Fyffes Group Limited Directors' report and financial statements

Year ended 26 December 2020

Registered number: 70123

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Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors and other information

Directors T G Murphy (Irish resident) (resigned 15 December 2020)

A H Denham-Smith R Enright (Irish resident)

J Hopkins P Armstrong A Joyce J Blake

Secretary B Breathnach

Registered office Houndmills Road

Houndmills Industrial Estate

Basingstoke Hampshire RG21 6XL

Independent Auditor KPMG

Chartered Accountants

1 Stokes Place St. Stephen's Green

Dublin 2

Solicitor Osborne Clarke

2 Temple Back East Temple Quay BS1 6EG

Principal bankers Barclays Bank plc

Pall Mall London SW1Y 5AX

Registered number 70123

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 26 December 2020 and this is set out below.

Principal activities

The principal activities of Fyffes Group Limited are the importation, sale and distribution of fresh tropical produce throughout the United Kingdom.

Market overview and performance

Fyffes Group Limited sources and distributes two main product categories in the UK – bananas and pineapples.

The key drivers of performance in the tropical produce operations are average selling prices, exchange rates and the cost of fruit, shipping and fuel, all of which can result in variability in year on year profitability.

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

The Company performance in 2020 was adversely impacted by the Covid 19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic will remain a significant business risk during 2021, until a critical mass of vaccination has been achieved.

Trading in 2020 remained challenging with continued selling price and cost price pressures.

Strategic development and outlook

The Company continues to grow steadily with new and existing customers. New products are introduced in conjunction with customer requirements and preferences. We continue to seek out further efficiencies, particularly in shipping and transportation methods and in our ripening operations.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The UK left the European Union ('EU') on 31 January 2020. A transitional period, during which the UK is no longer a member of the EU but is still subject to EU rules and remains a member of the Customs Union, concluded on 31 December 2020. The Company conducted a risk assessment and as a result put in place adequate controls and procedures to mitigate the risks associated with Brexit. The Company has suffered no material short-term impacts from Brexit. The Board continues to monitor Brexit and regularly considers the long term implications of decisions around how to navigate Brexit.

The Company's performance is influenced primarily by normal supply and demand factors, including the impact of weather in both the producing countries and in markets in which the Company trades and by trends in consumption of fresh tropical produce.

The financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company are determined in conjunction with Fyffes Limited, the Company's parent entity on a group wide basis. The exposure of the Company to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk is managed in a non-speculative manner to maximise shareholder value.

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Key performance indicators which are focused on by management include:

- Sales/gross profit reports analysed by division and product;
- Daily cash/bank reports;
- Monthly management accounts showing divisional trading results and overhead expenses;
- Monthly variance reports analysing sales, gross profit and expenses; and
- Weekly aged debtors reports.

Each of these indicators is monitored by management against trading budgets which are prepared periodically. The indicators are also monitored against prior periods.

On behalf of the board

A Denham-Smith

Director

R Enright

Director

20 September 2021

Directors' report

The directors present their directors' report and audited financial statements for the year ended 26 December 2020

Balance sheet and reserves

Shareholders' funds amounted to deficit £3,630,000 at 26 December 2020 (2019: shareholder funds of £6,353,000).

Results and dividends

The profit on ordinary activities for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to £3,200,000 (2019: profit of £9,839,000). No dividends were paid during the financial year (2019: £Nil).

Directors, secretary and their interests

The directors and secretary who served during the year and at the date of approval of the financial statements are:

T G Murphy (Irish resident) (Resigned 15 December 2020)

A H Denham-Smith

R Enright (Irish resident)

J Hopkins

P Armstrong

A Joyce

J Blake

B Breathnach (Secretary)

There are no directors' or secretary's interests requiring disclosure under the Companies Act, 2006

Political and charitable contributions

During the financial year, the Company made various charitable contributions totalling £69,228 (2019: £37,419).

The Company made no political contributions during the current or preceding financial year.

Research and development

The Company did not engage in any research and development during the current year.

Directors' report (continued)

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

UK Greenhouse gas emissions and energy use data for the 12- month period to 26 December 2020 – UK Operations only.

OK Operations only.	26 December 2020
UK Energy consumption (MWh): Gas	24,516 1,468
Electricity	10,419
Transport	12,628
UK greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2e):	<u>5,496</u>
Scope 1:	
Gas combustion	300
Owned transport	2610
Site operations	139
Scope 2:	
Electricity – location based	2429
Scope 3:	
Business travel in rental or employee owned vehicles	18
Intensity ratio (tCO2e per £million turnover):	19.72

Energy efficiency action*:

Due to operational challenges caused by the pandemic no major energy efficiency projects were started in 2020 however we continued to install LED lighting, we replaced a heating system and we continue to switch of our fleet of lorries to a more fuel-efficient manufacturer.

Covid restrictions have significantly reduced scope 3 emissions related to business travel, meetings were instead facilitated via video conferencing.

Methodology: We use carbon conversion factors published in July 2020 by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and have referred to the Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines and the GHG Reporting Protocol – Corporate Standard.

Creditors' payment policy

The Company's current policy concerning the payment of its creditors is to:

- i. settle the terms of payments with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction;
- ii. ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment by inclusion of the relevant terms in contracts; and
- iii. pay in accordance with its contractual and other legal obligations.

The payment policy applies to all payments for revenue and capital items without exception. At year end there were 4.23 days (2019: 5.85 days) purchases in trade creditors.

^{*} Fyffes have been reporting carbon reductions for over ten years via Carbon Trust Standard certification.

Directors' report (continued)

Employment of disabled persons

All applications for employment from disabled persons are given full and fair consideration, due regard being given to the aptitude and ability of the individual and the requirements of the position concerned. Disabled persons are treated on equal terms with other employees as regards training, career development and promotion. In the event of an existing employee becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure continuity of employment and that appropriate training is given where necessary.

Employee involvement

During the financial year, the policy of providing employees with information about the Company has been continued through the Fyffes Limited website.

Section 172 statement

Fyffes Group Limited complies with section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 through engagement with its various stakeholders. The Company's strategy, and the implementation of this strategy, has been informed by interaction with stakeholders. It is the Company's intention to act responsibly towards its stakeholders. The Company's principal stakeholders and how it engages with each of them are as follows:

Shareholder

Fyffes Group Limited regularly gives updates to its shareholder via business updates at various committees throughout the year.

Customers

Fyffes Group Limited strives to make a positive contribution to the economy by supporting its customers and seeks to behave responsibly, treating them fairly and equally. The Board consistently reviews its customer strategy, receives updates on implementation and reviews progress.

Communities

The Company seeks to enable communities in which it operates to thrive, through a tangible and visible commitment that brings its purpose to life.

People

The Company's people are fundamental to the delivery of its strategy. The Company aims to be a responsible employer and is committed to enabling its people to thrive, ensuring that they are engaged and have the skills and capabilities to serve customers.

Fyffes Group Limited has regular employee committee meetings throughout the year, where key business updates are provided to employees.

Suppliers

Fyffes Group Limited assesses its suppliers across a number of key risk areas, at the on-boarding stage for all suppliers and annually thereafter for suppliers providing product and services of high criticality and dependency to the Company.

Directors' report (continued)

Section 172 statement (continued)

Environment

Fyffes Group Limited is conscious of its impact on the environment and has taken steps to reduce energy consumption at high usage locations that provide services to the Company.

Post balance sheets events

The COVID-19 pandemic will remain a significant business risk during 2021, until a critical mass of vaccination has been achieved. There continues to be a significant increase in economic uncertainty and more volatility in exchange rates, fuel costs and other asset prices. The Company cannot as yet reasonably estimate the impact of these factors on its results, cashflows or financial position. However, the Company does have considerable financial resources available to it, including the support of its parent company Sumitomo Corporation, and the Board therefore believes the Company is well placed to manage this evolving situation.

Relevant audit information

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern

At 26 December 2020, the Company had an excess of liabilities over assets. Fyffes Ltd has confirmed to the directors that it will continue to provide financial support to the Company to allow it meet its liabilities as they fall due. On this basis, the directors are satisfied that the Company should have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and, for this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Other information

An indication of likely future developments in the business and particular significant events which occurred since the end of the financial year have been included in the Strategic Report on page 2.

Independent Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG, Chartered Accountants, will continue in office.

On behalf of the board

andrew Denham-Smith

A Denham-Smith

Director

R Enright

Director

20 September 2021

Houndmills Road, Houndmills Industrial Estate Basingstoke Hampshire RG21 6XL

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for maintenance and integrity of the corporate financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board

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andrew Denham-Smith

A Denham-Smith

Director

R Enright Director

20 September 2021



KPMG Audit 1 Stokes Place St. Stephen's Green Dublin 2 D02 DE03 Ireland

Independent auditor's report to the members of Fyffes Group Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fyffes Group Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 26 December 2020 set out on pages 9 to 32, which comprise the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, and related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is UK Law and FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 26 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the director's conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

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



Independent auditor's report to the members of Fyffes Group Limited (continued)

Conclusions relating to going concern (continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Detecting irregularities including fraud

We identified the areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements and risks of material misstatement due to fraud, using our understanding of the Company's industry, regulatory environment and other external factors and inquiry with the directors. In addition, our risk assessment procedures included: inquiring with the directors as to the Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations and prevention and detection of fraud; inquiring whether the directors have knowledge of any actual or suspected non-compliance with laws or regulations or alleged fraud; inspecting the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence; and reading Board minutes.

We discussed identified laws and regulations, fraud risk factors and the need to remain alert among the audit team.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including companies and financial reporting legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items, including assessing the financial statement disclosures and agreeing them to supporting documentation when necessary.

The Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these non-direct laws and regulations to inquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. These limited procedures did not identify actual or suspected non-compliance.

We assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. As required by auditing standards, we performed procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition.

In response to risk of fraud, we also performed procedures including: identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation; evaluating the business purpose of significant unusual transactions; assessing significant accounting estimates for bias; and assessing the disclosures in the financial statements.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Fyffes Group Limited (continued)

Detecting irregularities including fraud (continued)

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remains a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the strategic report and the directors' report. The financial statements and our auditor's report thereon do not comprise part of the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

Based solely on our work on the other information undertaken during the course of the audit:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors report or the strategic report;
- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report and the strategic report is consistent with the financial statements;
- in our opinion, the directors' report and the strategic report have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Fyffes Group Limited (continued)

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the; or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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

Tom McEvoy (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

Low Evoy

KPMG

Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm

1 Stokes Place, St Stephen's Green

Dublin 2

21 September 2021

Profit and loss account and other comprehensive income as at 26 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Turnover Cost of sales	2	278,679 (256,428)	235,344 (217,445)
Gross profit Distribution and selling expenses Administrative expenses Other operating income	3 _	22,251 (16,833) (6,203) 2,483	17,899 (13,309) (3,675) 507
		(20,553)	(16,477)
Operating profit Dividend received from subsidiaries Exceptional item	6 7	1,698 - (3,716)	1,422 11,014
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities before interest		(2,018)	12,436
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(975)	(1,256)
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Taxation	5 9	(2,993) (207)	11,180 (1,341)
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	٠	(3,200)	9,839
Other comprehensive (loss)/income Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability Tax charge on remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	24	(8,572) 1,789	2,523 (453)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(6,783)	2,070
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(9,983)	11,909

Balance sheet

as at 26 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Fixed assets		£ 000	, £ 000
Tangible assets	10	14,651	15,708
Right of use asset	11	5,725	6,427
Investment property	12	961	961
		21,337	23,096
Financial assets			
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	13	4,588	4,588
Other investments	14	703	4,419
		5,291	9,007
		26,628	32,103
Current assets			
Stocks	15	7,040	5,962
Debtors	16	52,403	47,745
Cash at bank and in hand		2,907	3_
		62,350	53,710
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(61,360)	(54,850)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		990	(1,140)
Total assets less current liabilities		27,618	30,963
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	(7,675)	(8,536)
Net assets before post employment liabilities		19,943	22,427
Retirement benefit and similar obligations	24	(23,573)	(16,074)
Net assets/(Liability)		(3,630)	6,353
Capital and reserves	•		
Called up share capital	20	1,400	1,400
Share premium account	21	400	400
Currency reserve		(102)	(102)
Profit and loss account		(5,328)	4,655
Shareholders' (deficit)/funds		(3,630)	6,353

The notes on pages 12 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20 September 2021 and were signed on its behalf by

A Denham-Smith

Director

A Denham-Smith

R Enright

Director

Registered number:70123

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 26 December 2020

·	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Currency reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 27 December 2018 IFRS16 Opening balance adjustment	1,400	400	(102)	(6,685) (569)	(4,987) (569)
Comprehensive income for the year	<u>.</u>	-	-	11,909	11,909
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	-	_	11,909	11,909
At 28 December 2019 Comprehensive loss for the year	1,400	400	(102)	4,655 (9,983)	6,353 (9,983)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	_	-	_	(9,983)	(9,983)
At 26 December 2020	1,400	400	(102)	(5,328)	(3,630)

Notes

forming part of the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

Fyffes Group Limited (the "Company") is a private limited company incorporated, registered and domiciled in the UK. The Company's registered number is 70123 and the registered office is Houndmills Road, Houndmills Industrial Estate, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG21 6XL.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("EU IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act, 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken. The accounting policies applied consistently in the preparation of the financial statements for the 52 week financial period ended 26 December 2020 are set out below.

The ultimate parent undertaking of Fyffes Group Limited is Sumitomo Corporation (Japanese listed company). The largest group into which the financial statements of Fyffes Group Limited are consolidated is that headed by Sumitomo Corporation. The smallest group into which the financial statements of Fyffes Group Limited are consolidated is Fyffes Limited. The financial statements of Fyffes Limited are available from the Irish Companies Registration Office (www.cro.ie).

In these financial statements, the Company has adopted certain disclosure exemptions available under FRS 101. These include:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel;
- disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- disclosures in respect of capital management;
- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and
- an additional balance sheet for the beginning of the earliest comparative period following transition.

As the ultimate parent company's consolidated financial statements of 31 March 2021 include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemption under FRS 101 available in respect of the following:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures; and
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements at 26 December 2020.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are measured are stated at their fair value; the assets and liabilities in the Company's defined benefit pension scheme are valued in accordance with the retirement benefit accounting policy on page 32.

Functional currency

These financial statements are presented in sterling, being the functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in sterling has been rounded to the nearest thousand except where otherwise state.

Notes (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits, including bank deposits of less than three months maturity. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Going concern

At 26 December 2020, the Company had an excess of liabilities over assets. Fyffes Ltd has confirmed to the directors that it will continue to provide financial support to the Company to allow it meet its liabilities as they fall due. On this basis, the directors are satisfied that the Company should have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and, for this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the fair value of the sale of goods, excluding value added tax, delivered to or collected by customers during the accounting period, net of any returns, discounts or rebates. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when control of the goods are transferred to the buyer.

Financial fixed assets

Investments in subsidiary and associated undertakings and other investments are stated at cost, less provision for any permanent impairment in value. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and are thereafter measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is recognised when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables using the effective credit loss method in accordance with IFRS 9.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

The income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event that can be reliably measured, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

Leased assets

The Company adopted IFRS16: Leases on 1 January 2019. Fyffes Group Limited has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained earnings at 1 January 2019. Under IFRS16, at inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

As lessee:

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a

Notes (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Leased assets (continued)

purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are outstanding at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As lessor:

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straightline basis over the lease term as part of other operating income.

Notes (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed asset and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost or valuation of tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land which is not depreciated, on a straight line basis, by reference to the following estimated useful lives:

Freehold properties 40 years

• Leasehold properties over the lesser of 40 years or the unexpired portion of the lease

• Plant and equipment 3-10 years

• Leased plant over the unexpired portion of the lease

Motor vehicles
 4 years

Gains and losses on disposal of tangible fixed assets are recognised on the ultimate completion of sale. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds received with the net book value and are included in operating profit. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date

Investment property

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment properties are stated at fair value.

In applying the fair value model in IAS 40 Investment Property:

- i. Investment properties are held at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss in the period that they arise; and
- ii. No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties applying the fair value model.

Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable and unwinding of the discount on provisions.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Dividends Received

Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date of the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

Notes (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plans

The Company also operates a defined benefit pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company.

Pension scheme assets are measured using market values. For quoted securities, the current bid price is taken as market value. Pension scheme liabilities are measured using a projected until method and discounted at the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent term and currency to the liability.

The pension scheme surplus (to the extent that it is recoverable) or deficit is recognised in full. The movement in the scheme surplus/deficit is split between operating charges, finance items and in the statement of comprehensive income. On 31 March 2016 this scheme was closed to future accrual.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and ret realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The cost of stocks is based on the first-in, first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Non-derivative financial instruments

Loans and receivables

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost suing the effective interest method.

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Ordinary dividends declared as final dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are approved by shareholders. Interim dividends are recognised as a liability when declared.

2. Segmental information

An analysis of turnover, results and net assets by geographical area and business activity is not provided as, in the opinion of the directors, the disclosure of such information would be prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

Notes (continued)

3. Other operating expense/income (net)		
5. Other operating expense/meome (not)	2020	2019
	£'000	£,000
Management fee Income	2,382	400
Foreign currency (gain)/loss	(7)	(38)
Other income	92	110
Net Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	16	35
	2,483	507_
A. Latarrat a suchla and similar sharpes		
4. Interest payable and similar changes	2020	2019
	£'000	£,000
	£ 000	2 000
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	297	526
Lease interest	404	467
Other interest payable	274	263
	975	1,256
5. Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		
5. Fromt/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
This is stated after charging:		
(a) Auditor's remuneration:		
- Audit services	60	65
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets and right of use assets	2,890	2,577
Profit on sale of fixed assets	16	35
(b) Directors' remuneration:		
Salaries and other emoluments (including pension contributions)	827	821
6. Dividend received from subsidiaries		
	2020	2019
	£ 2020	£
Bristol Fruit Sales (Bananas) Limited	-	7,500
Fyffes Distribution Services Limited	-	2,476
Maskalina Limited	-	1,038
		11,014

Notes (continued)

7. Exceptional items		
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Impairment of investment in Geest Line Limited	3,716	
	3,716	-
Following a review of the expected future cash flows from its investment recognised a further £3,716,000 impairment charge in this regard during		he company
8. Staff costs		• • • •
	2020	2019
	£'000	£,000
Wages and salaries	14,074	11,361
Social security costs	1,505	986
Other pension costs	993	783
Charged to the profit and loss	16,572	13,130
	C 11	
The average weekly number of employees during the year was made up a	as follows: 2020	2019
	Number	Number
	Number	Number
Production	395	212
Sales and distribution	42	188
Administration	80	76
	517	476
9. Taxation	311	470
. Taxation	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Recognised in the profit and loss account		
NW O		
UK Corporation tax Current tax for the period		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods		-
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total current tax		-
Deferred tax (see Note 16)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	207	1,272
	207	1,272
Other adjustments	207	69
	_	
Total deferred tax	207	1 241
Total detelled tax	207	1,341
Total tax charge	207	1,341
	-	

Notes (continued)

ued)

2. Taxation (continued)	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Current tax recognised directly in equity	-	-
Deferred tax recognised directly in equity	(1,789)	453
Total tax recognised directly in equity	(1,789)	453
(Loss)/profit for the year	(3,200)	9,839
Total tax charge/ (credit)	207	1,341
(Loss)/profit excluding taxation	(2,993)	11,180
Tax using the corporation tax rate of 19 % (2019: 19%)	(569)	2,124
Group relief surrendered	85	164
Non-deductible expenses	751	67
Other timing differences	-	69
Income not taxable	-	(2,114)
Deferred tax not recognised	163	1,306
Other	(223)	(275)
Total tax credit	207	1,341

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold and leasehold properties £'000	Plant and equipment £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation				
At beginning of financial year	9,589	23,108	2,632	35,329
Additions	-	753	-	753
Disposals	_	(809)	(340)	(1,149)
At year end	9,589	23,052	2,292	34,933
Depreciation				
At beginning of financial year	906	17,463	1,252	19,621
Charged during financial year	147	1,191	401	1,739
Arising on disposals		(809)	(269)	(1,078)
At end of financial year	1,053	17,845	1,384	20,282
Net book value				
At end of financial year	8,536	5,207	908	14,651
At beginning of financial				
year	8,683	5,645	1,380	15,708

Notes (continued)

10. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

There are no assets held under finance leases included in the above total net book value.

The gross book value of freehold and leasehold properties amounted to £3,215,148 (2019: £3,215,148).

11. Right of use asset

The Company adopted IFRS16: Leases on 1 January 2019. Under this new accounting standard, many lease arrangements previously treated as operating leases as they did not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are now recognised on the balance sheet as a right of use asset with the corresponding lease obligations recognised as a liability. Fyffes Group Limited has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained earnings at 1 January 2019. On initial application of IFRS16, the lease liabilities were measured at present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate which ranged from 2.3% to 8.5%. The right-of-use assets were measured as if IFRS16 had been applied since the commencement of the leases, discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate, or at an amount equal to the related lease liability in the case of some lower value leases. Fyffes Group Limited has not applied IFRS16 where on initial application there were less than 12 months remaining on the lease term or in the case of low value assets.

	Land and Buildings £'000	Plant and Equipment £'000	Motor Vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At beginning of financial period	11,026	-	163	11,189
Additions in year	•	-	449	449
Balance at 26 December 2020	11,026	-	612	11,638
Depreciation and impairment losses				
At beginning of financial period	4,636	-	126	4,762
Depreciation charge for the year	1,102	•	49	1,151
Balance at 26 December 2020	5,738	-	175	5,913
Carrying amount				
At 26 December 2020	5,288		437	5,725

The impact on transition, was as follows:

Retained earnings	(569)
Accruals and prepayments	115
lease liabilities (see below)	(8,267)
ROU assets – land & buildings and motor vehicles	7,583
	£'000

Notes (continued)

11. Right of use asset (continued)

The following table shows the reconciliation of the lease commitments previously disclosed under IAS17 at 31 December 2018 (note 23) and the lease liabilities recognised in the Group's balance sheet on 1 January 2019, on the initial application of IFRS16:

Operating lease commitments at 31 December 2019	£'000 3,460		
Additional leases identified under IFRS16 Impact of discounting	6,635 (1,828)		
Lease liabilities recognised on 1 January 2020	8,267		
12. Investment property			
		2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Long term leasehold investment property			
At beginning and end of financial year		961	961
At end of financial year		961	961
13. Investments in subsidiary undertakings			
		2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Cost			
At beginning and end of financial year		10,386	10,386
Provision for impairment At end of financial year		(5,798)	(5,798)
Net book value At d end of financial year		4,588	4,588

At 26 December 2020, investments in principal subsidiary undertakings reflect the following:

Incorporated in the United Kingdom

Name	Ordinary shares	Nature of business	% owned directly
James Lindsay & Son plc	1,836,419 of 25p each	Dormant company	100%

In the opinion of the directors, the value of the investments in subsidiary undertakings is not less than their carrying value. James Lindsay & Son plc registered office is Royston Road, Dean Industrial Estate, Livingston, West Lothian, EH54 8AH.

Notes (continued)

14. Other investments

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Cost At beginning and end of financial year	15,003	15,003_
Provision for impairment At beginning of financial year Impairment charge recognised in the year	(10,584) (3,716)	(10,584)
At end of financial year	(14,300)	(10,584)
Net book value At beginning and end of financial year	703	4,419
Investments in associated undertakings Trade investments at cost Quoted investments at cost	700 2 1	4,416 2 1
	703	4,419

At 26 December 2020, investments in associated undertakings reflect the following:

Incorporated in the United Kingdom

Name	Ordinary shares	Nature of business	% owned directly
Geest Line Limited	250,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	Shipping Company	50%

In the opinion of the directors, the value of the investments is not less than their carrying value. Geest Line Limited registered office is Eaglepoint Little Park Farm Road, Segensworth, Fareham, Hampshire, PO15 5TD.

As at 26 December 2020 there were no amounts due to or receivable from Geest Line Limited.

15. Stocks

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Raw materials and consumables Fresh fruit	177 6,863	398 5,564
	7,040	5,962

The replacement cost of stocks at the balance sheet date is not materially different from that shown above.

Stocks are stated net of a provision for obsolescence of £154,370 (2019: £15,687). Raw materials, consumables and changes in finished goods and work in progress recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £256,428,000 (2019: £217,455,000).

Notes (continued)

16. Debtors		
	2020	2019
	£'000	£,000
Trade debtors	19,831	17,142
Other debtors	4,985	3,919
Amounts due from other Group undertakings	21,559	22,152
Prepayments	442	413
Deferred tax asset (see below)	5,586	4,119
· -	52,403	47,745
Amounts due from other group companies are unsecured, interest free and repay	able on demand.	
	2020	2019
	£'000	£,000
Deferred tax asset	5,586	4,119
Deferred tax liability (note 17)	(978)	(1,093)
·	4,608	3,026
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Deferred taxation At beginning of financial year	3,026	4,630
Credited/(charged) during the financial year (note 9)	(207)	(1,341)
Employee benefits via other comprehensive income	1,789	(453)
Other movements	-	190
Net asset at end of financial year	4,608	3,026
Deferred taxation represents provision for timing differences as follows:		
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	-	-
Origination/reversal of timing differences	129	132
Employee benefits	4,479	2,894
_	4,608	3,026

Deferred tax asset

The main rate of UK corporation tax was reduced to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and as announced in the Budget 2019 will remain at 19% for both 1 April 2020 and 1 April 2021.

Notes (continued)

17.	Creditors:	amounts	falling	due	within	one year
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21. O.	2020	2019
	£'000	£,000
Bank overdraft	_	583
Trade creditors	2,975	1,729
Other taxes and social security costs	1,195	1,496
Accruals	8,565	4,980
Amounts due to other group companies	46,375	43,941
Deferred tax liability	978	1,093
Lease liability	1,272	1,028
	61,360	54,850

Amounts due to other group companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

18. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts due to other group companies Lease liability	2,437 5,238	2,437 6,099
Provisions for liabilities (Note 19)		
	7,675	8,536

Amounts owed to group undertakings represent a loan that is unsecured, wholly repayable on 17 September 2024 and attracts an interest rate of LIBOR + 2.1608% margin per annum.

19. Provisions for liabilities

Merchant Navy Ratings Pension Fund

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Balance at beginning of year Charge recognised / (released) in year (note 8)	<u>-</u>	209
Discounting Payments		(209)
Included with creditors due within one year	<u> </u>	-
At end of financial year		-

Notes (continued)

19. Provisions for liabilities (continued)

Merchant Navy Ratings Pension Fund

The Company paid £3,369,000 to the Trustees of the Merchant Navy Ratings Pension Fund (MNRPF) during 2016 in full payment of its share of the deficit in that scheme. The Company has recognised a charge of £805,000 in 2017 as it's share of the 2017 estimated valuation. The Company agreed to pay £606,435 in 2019 and 2020 as its share of the 2017 valuation and release an overprovision.

20. Share capital

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid:		•
1,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
400,000 "A" ordinary shares of £1 each	400	400
	1,400	1,400

The "A" ordinary share are non-voting and have the right to be redeemed at par on a winding up. The "A" ordinary shares have a right to any dividends that may be recommended by the directors, but such dividends may not exceed £42.5 million.

21. Share premium account

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Premium on issue of "A" ordinary shares	400	400
22. Commitments and contingencies		
(a) Capital commitments	2020	2019
Contracted but not provided for in the financial statements	£,000	£,000
Authorised by the directors but not contracted	<u>-</u>	

(b) Contingent liabilities

There were no outstanding bonds, guarantees and indemnities as at 26 December 2020 (2019: £Nil).

(c) Contingencies

From time to time, the Company is involved in other claims and legal actions which arise in the normal course of business. Based on information currently available to the Company, and legal advice, the directors believe such litigation will not, individually or in aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the financial statements and that the Company is adequately positioned to deal with the outcome of any such litigation.

(d) Financial support

The Company has agreed to provide financial support for a period of one year from the date of the approval of the financial statements to certain subsidiary undertakings.

Notes (continued)

23. Operating leases

The Company adopted IFRS16: Leases on 1 January 2019. Any lease arrangements which do not satisfy the criteria to be accounted for under IFRS16, as set out in the Company's accounting policy, such as where the lease period is less than 12 months, or the leases are individually immaterial, are not recognised as an asset and a liability in the balance sheet. The obligations for future lease payments under such leases are set out below.

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Less than one year	-	_
Between one and five years	-	-
More than five years		
	_	_

During the year £ Nil was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases (2019: £Nil).

24. Pension information

Defined benefit pension scheme

A full actuarial valuation was carried out on the scheme at 31 October 2019. The latest valuation is still ongoing. The result of this review was a deficit of £22.1 million. The Company agreed a revised recovery plan with the trustees of the scheme involving thirteen annual payments of £1.37 million commencing in January 2020, supported by a guarantee from Fyffes Limited, its parent undertaking.

The scheme was closed to future accrual on 31 March 2016.

The major assumptions used to calculate the retirement benefit liabilities under IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*, were as follows:

Valuation method	2020 Projected Unit %	2019 Projected Unit %	2018 Projected Unit %
	70	70	70
Discount rate	1.40	2.00	2.90
Inflation rate – RPI	2.90	2.70	3.20
Inflation rate – CPI	2.20	2.00	3.20
Increase to pension in payment (pre April 2005)	2.90	2.70	3.20
Increase to pension in payment (post April 2005)	2.50	2.50	2.50
Salary increases	N/A	N/A	N/A

In valuing the liabilities of the pension fund at 26 December 2020, certain mortality assumptions have been made. The assumptions relating to longevity underlying the pension liabilities at the balance sheet date are based on standard actuarial mortality tables and include an allowance for future improvements in longevity. The assumptions are equivalent to expecting a 65 year old to live for a number of years as follows:

Notes (continued)

24. Pension information (continued)

• Current pension aged 65:

87 years (male) / 90 years (female)

• Current pension aged 40:

88 years (male) / 91 years (female)

The assumptions used by the actuary are chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions which, due to the timescale covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice.

	2020	2019
	£'000	£,000
Equities	22,183	23,620
Bonds	83,949	70,256
Property	4,128	4,069
Other	16,404	19,716
Total market value of pension scheme assets	126,664	117,661
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	(150,237)	(133,735)
Deficit	(23,573)	(16,074)
Related deferred tax asset	4,479	2,894
Net liability recognised on the balance sheet	(19,094)	(13,180)

Fyffes Group Limited employs a building block approach in determining the long-term rate of return on pension plan assets. Historical markets are studied and assets with higher volatility are assumed to generate higher returns consistent with widely accepted capital market principles. The assumed long-term rate of return on each asset class is set out within this note. The interest income on scheme assets is then derived by aggregating the expected return for each asset class over the actual asset allocation for the scheme at 26 December 2020.

Analysis of amount charged to operating profit:

Analysis of amount chargea to operating profit:	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Current service costs – total scheme Less: contributions received from other pension scheme members		<u>-</u>
Total operating charge	<u> </u>	-
Analysis of the amount credited/(charged) to other finance Income and expe	nse: 2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Past Service Costs Interest income on scheme assets Interest expense on defined benefit obligations	2,325 (2,622)	3,093 (3,619)
Net charge	(297)	(526)

Notes (continued)

24. Pension information (continued)

The (expense)/income is recognised in the following line items in the profit and leading to the following line items in the profit and leading line items in the leading line items in the leading line items in the leading line items i	oss account: 2020 £'000	£,000 £,000
Administrative expenses Interest payable and similar charges	(297)	(526)
	(297)	(526)
Analysis of the amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income:		
·	2020 £'000	£'000
Remeasurement gains) on scheme assets Actuarial gains due to changes demographic assumptions Actuarial gains on scheme liabilities arising from changes in financial	10,543	10,281 4,819
assumptions	(19,115)	(12,577)
Actuarial (losses)/gain recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(8,572)	2,523
Movement in fair value of plan assets:	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
At the beginning of the financial year Interest receivable Remeasurement gains on scheme assets Contributions by the employer Net benefits paid out	117,661 2,325 10,543 1,370 (5,235)	108,166 3,093 10,281 1,000 (4,879)
At end of the financial year	126,664	117,661
Movement in present value of defined benefit obligation:	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
At the beginning of the financial year Past service costs	133,735	127,237
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation Actuarial losses on scheme liabilities Net benefits paid out	2,622 19,115 (5,235)	3,619 7,758 (1,879)
At end of the financial year	150,237	133,735

Notes (continued)

24. Pension information (continued)

History	of	`actuarial	gains	and	losses
LILUIUIY	v,	mc.m	8	******	*****

instruction of actuariat gains and tosses	2020 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Remeasurement /gains on scheme assets	10,543	10,281	5,647
Expressed as a percentage of scheme assets	8.3%	8.7%	5.2%
Actuarial gains and losses on scheme liabilities arising from experience	- ,	-	-
Expressed as a percentage of scheme liabilities	-%	-%	-%
Total actuarial gains and losses recognised in statement of comprehensive			
income	(8,572)	2,523	3,511
Expressed as a percentage of scheme liabilities	(5.7%)	2.8%	2.8%
History of plans The history of the plans for the current and prior years are as follows:			

Ralance chees

Butance sneet	2020	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Present value of scheme liabilities Fair value of scheme assets	(150,237)	(133,735)	(127,237)
	126,664	117,661	108,166
Deficit	(23,573)	(16,074)	(19,071)

Defined contribution pension scheme

Pensions are funded through an external pension scheme. The scheme is vested in independent trustees nominated by the Company for the sole benefit of the employees and their dependants. The total charge in the year relating to the defined contribution section of the scheme was £441,038 (2019: £452,253). The amount included in other creditors in respect of this scheme at year end was £34,494 (2019: £37,492).

25. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking of Fyffes Group Limited is Sumitomo Corporation (Japanese listed company). The largest group into which the financial statements of Fyffes Group Limited are consolidated is that headed by Sumitomo Corporation. The smallest group into which the financial statements of Fyffes Group Limited are consolidated is Fyffes Limited. The financial statements of Fyffes Limited are available from the Irish Company Registration Office (www.cro.ie).

26. Related party transactions

Transactions with Group undertakings

In relation to transactions with Group undertakings where there is a direct or indirect relationship (equity or control) of 100%, the Company has availed of the exemption available under FRS 101 from disclosing transactions with Group undertakings as consolidated financial statements are prepared by Fyffes Limited which include this company.

Transactions with associated undertakings

The Company trades in the normal course of its business with subsidiary and associated undertakings.

The Company had no balances due from/(to) related parties at the 26 December 2020 or 28 December 2019.

Notes (continued)

27. Post balance sheet events

The COVID-19 pandemic will remain a significant business risk during 2021, until a critical mass of vaccination has been achieved. There continues to be a significant increase in economic uncertainty and more volatility in exchange rates, fuel costs and other asset prices. The Company cannot as yet reasonably estimate the impact of these factors on its results, cashflows or financial position. However, the Company does have considerable financial resources available to it, including the support of its parent company Sumitomo Corporation, and the Board therefore believes the Company is well placed to manage this evolving situation.

28. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect application of the Company accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Such estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates.

Particular areas which are subject to accounting estimates and judgements in these financial statements are the areas of post- employment benefits including discount rates, the carrying value of investments and in relation to judgemental provisions and accruals.

The estimation of employee benefit costs requires the use of actuaries in the determination of appropriate assumptions such as discount rates and expected future rates of return as set out in note 24.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.