primarily represent our estimate of the potential tax benefits in one tax jurisdiction that could result from the payment of income taxes in another jurisdiction. At December 31, 2012 and 2011, we had approximately \$16.0 million and \$7.0 million, respectively, in assets associated with uncertain tax positions recorded in other assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits included as other liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets is as follows:

	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Balance at January 1,	\$ 48,055	\$ 39,065
Increase based upon tax positions of current year	927	773
Increase based upon tax positions of a prior year	701	1,594
Increase due to acquisitions	3,316	8,968
Decrease based upon a lapse in the statute of limitations	(1,566)	(2,345)
Balance at December 31,	\$ 51,433	\$ 48,055

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that would impact the effective tax rate, if recognized, at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were \$32.8 million and \$33.0 million, respectively.

Silgan and its subsidiaries file U.S. Federal income tax returns, as well as income tax returns in various states and foreign jurisdictions. With limited exceptions and due to the impact of net operating loss and other credit carryforwards, we may be effectively subject to U.S. Federal income tax examinations for periods after 1990. We are subject to examination by state and local tax authorities generally for the period mandated by statute, with the exception of states where waivers of the statute of limitations have been executed. These states and the earliest open period include Wisconsin (1995) and Indiana (2007). Our foreign subsidiaries are generally not subject to examination by tax authorities for periods before 2008, and we have contractual indemnities with third parties with respect to open periods that predate our ownership of certain foreign subsidiaries. Subsequent periods may be examined by the relevant tax authorities. The Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, has concluded its review of tax years 2004 through 2007 for us, and the final resolution of those years is pending the review of the Joint Committee on Taxation. The

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SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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IRS has commenced an examination of Silgan's income tax returns for the tax years 2008 through 2010. It is reasonably possible that all or a portion of the IRS audit will be closed in the next twelve months which may result in a significant decrease to the amount of our unrecognized tax benefits. Due to the ongoing nature of these audits, the number of years involved, the number of discrete issues under review and the unpredictability of the Joint Committee on Taxation review process, we are unable to estimate the amount of this potential decrease.

We had undistributed earnings from foreign subsidiaries of \$62.7 million at December 31, 2012. If the earnings of foreign subsidiaries were not indefinitely reinvested, a deferred tax liability of \$21.9 million would be required, excluding the potential use of foreign tax credits in the United States.

NOTE 13. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Silgan Holdings Inc. 2004 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended, or the Plan, provides for awards of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units and performance awards to our officers, other key employees and outside directors. The Plan replaced our previous stock option plans, and all shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under those plans are no longer available for issuance.

Shares of our common stock issued under the Plan shall be authorized but unissued shares or treasury shares. The maximum aggregate number of shares of our common stock that may be issued in connection with stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units and performance awards under the Plan shall not exceed 6,600,000 shares. Each award of stock options or stock appreciation rights under the Plan will reduce the number of shares of our common stock available for future issuance under the Plan by the number of shares of our common stock subject to the award. Each award of restricted stock or restricted stock units under the Plan, in contrast, will reduce the number of shares of our common stock available for future issuance under the Plan by two shares for every one restricted share or restricted stock unit awarded. As of December 31, 2012, 2,441,640 shares were available to be awarded under the Plan.

We measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant date fair value of the award. The cost is recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award, usually the vesting period. Stock-based compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses was \$7.2 million, \$7.7 million and \$5.8 million, respectively.

STOCK OPTIONS

We did not grant any options in 2012, 2011 or 2010. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$1.4 million, \$6.5 million and \$7.0 million, respectively. All options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2011 for 36,533 shares were exercised during 2012, and as such there are no remaining options outstanding or exercisable at December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents**SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010***RESTRICTED STOCK UNITS*

Restricted stock units issued are generally accounted for as fixed grants and, accordingly, the fair value at the grant date is being amortized ratably over the respective vesting period. The maximum contractual vesting period for restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2012 is five years. Unvested restricted stock units may not be disposed of or transferred during the vesting period. Restricted stock units carry with them the right to receive, upon vesting, dividend equivalents.

The table below summarizes restricted stock unit activity for the year ended December 31, 2012:

	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2011	806,263	\$ 28.31
Granted	287,604	42.50
Released	(132,846)	26.40
Cancelled	(28,420)	30.15
Restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2012	932,601	32.90

The weighted average grant date fair value of restricted stock units granted during 2011 and 2010 was \$36.98 and \$28.62, respectively. The fair value of restricted stock units released during the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$5.7 million, \$13.7 million and \$4.7 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2012, there was approximately \$16.2 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to restricted stock units. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.5 years.

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SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

NOTE 14. CAPITAL STOCK

CAPITAL STOCK

At December 31, 2012, our authorized capital stock consists of 200,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share.

TREASURY STOCK

In 2011, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase by us of up to \$300.0 million of our common stock, inclusive of prior authorizations, from time to time through and including December 31, 2014. On November 19, 2012, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase by us of an additional \$100.0 million of our common stock from time to time through and including December 31, 2014. Pursuant to these authorizations, we repurchased 805,346 shares of our common stock at an average price per share of \$42.35, for a total purchase price of \$34.1 million, in 2012, and 441,416 shares of our common stock at an average price per share of \$35.79, for a total purchase price of \$15.8 million, in 2011. At December 31, 2012, we had \$350.1 million remaining under these authorizations for the repurchase of our common stock.

In 2012, 2011 and 2010, we issued 132,846, 374,071 and 163,428 treasury shares, respectively, at an average cost of \$6.63 per share for restricted stock units that vested during these years. In 2012, 2011 and 2010, we repurchased 43,874, 142,080 and 51,038 shares of our common stock, respectively, at an average cost of \$42.64, \$36.58 and \$28.82 per share, respectively, in accordance with the Plan to satisfy employee withholding tax requirements resulting from certain restricted stock units becoming vested.

We account for treasury shares using the FIFO cost method. As of December 31, 2012, 18,352,281 shares of our common stock were held in treasury.

2012 TENDER OFFER

On November 19, 2012, we commenced a modified Dutch auction tender offer to purchase up to \$250.0 million of our common stock. Pursuant to the tender offer, which expired on February 5, 2013, we purchased 5,524,861 shares of our common stock from our stockholders on February 8, 2013 at a price of \$45.25 per share, for a total purchase price of \$250.0 million. Mr. Horrigan, our Non-Executive Co-Chairman of our Board of Directors, participated in the tender offer, and we purchased 515,806 shares beneficially owned by him at a price of \$45.25 per share, for a total purchase price of \$23.3 million.

2010 TENDER OFFER AND STOCK PURCHASE AGREEMENT

In November 2010, we purchased 5,035,971 shares of our common stock from our stockholders at a price of \$34.75 per share, for a total purchase price of \$175.0 million through a modified Dutch auction tender offer. In connection with the tender offer, we also entered into a stock purchase agreement with Messrs. Silver and Horrigan, our two largest stockholders and the Non-Executive Co-Chairmen of our Board of Directors, pursuant to which each of Messrs. Silver and Horrigan had agreed to not participate in the tender offer and instead to sell to us, following the completion of the tender offer and at the same price per share as in the tender offer, such number of shares of our common stock as would result in each of them

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maintaining substantially the same percentage beneficial ownership in our common stock that he had immediately prior to the consummation of the tender offer. Accordingly, in November 2010 we purchased an aggregate of 2,071,509 shares of our common stock beneficially owned by Messrs. Silver and Horrigan at a price of \$34.75 per share (the same price per share as in the tender offer), for a total purchase price of \$72.0 million. Through the tender offer and the purchase of shares under the stock purchase agreement with Messrs. Silver and Horrigan, we purchased a total of 7,107,480 shares of our common stock at a price of \$34.75 per share, for an aggregate total purchase price of \$247.0 million.

NOTE 15. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The components of the calculation of earnings per share are as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars and shares in thousands)		
Net income	\$ 151,346	\$ 193,173	\$ 144,646
Weighted average number of shares used in:			
Basic earnings per share	69,571	69,996	75,905
Dilutive common stock equivalents:			
Stock options and restricted stock units	318	386	603
Diluted earnings per share	69,889	70,382	76,508

NOTE 16. BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

We are engaged in the packaging industry and report our results in three business segments: metal containers, closures and plastic containers. The metal containers segment manufactures steel and aluminum containers for human and pet food and general line products. The closures segment manufactures an extensive range of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products and plastic closures for the dairy and juice markets. The plastic containers segment manufactures custom designed plastic containers, tubes and closures for personal care, food, health care, pharmaceutical, household and industrial chemical, pet care, agricultural chemical, automotive and marine chemical products. These segments are strategic business operations that are managed separately to maximize the production, technology and marketing of their packaging product. Our metal container business operates primarily in North America and Europe. Our closures business operates in North and South America, Europe and Asia. Our plastic container business operates primarily in North America. The accounting policies of the business segments are the same as those described in Note 1.

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Information for each of the past three years for our business segments is as follows:

	Metal Containers	Closures	Plastic Containers	Corporate	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
2012					
Net sales	\$ 2,293,749	\$ 680,031	\$ 614,538	\$	\$ 3,588,318
Depreciation and amortization	87,629	32,427	44,203	756	165,015
Rationalization charges	2,446	2,878	3,336		8,660
Segment income from operations ⁽¹⁾	231,456	73,148	30,848	(9,943)	325,509
Segment assets	1,742,842	639,598	809,937	33,726	3,226,103
Capital expenditures	68,737	19,838	30,405	261	119,241
2011					
Net sales	\$ 2,211,549	\$ 687,801	\$ 609,877	\$	\$ 3,509,227
Depreciation and amortization	79,655	33,232	44,237	1,677	158,801
Rationalization charges	1,378	1,805	3,996	538	7,717
Segment income from operations ⁽²⁾	256,336	75,897	12,639	9,249	354,121
Segment assets	1,714,516	632,048	561,312	36,868	2,944,744
Capital expenditures	108,394	24,637	39,904	74	173,009
2010					
Net sales	\$ 1,864,157	\$ 618,805	\$ 588,583	\$	\$ 3,071,545
Depreciation and amortization	67,114	28,771	45,385	1,679	142,949
Rationalization charges	694	9,212	12,308		22,214
Segment income from operations ⁽³⁾	232,620	58,557	10,291	(18,149)	283,319
Segment assets	931,244	627,006	537,978	39,940	2,136,168
Capital expenditures	47,836	15,769	41,707	83	105,395

¹⁾ Metal containers includes plant start-up costs of \$6.4 million. Corporate includes costs attributable to announced acquisitions of \$1.5 million.

²⁾ Metal containers includes a charge for the resolution of a past product liability dispute of \$3.3 million. Corporate includes income of \$25.2 million for proceeds received as a result of the termination of the merger agreement with Graham Packaging, net of costs associated with certain corporate development activities.

³⁾ Closures includes a charge of \$3.2 million for the remeasurement of net assets in Venezuela. Corporate includes costs attributable to announced acquisitions of \$2.7 million.

Total segment income from operations is reconciled to income before income taxes as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Total segment income from operations	\$ 325,509	\$ 354,121	\$ 283,319
Interest and other debt expense	101,722	63,954	61,639

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Income before income taxes	\$ 223,787	\$ 290,167	\$ 221,680
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Total segment assets at December 31 are reconciled to total assets as follows:

	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Total segment assets	\$ 3,226,103	\$ 2,944,744
Other assets	67,440	34,343
Total assets	\$ 3,293,543	\$ 2,979,087

Financial information relating to our operations by geographic area is as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Net sales:			
United States	\$ 2,845,773	\$ 2,767,293	\$ 2,627,539
Foreign:			
Europe	559,818	563,991	269,513
Canada	124,059	128,882	121,494
Other	58,668	49,061	52,999
Total net sales from foreign operations	742,545	741,934	444,006
Total net sales	\$ 3,588,318	\$ 3,509,227	\$ 3,071,545
Long-lived assets:			
United States	\$ 679,273	\$ 689,705	
Foreign:			
Europe	341,908	301,001	
Canada	46,804	42,021	
Other	30,824	31,981	
Total long-lived assets at foreign operations	419,536	375,003	
Total long-lived assets	\$ 1,098,809	\$ 1,064,708	

Net sales are attributed to the country from which the product was manufactured and shipped.

Sales of our metal containers segment to Nestlé Food Company accounted for 11.3 percent, 10.6 percent and 10.4 percent of our consolidated net sales in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

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Sales and income from operations of our metal container business and part of our closures business are dependent, in part, upon the vegetable and fruit harvests in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in a variety of national growing regions in Europe. The size and quality of these harvests varies from year to year, depending in large part upon the weather conditions in applicable regions. Because of the seasonality of the harvests, we have historically experienced higher unit sales volume in the third quarter of our fiscal year and generated a disproportionate amount of our annual income from operations during that quarter (see Note 17).

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The following table presents our quarterly results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)			
2012 ⁽¹⁾				
Net sales	\$ 768,357	\$ 821,611	\$ 1,139,547	\$ 858,803
Gross profit	114,045	115,329	178,771	109,414
Net income	32,750	10,580	78,657	29,359
Basic net income per share ⁽³⁾	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.15	\$ 1.13	\$ 0.42
Diluted net income per share ⁽³⁾	0.47	0.15	1.13	0.42
Dividends per share	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12
2011 ⁽²⁾				
Net sales	\$ 703,087	\$ 822,224	\$ 1,148,008	\$ 835,908
Gross profit	101,962	116,893	182,954	116,781
Net income	26,112	51,206	78,756	37,099
Basic net income per share ⁽³⁾	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.73	\$ 1.13	\$ 0.53
Diluted net income per share ⁽³⁾	0.37	0.73	1.12	0.53
Dividends per share	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.11

- ¹⁾ The first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2012 include rationalization charges of \$3.6 million, \$0.2 million, \$2.0 million and \$2.9 million, respectively. The first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2012 include plant start-up costs of \$1.0 million, \$1.9 million, \$1.4 million and \$2.1 million, respectively. The second and third quarters of 2012 include costs attributable to announced acquisitions of \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. The second quarter of 2012 includes a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$38.7 million.
- ²⁾ The first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2011 include rationalization charges of \$1.7 million, \$2.4 million, \$0.6 million and \$2.9 million, respectively. The first quarter of 2011 includes costs attributable to announced acquisitions of \$1.8 million. The second quarter of 2011 includes income of \$27.0 million for proceeds received as a result of the termination of the merger agreement with Graham Packaging, net of costs associated with certain corporate development activities, and a charge for the resolution of a past product liability dispute of \$3.3 million. The third quarter of 2011 includes a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$1.0 million.
- ³⁾ Net income per share data is computed independently for each of the periods presented. Accordingly, the sum of the quarterly earnings per share amounts may not equal the total for the year.

NOTE 18. SUBSEQUENT EVENT*2012 TENDER OFFER*

On February 8, 2013, we repurchased 5,524,861 shares of our common stock for \$250.0 million pursuant to our modified Dutch auction tender offer commenced in November 2012. See Note 14 for further information.

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS****SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.****For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010****(Dollars in thousands)**

Description	Balance at beginning of period	Additions		Other Changes Increase (Decrease)		Balance at end of period
		Charged to costs and expenses	Charged to other accounts	Cumulative translation adjustment	Other	
For the year ended December 31, 2012:						
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	\$ 5,934	\$ 774	\$	\$ 179	\$ (1,018) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5,869
For the year ended December 31, 2011:						
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	\$ 6,225	\$ 596	\$	\$ (267)	\$ (620) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5,934
For the year ended December 31, 2010:						
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	\$ 6,738	\$ 463	\$	\$ (236)	\$ (740) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,225

⁽¹⁾ Uncollectible accounts written off, net of recoveries.

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Exhibit
12	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008.
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.
31.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
31.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
32.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
32.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.