

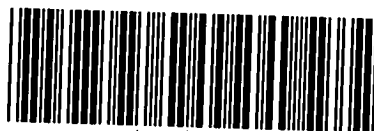
CP Foods (UK) Limited

**Annual report and consolidated
financial statements**

Registered number 4307559

Year ended 31 December 2022

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Strategic report

Principal activities

CP Foods (UK) Limited ('the Company') is a UK subsidiary of the CPF Group in Thailand. The principal activity of the Company and its subsidiaries ('the Group') is that of food importers, processors, and distributors.

Business review and future prospects

The Group's trading results for the year were as expected.

During the year some of the sales of the Company's trade and operations transferred to its fellow group company Westbridge Foods Limited (both companies ultimately owned by Charoen Pokphand Foods Public Company Limited and managed by the same Leadership Team). The Company continues its processing and packing operations, from its Newmarket site on a contract manufacturing basis and operates its foodservice distribution business through its subsidiary, The Foodfellas Limited.

Key performance indicators

	2022	2021
Turnover (£000)	140,856	134,342
Net profit (being profit on ordinary activities before taxation (£000))	7,390	4,693

Principal risks and uncertainties

The financial risks of the Group are described below.

Legislative risk

The Group is subject to UK quota legislation on poultry imported from outside of the UK. This continues to be a risk and an opportunity that could affect future Group performance.

Financial risk management

The Group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of movements in exchange rates, changes in credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Group has in place a risk management programme that is described below.

Exchange rate risk

The Group has minimised its exposure to translation and transaction foreign exchange risk. Transactional foreign exchange risk is mitigated by entering into forward foreign exchange contracts which are matched, as far as possible, to forecasted supplier purchases and customer deliveries. Whilst the aim is to achieve a minimum cost from currency exposures by the use of derivatives, the Group does not adopt an accounting policy of hedge accounting for these financial statements.

Strategic report *(continued)*

Credit risk

The Group's principal financial assets are cash and trade debtors. The credit risk associated with the cash is limited as the counterparties have high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies. The principal credit risk arises therefore from its trade debtors. In order to manage credit risk, the directors have credit insurance in place and frequently monitor and review customer credit ratings.

Liquidity risk

The Group seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs through forecasting and to invest cash assets safely and profitably.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings as the majority of its bank facilities are at floating rates. Despite recent interest rate increases, the Group feel their exposure to material interest rate changes is low.

Future events

In 2023, the Group intends to continue to trade for the benefit of all its stakeholders, making investments to operate safely, efficiently and to continue to offer customer focused solutions.

S172 (1) Statement

The directors consider that, as set out under section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006, they have, in good faith, acted in a way that they consider would promote the success of the Group. In doing so, the directors have given due regard to the interests of key stakeholder groups and have assessed the likely consequences of decisions on the Group's long-term performance and its reputation.

The following elements inform all of the board's decision-making processes:

Strategy – During board and shareholder review meetings, the directors review strategic progress and key performance indicators. The Group shares the performance and annual objectives with all employees in a collective forum, allowing all voices to be heard in a collaborative way.

Strategic report *(continued)*

Performance – The directors regularly review the performance of the Group, taking into account how significant future events (for example trade agreements, regulation changes, macroeconomics factors, changes in consumer demand) could impact the Group’s projected forecasted performance, and deciding the best course of action.

Governance – The directors are committed to ensuring good governance, beginning with the foundation of strong internal controls, and a Group culture where employees have open access to management at all levels. All employees are encouraged to be curious, to speak up if they witness anything requiring further investigation, and to offer new ideas or initiatives that will strengthen existing processes and procedures.

All employees receive a company handbook with code of conduct, ethics guidance and compliance information, which the Group regularly reviews and updates to meet changing business needs.

As part of good governance, the directors ensure that the balance sheet of the Group is robust. This is the cornerstone of our ability to weather differing economic cycles, enabling us to raise additional borrowing as required, make the necessary investments from which to grow, and provide assurance to our supply chain partners.

Below are our key stakeholders and how we have engaged with them in the decision-making process:

Customers

CP Foods (UK) Limited is committed to help our customers thrive in the markets in which they operate. The directors and management play a key role to ensure this is done in a safe, efficient, and ethical manner, throughout the supply chain from origination to delivery destination. The Group’s approach is to create long term partnerships, prioritising the customer, listening to feedback, developing new innovative products, and reducing risk in the supply chain. As a result of this approach, we have built a growing business.

Employees

CP Foods (UK) Limited has a strong commitment to its workforce. We recognise that our people are our most valuable asset, fundamental to the success of the Group, and striving to exceed our stakeholder’s expectations. We make a conscious effort to attract and retain high calibre staff, offering equal opportunities and without discrimination. The success of individuals and teams enables the Group to achieve its objectives, which enables growth and further opportunities for individuals to prosper in their careers.

Suppliers and other business partners

The reputation and strength of CP Foods (UK) Limited is built upon the trust the company has developed with its supply chain partnerships. Together we form a critical function to meet the needs of our joint customers. The Group operates very closely with suppliers to create reliable and robust relationships, through which our customers can be assured that orders will be delivered on time and in full.

Shareholders

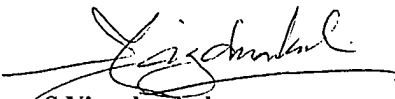
Our shareholders are vital for the future success of the Group. Our ultimate shareholders, through our parent company, provide their strategic vision and support for the future growth and direction of the Group. In return, we provide market intelligence, regular performance updates, offer growth opportunities and add value to our parent company in support of the overall group business plan.

Strategic report (continued)

Community and Environment

The Group understands it carries a responsibility in the communities and geographies in which it operates. In doing so, the company aims to source goods and services from local suppliers where economically possible, and make donations to local charities, often supporting employee identified charities. In order to minimise the impact on the environment the Group seeks to continuously drive efficiencies in its supply chains, for example maximising order loads where possible. The directors recognise that adopting environmentally friendly policies can also benefit the success of the Group, both financially and in respect of our customer and supplier expectations. As an example of this, the Company has offered electric cars as an option in its company car list and installed more electric points at its offices in Malvern to make this an attractive choice with employees.

By order of the board



S Yingchankul
Director

Date: 15th June 2023

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were:

N Shaw
S Yingchankul
A Julintron
V Singhpuck
P Chiaravutthi

Political and charitable contributions

During the year, the Company made charitable donations of £2,200 (2021: £2,500). The Company made no political donations in either the current or preceding year.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

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 they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Dividends

Dividends paid during the year comprise a final dividend of £nil. (2021: £2,500,000).

Going Concern

An overview of the business activities of the Group, including a review of the key business risks that the Group faces, is given in the Strategic Report on page 1.

The Directors have prepared trading and cash flow forecasts for the 12-month period from the date of approval of these financial statements comprising the combined operations of the Westbridge group of companies and the operations which have remained in the CP Foods group ("the Wider Group") as well as standalone forecasts for The Foodfellas Limited subsidiary. These forecasts show that the Wider Group has sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations as they fall due for the period of at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements. The forecasts make assumptions in respect of future market conditions and the potential impact of margin reduction due to inflationary cost pressure. The forecasts take into account some variability of potential outcomes, to an extent which the directors consider represent their best estimate of the future, based on the information that is available to them at the time of approval of these financial statements.

The Directors have also prepared a downside forecast for the Wider Group and for The Foodfellas Limited which incorporates certain adverse sensitivities around sales levels and margins which the directors consider the greater risk to cash flows over the period of the forecast. This downside forecast also confirms the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Whilst the Wider Group is financed through a series of short-term revolving loans and a rolling receivables facility, the Group has some external loan facilities but is also dependent on support from the Westbridge Foods Limited. The directors have sought and received confirmation by way of a letter of Company support from Westbridge Foods Limited, confirming the intention to continue its current arrangement with the Company under which all of its manufacturing costs are covered under a cost-plus recharge arrangement. As with any company placing reliance on another entity for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Directors' report (continued)

The directors are of the view that they can reasonably conclude that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and these financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the going concern basis of preparation was inappropriate

Energy and Emissions Report

In accordance with streamlined energy and carbon reporting requirements, during the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group's energy usage was as follows

	2022		2021	
	MT CO2e	MwH	MT CO2e	MwH
Combustion of fuel and operating of facilities (scope 1)	138	639	141	671
Electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased for own use (scope 2)	342	1,610	422	1,987
Business travel where the Group is responsible for purchasing fuel (scope 3)	7	31		
Total	487	2280	563	2,658
Emission intensity (scope 1, 2 & 3) - MT CO2e/Revenue £m	3.48		4.19	

The Group's energy consumption calculations are based on Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standard.

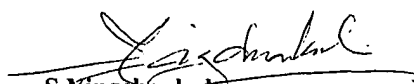
Some of the activities undertaken by the group to improve its carbon footprint:

- Moved a number of company cars to hybrid/electric
- Upgraded the electric vehicle charging points at the company's offices in Malvern
- Using virtual meetings where possible to reduce unnecessary travel and associated emissions

Auditor

The auditors, Bishop Fleming LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the board


S Yingchankul
Director

Date: 15th June 2023

Polonia House
Enigma Commercial Centre
Sandy's Road
Malvern
Worcestershire
WR14 1JJ

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

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the group and parent company 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 group and parent company financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

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 group and parent company and of the group's profit or loss for that period. In preparing each of the group and parent company 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 UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the group and parent 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 group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the parent company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the parent company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible 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, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of CP Foods (UK) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CP Foods (UK) Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2022, and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' 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 group and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor 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.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We have considered the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance.
- We have considered the results of our enquiries of management, including the Finance Director about their own identification and assessment of the risk of irregularities.
- For any matters identified we have obtained and reviewed the Group's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - Identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - Detecting and responding to the risk of fraud and whether they have knowledge of actual, suspected, or alleged fraud; and,

- The internal controls established to mitigate the risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We have considered the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud, and incorrect recognition of revenue was identified as the greatest potential areas for fraud.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Group operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act and tax legislation.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included:

- Health and safety; and
- Employment legislation.

Audit response to risks identified

We identified recognition of revenue as a key audit matter related to the potential risk of fraud, our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- Performing various substantive tests of detail related to the recognition of revenue;
- Enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation claims;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement or fraud; and
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

These procedures were performed at both a Group and subsidiary company level as appropriate.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

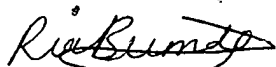
Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from an error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditors/audit-assurance/auditor-s-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-fi/description-of-the-auditor%E2%80%99s-responsibilities-for>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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.



Ria Burridge FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

Bishop Fleming LLP

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

10 Temple Back

Bristol

BS1 6FL

Date: 15th June 2023

Consolidated profit and loss account and other comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	<i>Note</i>	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover	2	140,856	134,342
Cost of sales		(126,769)	(122,620)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit		14,087	11,722
Administrative expenses		(6,172)	(6,555)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit		7,915	5,167
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(525)	(474)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before taxation	3	7,390	4,693
Tax on profit	7	(1,510)	(1,011)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit after taxation		5,880	3,682
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,880	3,682
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Profit or loss attributable to</i> Shareholders of the parent company		5,880	3,682
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total profit or loss		5,880	3,682
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total comprehensive income attributable to</i> Shareholders of the parent company		5,880	3,682
Other comprehensive income		7	(10)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income		5,887	3,672
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The results for the year reflect trading from continuing operations.

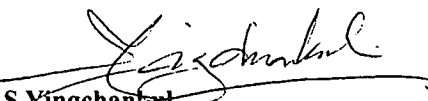
The notes on pages 18 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000	2021 £000	£000
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	9	1,034	1,298		
Other intangibles	9	3,486	4,415		
Tangible assets	10	1,939	1,662		
			6,459		7,375
Current assets					
Stocks	12	23,941	18,213		
Debtors	13	28,382	20,402		
Cash at bank and in hand		1,272	1,343		
		53,595	39,958		
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(34,870)	(25,666)		
Net current assets			18,725		14,292
Total assets less current liabilities			25,184		21,667
Creditors: Amounts falling due after one year	15		(7,329)		(9,703)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	17		(882)		(878)
Net assets			16,973		11,086
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		271		271
Capital redemption reserve	18		29		29
Profit and loss account			16,673		10,786
Shareholders' funds			16,973		11,086

The notes on pages 18 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 15th June 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:


S Yingchankul
Director

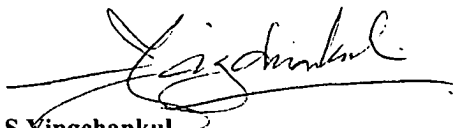
Company number: 4307559

Company Balance Sheet at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	1,904	1,649
Investments in subsidiaries	11	24,339	24,339
		<u>26,243</u>	<u>25,988</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	12	402	5,933
Debtors	13	9,908	8,398
Cash at bank and in hand		326	825
		<u>10,636</u>	<u>15,156</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(6,609)</u>	<u>(11,273)</u>
Net current assets		<u>4,027</u>	<u>3,883</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>30,270</u>	<u>29,871</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	15	<u>(7,329)</u>	<u>(9,703)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	17	(314)	(152)
Net assets		<u>22,627</u>	<u>20,016</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	271	271
Capital redemption reserve	18	29	29
Profit and loss account		22,327	19,716
Shareholders' funds		<u>22,627</u>	<u>20,016</u>

The notes on pages 18 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 15th June 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:


S Yingchankul
Director

Company number: 4307559

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
at 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total shareholder's equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2021	271	29	9,614	9,914
Total comprehensive income for the period				
Profit for the period	-	-	3,682	3,682
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(10)	(10)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	3,672	3,672
Transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity				
Dividends	-	-	(2,500)	(2,500)
Total distribution to owners	-	-	(2,500)	(2,500)
Balance at 31 December 2021	271	29	10,786	11,086
Balance at 1 January 2022	271	29	10,786	11,086
Total comprehensive income for the period				
Profit for the period	-	-	5,880	5,880
Other comprehensive income	-	-	7	7
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	5,887	5,887
Transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity				
Dividends being contributions to owners	-	-	-	-
Total distribution to owners	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	271	29	16,673	16,973

The notes on pages 18 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

Company Statement of Changes in Equity at 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 January 2021	271	29	19,163	19,463
Total comprehensive income for the period				
Profit for the period being total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	3,063	3,063
Other comprehensive income			(10)	(10)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity				
Dividends being total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	(2,500)	(2,500)
Balance at 31 December 2021	271	29	19,716	20,016
Balance at 1 January 2022	271	29	19,716	20,016
Total comprehensive income for the period				
Profit for the period being total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	2,604	2,604
Other comprehensive income	-	-	7	7
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity				
Dividends being total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	271	29	22,327	22,627

The notes on pages 18 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the year		5,880	3,682
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		1,574	1,785
Interest payable and similar expenses		615	378
Loss/(Profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets		39	(25)
Reclassification of fixed assets to profit & loss account		-	16
Taxation		1,510	1,011
		9,618	6,847
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other debtors		(8,141)	30,122
(Increase)/Decrease in stocks		(5,868)	856
Increase in trade and other creditors		(2,412)	(29,274)
Decrease in provisions		308	411
		(6,495)	8,962
Dividends paid		-	(2,500)
Interest paid		(604)	(422)
Tax paid		(1,654)	(362)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash from operating activities		(8,753)	5,678
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	10	(700)	(486)
Proceeds of sale of tangible fixed assets		3	26
Net cash from investing activities		(697)	(460)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net movement in borrowings		1,119	(3,254)
Net cash from financing activities		1,119	(3,254)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(8,331)	1,964
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		1,269	(695)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		(7,062)	1,269
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December comprise:			
Cash at bank and in hand		1,272	1,343
Invoice financing / overdrafts	16	(8,334)	(74)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		(7,062)	1,269

The notes on pages 18 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

CP Foods (UK) Limited (the “Company”) is a Company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

These Group and parent company financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (“FRS 102”) as issued in August 2015. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2016 and effective immediately have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The parent company is included in the consolidated financial statements, and is considered to be a qualifying entity under FRS 102 paragraphs 1.8 to 1.12. The following exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of certain disclosures for the parent company financial statements have been applied:

- No separate parent company Cash Flow Statement with related notes is included; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation has not been included a second time.
- Certain disclosures required by FRS 102.11 Basic Financial Instruments and FRS 102.12 Other Financial Instrument Issues in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of schedules 1.

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 102 in its next financial statements.

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

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 1.16.

1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: derivative financial instruments and investments in associates.

1.2 Going concern

An overview of the business activities of the Group, including a review of the key business risks that the Group faces, is given in the Strategic Report on page 1.

The Directors have prepared trading and cash flow forecasts for the 12-month period from the date of approval of these financial statements comprising the combined operations of the Westbridge group of companies and the operations which have remained in the CP Foods group (“the Wider Group”) as well as standalone forecasts for The Foodfellas Limited subsidiary. These forecasts show that the Wider Group has sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations as they fall due for the period of at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements. The forecasts make assumptions in respect of future market conditions and the potential impact of margin reduction due to inflationary cost pressure. The forecasts take into account some variability of potential outcomes, to an extent which the directors consider represent their best estimate of the future, based on the information that is available to them at the time of approval of these financial statements.

The Directors have also prepared a downside forecast for the Wider Group and for The Foodfellas Limited which incorporates certain adverse sensitivities around sales levels and margins which the directors consider the greater risk to cash flows over the period of the forecast. This downside forecast also confirms the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.2 Going concern (continued)

Whilst the Wider Group is financed through a series of short-term revolving loans and a rolling receivables facility, the Group has some external loan facilities but is also dependent on support from the Westbridge Foods Limited. The directors have sought and received confirmation by way of a letter of Company support from Westbridge Foods Limited, confirming the intention to continue its current arrangement with the Company under which all of its manufacturing costs are covered under a cost-plus recharge arrangement. As with any company placing reliance on another entity for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

The directors are of the view that they can reasonably conclude that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and these financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the going concern basis of preparation was inappropriate.

1.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings made up to 31 December 2022. A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the parent. The results of subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidated profit and loss account from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Control is established when the Company has the power to govern the operating and financial policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that are currently exercisable.

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the operating and financial policies of the entity. Significance influence is presumed to exist when the investors holds between 20% and 50% of the equity voting rights.

Under Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 the Company is exempt from the requirement to present its own profit and loss account.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost less impairment.

1.4 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Group companies' functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account except for differences arising on the retranslation of qualifying cash flow hedges and items which are fair valued with changes taken to other comprehensive income, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on consolidation, are translated to the Group's presentational currency, Sterling, at foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated at an average rate for the year where this rate approximates to the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange differences arising on retranslation are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Basic Financial Instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as Basic Financial Instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

Financial instruments not considered to be Basic Financial Instruments (Other financial instruments)

Other financial instruments not meeting the definition of Basic Financial Instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition other financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes recognised in profit or loss except as follows:

- investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably shall be measured at cost less impairment; and
- hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship shall be recognised as set out below.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged (see below).

Cash flow hedges

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction, the effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised directly in other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

For cash flow hedges, where the forecast transactions resulted in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the hedging gain or loss recognised in OCI is included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the asset or liability. Alternatively, when the hedged item is recognised in profit or loss the hedging gain or loss is reclassified to profit or loss. When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or the entity discontinues designation of the hedge relationship but the hedged forecast transaction is still expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss at that point remains in equity and is recognised in accordance with the above policy when the transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to take place, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss recognised in equity is recognised in the income statement immediately.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets, for example land is treated separately from buildings.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- short leasehold improvements 10 years
- fixtures, fittings, and equipment 3 – 12 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the Group expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

1.7 Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the entity.

At the acquisition date, the group recognises goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration (excluding contingent consideration) transferred; plus
- estimated amount of contingent consideration (see below); plus
- the fair value of the equity instruments issued; plus
- directly attributable transaction costs; less
- the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed.

When the excess is negative, this is recognised and separately disclosed on the face of the balance sheet as negative goodwill.

Consideration which is contingent on future events is recognised based on the estimated amount if the contingent consideration is probable and can be measured reliably. Any subsequent changes to the amount are treated as an adjustment to the cost of the acquisition.

1.8 Intangible assets, goodwill and negative goodwill

Goodwill

Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or group of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination from which it arose.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of intangible asset acquired in a business combination are capitalised separately from goodwill if the fair value can be measured reliably at the acquisition date.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Intangible assets, goodwill and negative goodwill (continued)

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. Intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Customer relationship intangible 10 years

The basis for choosing these useful lives is management's best estimate of the useful life of this intangible.

Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Goodwill has no residual value. The finite useful life of goodwill is estimated to be 10 years.

The company reviews the amortisation period and method when events and circumstances indicate that the useful life may have changed since the last reporting date.

Goodwill and other intangible assets are tested for impairment in accordance with Section 27 (FRS102) Impairment of Assets when there is an indication that goodwill or an intangible asset may be impaired.

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the weighted average principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured stocks and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

1.10 Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment, an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the entity's non-financial assets, other than stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or CGU).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets (continued)

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.11 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans and other long term employee benefits

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

1.12 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the entity 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 recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Where the parent Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the Company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability in its individual financial statements until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

1.13 Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value, net of value added tax, of goods sold to customers. Turnover is recognised on the date of dispatch (which is usually the same as the date of delivery) to customers. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.14 Expenses

Operating lease

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy).

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.15 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax. Goodwill is adjusted by the amount of such deferred tax.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

1.16 Accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the Directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods impacted.

The key judgements and estimates employed in the financial statements are considered below.

Valuation of other intangible assets

The assessment of fair value in a business combination requires the recognition and measurement of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities in the acquired business. The key judgements required are the identification of intangible assets meeting the recognition criteria of Section 18 of FRS102 and their attributable fair values. The key assumptions in relation to the customer relationship valuation are the Directors' best estimate of its life and discount rate used in its valuation. The value of customer relationship assets are based on a calculation of expected future cash flows, which include estimates of future performance.

Stock

Stock are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Provisions are held in respect of non-moving and slow-moving stock.

Notes (continued)

2 Turnover

By geographical market

	2022 £000	2021 £000
United Kingdom	138,992	133,221
Rest of Europe	1,864	1,121
	<u>140,856</u>	<u>134,342</u>

There is only one class of business being food importers, processors and distributors.

3 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

	2022 £000	2021 £000
<i>Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting)</i>		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
Owned assets	381	591
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,193	1,194
Hire of other assets – operating leases	750	800
Management Recharge	(1,775)	(1,604)
Loss/(Profit) on sale of fixed assets	39	(25)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<i>Auditor's remuneration:</i>		
Amounts receivable by the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Audit of these financial statements	24	42
Audit of financial statements of subsidiaries of the company	30	33
Taxation compliance services	9	11
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Remuneration of directors

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Directors' emoluments	109	96
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	9	9
	<u>118</u>	<u>105</u>

The aggregate of emoluments of the highest paid director was £78,723 (2021:£96,430) and Company pension contributions of £9,356 (2021: £8,974) were made to a money purchase pension scheme on his behalf.

	Number of directors 2022	2021
Retirement benefits accruing to the following number of directors under:		
Money purchase schemes	1	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes (continued)

5 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Group (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2022	2021
Factory	149	150
Administration	47	56
Directors	7	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	203	213
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	5,606	6,014
Social security costs	769	652
Other pension costs	539	534
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,914	7,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6 Net interest payable and similar charges

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Interest on bank loans	615	378
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(90)	96
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	525	474
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes (continued)

7 Taxation

Analysis of charge in year

	2022 £000	£000	2021 £000	£000
<i>UK corporation tax</i>				
Current tax on income for the year	1,591		1,106	
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(85)		20	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total current tax charge		1,506		1,126
<i>Deferred tax (see note 17)</i>				
Origination of timing differences	(34)		(145)	
Effect of changes in tax rates	34		28	
Adjustments in respect of previous years	4		2	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total deferred tax charge		4		(115)
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Tax on profit		1,510		1,011
		<hr/>		<hr/>

All of the above tax charges/(credits) have been recognised in the profit and loss account.

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The current tax charge for the year is higher (2021: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Profit before taxation	7,390	4,693
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Current tax at 19% (2020: 19%)	1,404	892
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Origination of timing differences	(163)	(170)
Non-deductible expenses	229	232
Tax losses carried back against prior year	87	-
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(81)	22
Changes in tax rate on deferred tax balances	34	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax charge	1,510	1,011
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Factors that may affect future current and total tax charges

In the Spring 2023 Budget, it was announced that the UK tax rate will increase from the current 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. This will have a consequential effect on the company's future tax charge.

Notes (continued)

8 Dividends

The aggregate amount of dividends comprises:	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Final dividends paid to shareholders in respect of prior year but not recognised as liabilities in that year	-	2,500
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Intangible assets and goodwill

Group

	Goodwill	Customer	Total
	£000	relationships	£000
		£000	
Cost			
At beginning of year	2,640	9,300	11,940
Additions	-	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At end of year	2,640	9,300	11,940
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Amortisation and impairment			
At beginning of year	1,342	4,885	6,227
Amortisation for the year	264	929	1,193
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At end of year	1,606	5,814	7,420
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	1,034	3,486	4,520
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2021	1,298	4,415	5,713
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Amortisation and impairment charge

The amortisation, impairment charge and impairment reversals are recognised in administrative expenses within the profit and loss account.

Company

The Company held no intangible assets or goodwill at 31 December 2022 (2021: none).

Notes (continued)

10 Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Short leasehold improvements £000	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £000	Total £000
Cost			
At beginning of year	418	3,811	4,229
Additions	18	682	700
Disposals	(37)	(669)	(706)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	399	3,824	4,223
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation			
At beginning of year	220	2,347	2,567
Charge for the year	52	329	381
Disposals	(22)	(642)	(664)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	250	2,034	2,284
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	149	1,790	1,939
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2021	198	1,464	1,662
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Company

	Short leasehold improvements £000	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £000	Total £000
Cost			
At beginning of year	418	3,698	4,116
Additions	18	649	667
Disposals	(37)	(669)	(706)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	399	3,678	4,077
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation			
At beginning of year	220	2,247	2,467
Charge for the year	52	318	370
Disposals	(22)	(642)	(664)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	250	1,923	2,173
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	149	1,755	1,904
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2021	198	1,451	1,649
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes (continued)

11 Fixed asset investments

Company only

	Shares in group undertakings £000
Cost	
At beginning of the year	24,339
Disposal	-
At end of the year	<u>24,339</u>
Provisions	
At beginning and end of year	<u>-</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	<u>24,339</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>24,339</u>

Notes (continued)

11 Fixed asset investments (continued)

The undertakings in which the Company's interest at the year- end is more than 20% are as follows.

	Principal activity	Registered number	Class of share	Percentage of shares held	Percentage of shares held by
				Group	Company
Fusion Abbey Park Limited	Food importers and distributors	6035491	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Alfrick Limited	Food importers and distributors	7165760	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Bracewell Limited	Food importers and distributors	7688723	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Bransford Limited	Food importers and distributors	7165739	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Broadway Limited	Food importers and distributors	7168470	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Brothwood Limited	Food importers and distributors	5973522	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Calis Limited	Food importers and distributors	5997013	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Carnoustie Limited	Food importers and distributors	4596361	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Charlton Limited	Food importers and distributors	7165763	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Crowle Limited	Food importers and distributors	7165631	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Dalaman Limited	Food importers and distributors	5973529	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Defford Limited	Food importers and distributors	7165704	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Dormington Limited	Food importers and distributors	4622363	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Driscoll Limited	Food importers and distributors	6033048	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Dumbleton Limited	Food importers and distributors	7165827	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Eastoe Limited	Food importers and distributors	7680382	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Elmbridge Limited	Food importers and distributors	7165654	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Everton Limited	Food importers and distributors	5973573	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Exning Limited	Food importers and distributors	7014733	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Fethiye Limited	Food importers and distributors	5973639	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Gatley Limited	Food importers and distributors	6027194	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Gocek Limited	Food importers and distributors	6001967	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Gray Limited	Food importers and distributors	7688726	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Harper Limited	Food importers and distributors	7688646	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Hartford Limited	Food importers and distributors	7680376	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Hawstead Limited	Food importers and distributors	7014927	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Head Street Limited	Food importers and distributors	6035459	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Heath Limited	Food importers and distributors	7688672	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Irvine Limited	Food importers and distributors	7680536	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Kaitia Limited	Food importers and distributors	5973513	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Kroma Limited	Food importers and distributors	4596368	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Krone Limited	Food importers and distributors	5997012	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Lineker Limited	Food importers and distributors	7688749	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Littleworth Limited	Food importers and distributors	6022717	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Madeley Limited	Food importers and distributors	4622382	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion McMahon Limited	Food importers and distributors	7680411	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Mountfield Limited	Food importers and distributors	7680457	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Moyes Limited	Food importers and distributors	7696745	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Newlands Limited	Food importers and distributors	6033090	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Niamh Limited	Food importers and distributors	6033150	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Pershore Limited	Food importers and distributors	6022546	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Priest Lane Limited	Food importers and distributors	6035465	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Ratcliffe Limited	Food importers and distributors	7680613	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Reid Limited	Food importers and distributors	7688717	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Richardson Limited	Food importers and distributors	7680433	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Samui Limited	Food importers and distributors	5973735	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Sharp Limited	Food importers and distributors	7680414	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Sheedy Limited	Food importers and distributors	7688789	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Soham Limited	Food importers and distributors	7014747	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Southall Limited	Food importers and distributors	7680453	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Stevens Limited	Food importers and distributors	7688715	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Thetford Limited	Food importers and distributors	7014890	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Turgay Limited	Food importers and distributors	5997097	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Uzumlu Limited	Food importers and distributors	5973550	Ordinary	100%	100%

Notes (continued)

11 Fixed asset investments (continued)

	Principal activity	Registered number	Class of share	Percentage of shares held	Percentage of shares held by
				Group	Company
Fusion Van den Hauwe Ltd	Food importers and distributors	7688725	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Wadborough Limited	Food importers and distributors	5973487	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Wellington Limited	Food importers and distributors	4596372	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Whistler Limited	Food importers and distributors	6027226	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Wright Limited	Food importers and distributors	7680726	Ordinary	100%	100%
Fusion Yamac Limited	Food importers and distributors	7688725	Ordinary	100%	100%
The Foodfellas Limited	Food importers and distributors	6408896	Ordinary	100%	100%

Under Section 479A to Section 479C of the Companies Act 2006, with the exception of The Foodfellas Ltd, the wholly owned subsidiaries are taking advantage of an audit exemption for the year ended 31 December 2022 due to the existence of individual Company's guarantees of all liabilities for each of the above subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The registered office address of all of the above subsidiaries is Polonia House, Enigma Commercial Centre, Sandy's Road, Malvern, Worcestershire, England, WR14 1JJ.

12 Stocks

Group

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Raw materials and consumables	-	734
Finished goods	23,941	17,479
	<u>23,941</u>	<u>18,213</u>

Company

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Raw materials and consumables	-	734
Finished goods	402	5,199
	<u>402</u>	<u>5,933</u>

Stocks recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £115 million (2021: £117 million), Company £20 million (2021: £49 million).

Notes (continued)

12 Stocks (continued)

Stock for Group is stated net of an impairment provision of £0.5 million (2021: £0.7 million). The movement in inventory provision during the year is as follows:

	£000
At beginning of year	698
Reversal on sale of inventory	(698)
Provision during the year	558
	<hr/>
At end of year	558
	<hr/>

Stock for the Company is stated net of impairment provision amounting to £nil (2021: £0.08 million). The movement in inventory provision during the year is as follows:

	£000
At beginning of year	78
Reversal on sale of inventory	(78)
Provision during the year	-
	<hr/>
At end of year	-
	<hr/>

13 Debtors

Group

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Trade debtors	19,386	12,148
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,202	5,021
Other debtors	504	2,826
Prepayments and accrued income	290	407
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	28,382	20,402
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Company

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Trade debtors	1,323	364
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,202	5,021
Other debtors	-	2,702
Prepayments and accrued income	165	206
Corporation tax	218	105
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,908	8,398
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Group trade debtors (related to The Foodfellas Ltd) are subject to invoice discounting with full recourse to the Group and therefore are still shown on the balance sheet.

Notes (continued)

14 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

Group

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Bank loans and overdrafts (secured)	12,334	2,074
Trade creditors	13,841	10,696
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,884	3,856
Corporation tax	866	901
Other taxation and social security	173	181
Accruals and deferred income	5,772	7,958
	<u>34,870</u>	<u>25,666</u>

Company

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Bank loans and overdrafts (secured)	2,000	2,000
Trade creditors	324	721
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,921	3,856
Corporation tax	-	-
Other taxation and social security	118	119
Accruals and deferred income	2,246	4,577
	<u>6,609</u>	<u>11,273</u>

15 Creditors: Amounts falling due in more than one year

Group

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Bank loans (see note 16)	7,329	8,210
Accruals and deferred income	-	1,493
	<u>7,329</u>	<u>9,703</u>

Company

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Bank loans (see note 16)	7,329	8,210
Accruals and deferred income	-	1,493
	<u>7,329</u>	<u>9,703</u>

Notes (continued)

16 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Group's and parent Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost.

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Creditors falling due within more than one year:				
Secured bank loans	7,329	8,210	7,329	8,210
Creditors falling due within less than one year:				
Secured bank loans	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Invoice financing	8,334	74	-	-

Terms and debt repayment schedule

Group	Currency	Year of maturity	2022	2021
			£000	£000
Invoice financing	GBP	-	8,334	200
Invoice financing	USD	-	-	(126)
Loan 4	GBP	2024	2,500	3,500
Loan 5	GBP	2025	6,829	6,710
Loan 6	GBP	2023	2,000	-
			19,663	10,284
Company	Currency	Year of maturity	2022	2021
			£000	£000
Loan 4	GBP	2024	2,500	3,500
Loan 5	GBP	2025	6,829	6,710
			9,329	10,210

Each loan is due to be repaid in full at the end of the loan term. Where prior year comparatives are disclosed, the terms remain unchanged from the previous period.

The nominal interest rate of year 2022 ranges from 1.2%+LIBOR to 4.25% (2021: 1.2%+LIBOR – 2.5%)

Notes (continued)

17 Provisions for liabilities

Group

	Deferred taxation £000
Balance at 1 January 2022	(878)
Credit to the profit and loss account for the year	(4)
Balance at 31 December 2022	(882)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets 2022 £000	2021 £000	Liabilities 2022 £000	2021 £000	Net 2022 £000	2021 £000
Arising on business combinations	-	-	(593)	(751)	(593)	(751)
Accelerated capital allowances	-	3	(325)	(208)	(325)	(205)
Other timing differences	36	78	-	-	36	78
Losses and other deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax (assets) / liabilities	36	81	(918)	(959)	(882)	(878)

Company

	Deferred taxation £000
Balance at 1 January 2022	(152)
Credit to the profit and loss account for the year	(162)
Balance at 31 December 2022	(314)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets 2022 £000	2021 £000	Liabilities 2022 £000	2021 £000	Net 2022 £000	2021 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	-	(322)	(208)	(322)	(208)
Other timing differences	8	56	-	-	8	56
Tax (assets) / liabilities	8	56	(322)	(208)	(314)	(152)

Notes (continued)

18 Capital and reserves

Group and Company

	2022 £000	2021 £000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid:</i>		
271,200 (2021: 271,200) ordinary shares of £1 each	271	271

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Capital redemption reserve

This reserve maintains the nominal value of the equity share capital of the Company when shares are repurchased or cancelled.

19 Financial instruments

Group

Carrying amount of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities include:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
<i>Assets measured at amortised cost</i>		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,272	1,343
Trade debtors (including group undertakings)	27,588	17,169
<i>Liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>		
Trade creditors (including group undertakings)	15,725	14,552
Bank loans and overdrafts	19,663	10,284

Valuation method

All derivative financial instruments are measured using the “mark to market” value of the financial instruments at the reporting date. This technique calculates the present value of the future cashflows relating to the instrument based on the foreign exchange rates and interest rates prevailing at the reporting date.

Notes (continued)

20 Operating leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

Group

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Operating lease payments:				
Less than one year	624	584	139	125
Between one and five years	1,082	1,278	149	206
Over five years	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,706</u>	<u>1,862</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>331</u>

During the year £750,000 was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases (2021: £800,000).

Company

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Operating lease payments:				
Less than one year	541	458	83	77
Between one and five years	1,082	1,197	115	103
Over five years	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,623</u>	<u>1,655</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>180</u>

During the year £544,000 was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases (2021: £599,000).

21 Contingent liabilities

The group has given guarantees in favour of the following as at the year end:

Rural Payments Agency £4,200,000 (2021: £4,200,000)

The above guarantee has been given for the purpose of quota and duty applications.

The Company is currently party to two historical legal cases brought about by the Belgium Customs regarding certain trading transactions relating to imports, and subsequently the preferential tariffs on those trades. The directors believe that they have a strong defence against these two cases and therefore note these as a contingent liability rather than considering the need for a provision. At this early stage, the directors have not been able to estimate reliably, the potential penalties or additional duties which could be imposed, were the company's defence against these cases unsuccessful.

Notes *(continued)*

22 Pension scheme

Group

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension charge for the year represents contributions payable by the Group to the scheme and amounted £539,000 (2021: £534,000).

There were outstanding contributions of £53,793 (2021: £41,604) at the end of the financial year.

23 Related party transactions

The Group has taken advantage of FRS102, Section 33, exemption not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group headed by Charoen Pokphand Foods Public Limited Company as consolidated financial statements are publicly available.

24 Ultimate parent company and parent company of large group

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of CPF Europe Limited, incorporated in Belgium. The ultimate controlling party is Charoen Pokphand Foods Public Company Limited, incorporated in Thailand.

The largest group in which the results of the Company and its group are consolidated is that headed by Charoen Pokphand Foods Public Company Limited, 313, CP Tower, Silom Road, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500, Thailand. The smallest group in which they are consolidated is that headed by CPF Europe Limited, Avenue Belle Vue 17, 1410 Waterloo, Belgium. The consolidated financial statements of these groups are available to the public.