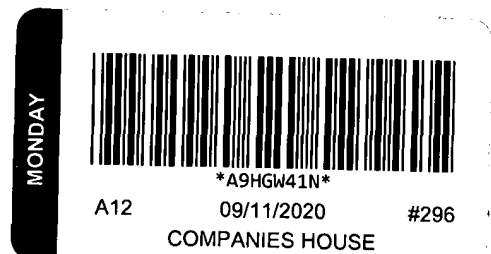


G's Fresh Mushrooms Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 04962039

52 week period ended 2 May 2020



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Strategic report

Principal activities

G's Fresh Mushrooms Limited is a subsidiary of G's Fresh Limited. The company's principal activity during the period was the trading, selling and distribution of fresh produce.

Business review and results

The directors report a profit before tax for the 52 weeks ended 2 May 2020 of £0.35 million (2019: £0.03 million).

Sales value increased by 15% in the period to £33 million (2019: £28.6 million) with the final quarter of the financial period performing considerably better than expectations due to increased demand as a result of Covid-19. Gross margin increased to 6.3% (2019: 4.0%).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company now sells a mix of UK-sourced and Polish mushrooms so fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates are considered a risk. During the period, the company declared a foreign exchange gain of £39,000.

The decision by the United Kingdom in favour of leaving the European Union continues to lead to uncertainties over the future trading landscape. The parent company continues to operate a Brexit committee in order to analyse any specific impacts on the business as they arise. Action plans have been put in place where necessary to ensure that the group continues to be proactive in the management of any risks that Brexit presents. The company is in a strong position to adapt to whatever operating environment develops as the exit process unfolds and to continue to serve our customers within more complex supply chains.

The emergence of COVID-19 will have some level of impact on our colleagues, operations, suppliers and customers with the extent dependent on factors such as UK and international lock-downs, levels of employee absence, severity of economic effects and the speed and nature of the recovery. An Executive Committee group meets regularly to review the adequacy of existing procedures, identify new exposures and information and to define and agree actions as required. Various measures have been introduced to protect the health and safety of our colleagues including temperature checks, social distancing, hand sanitising stations and training and no staff were furloughed.

Financial risk management

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise debtors, equity and cash. The main purpose of these instruments is to finance the company's on-going operations. Their existence exposes the company to a number of financial risks.

Key performance indicators

The key performance indicators for the company remain Gross Sales Value and its constituent parts (namely price per kilo and volume of produce shipped in kilos) and cash generation.

Extensive key performance indicators covering all aspects of the business are measured and reviewed daily, weekly and monthly by the various layers of management.

Future developments

The company intends to maintain its position with the existing range of products, whilst looking at all opportunities to expand into higher value-added ranges.

By order of the board



M W Haynes
Director

Date: 15 October 2020

Barway
Ely
Cambridgeshire
CB7 5TZ

Directors' report

Research and development

The company keeps informed of and introduces into its operations and those of its suppliers, the latest developments and technologies for product and supply chain.

Dividends

The directors made a dividend payment in the period of £nil (2019: £100,000).

Directors

The directors who served during the period or were appointed after the period end were:

M W Haynes
J P Green
J Meers
P J Sargeant (*appointed 21 July 2020*)
D Thompson (*appointed 21 July 2020*)

Employees

The company depends on the skills and commitment of its employees in order to achieve its objectives and staff at every level are encouraged to make their fullest contribution to the company's success.

Political and charitable donations

The company made no charitable or political donations in the period (2019: £nil).

Directors' qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has taken out insurance to indemnify, against third party proceedings, the directors of the company whilst serving on the board of the company. These indemnity policies existed throughout the period and remain in place at the date of this report.

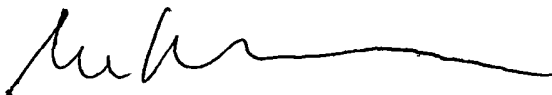
Disclosure of information to auditor

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 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.

Auditor

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

By order of the board



M W Haynes
Director

Date: 15 October 2020

Barway
Ely
Cambridgeshire
CB7 5TZ

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 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 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 but 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 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 company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



Independent auditor's report to the members of G's Fresh Mushrooms Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of G's Fresh Mushrooms Limited ("the company") for the 52 weeks ended 2 May 2020 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet and Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 3.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 2 May 2020 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

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").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' 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. We have nothing to report in these respects.

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.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report 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 strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial period is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.



Independent auditor's report to the members of G's Fresh Mushrooms Limited *(continued)*

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.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the 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

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.

Kelly Dunn (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Botanic House
100, Hills Road
Cambridge
CB2 1AR
Date: 16 October 2020

Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the 52 week period ended 2 May 2020

	Note	52 weeks ended 2 May 2020 £000	52 weeks ended 4 May 2019 £000
Turnover	4	32,992	28,573
Cost of sales		(30,921)	(27,423)
Gross profit		2,071	1,150
Administrative expenses		(1,751)	(1,112)
Operating profit	6	320	38
Other interest receivable and similar income	7	39	-
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(7)	(9)
Profit before taxation		352	29
Tax on profit	9	(69)	(6)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial period		283	23
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial period attributable to:			
Owners of parent		226	18
Non-controlling interests		57	5
Total comprehensive income for the period		283	23

All of the company's activities are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

At 2 May 2020

	Note	2 May 2020 £000	4 May 2019 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		-	-
Current assets			
Stocks	11	44	65
Debtors	12	1,786	3,815
Cash at bank and in hand		380	5
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,210	3,885
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(1,360)	(3,318)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets		850	567
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		850	567
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets		850	567
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	31	31
Capital redemption reserve	16	16	16
Profit and loss account	16	803	520
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Equity attributable to the parent's shareholders		680	454
Non-controlling interest		170	113
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Shareholders' funds		850	567
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 15 October 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:



M W Haynes
Director

Company registered number: 04962039

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up share capital £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total shareholders' equity £000	Minority interests £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 5 May 2018	31	16	469	516	128	644
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period						
Profit for the period	-	-	18	18	5	23
Dividend paid	-	-	(80)	(80)	(20)	(100)
Balance at 4 May 2019	31	16	407	454	113	567
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period						
Profit for the period	-	-	226	226	57	283
Balance at 2 May 2020	31	16	633	680	170	850

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Notes (forming part of the financial statements)

1 Company information

G's Fresh Mushrooms Limited (the "company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England in the UK. The registered number is 04962039 and the registered address is Barway, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5TZ.

2 Basis of preparation

These 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"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is Sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking G's Group Holdings Limited includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of G's Group Holdings Limited are prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 and are available to the public and may be obtained from Barway, Ely, Cambridgeshire CB7 5TZ. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purpose of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect to the following disclosure:

- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of G's Group Holdings Limited include the disclosures equivalent in those required by FRS 102 the company has also taken the exemptions available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by FRS 102.11 *Basic Financial Instruments* and FRS 102.12 *Other Financial Instrument Issues* of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Business Review section of the Strategic Report on page 1.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that taking account of reasonably possible downsides, including the impact of COVID-19, the company will have sufficient funds through its overdraft facility to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company is reflected in the Strategic Report and the detailed impact on the G's Group, of which the Company is a subsidiary, is discussed in the G's Group Holdings Limited consolidated financial statements and is not expected to have a significant impact on this Company or the G's Group.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

3 Accounting policies

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

Notes (continued)

3 Accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost convention.

3.2 Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

3.3 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.

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. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Office and computer equipment 3 to 4 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets including those leased under a finance lease are impaired.

3.4 Basic financial instruments

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the first-in first-out principle for product and consumables. Cost is calculated at invoiced cost plus 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.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other creditors

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.

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 company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

3.5 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 recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Notes (continued)

3 Accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the period 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 period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

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. 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.

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.

3.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery or collection of the goods.

3.8 Expenses

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method and net foreign exchange gains that are recognised in the profit and loss account.

3.9 Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Notes (continued)

4 Turnover

Turnover reflects produce sold. The turnover is entirely attributable to the company's main activity of trading, selling and distribution of fresh produce. Turnover is stated net of value added tax and trade discounts.

All turnover and profit is derived from the UK.

5 Directors and employees

	52 weeks to 2 May 2020 £000	52 weeks to 4 May 2019 £000
Directors' emoluments		
Emoluments	162	166
Company contributions to money purchase pension plans	8	9
	<u>170</u>	<u>175</u>
	52 weeks to 2 May 2020 No.	52 weeks to 4 May 2019 No.
Number of directors who are members of a money purchase pension scheme	3	3
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	52 weeks to 2 May 2020 £000	52 weeks to 4 May 2019 £000
Staff costs during the period		
Wages and salaries	-	-
Social security costs	-	-
Contributions to defined contribution plans	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The company uses staff contracted from within the wider G's group. These costs are included in the administrative overheads.

	52 weeks to 5 May 2020 No.	52 weeks to 4 May 2019 No.
Average number of persons employed		
Administration	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes (continued)

6 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration:

Auditor's remuneration in the period was borne entirely by G's Group Holdings Limited and amounted to £10,000 (2019: £9,500).

7 Other interest receivable and similar income

	52 weeks to 2 May 2020 £000	52 weeks to 4 May 2019 £000
Net foreign exchange gain	39	-

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	52 weeks to 2 May 2020 £000	52 weeks to 4 May 2019 £000
Bank interest payable	7	9

9 Taxation

The tax charge is based on profit for the period and represents:

	52 weeks to 2 May 2020 £000	52 weeks to 4 May 2019 £000
<i>Current tax</i>		
UK corporation tax	68	6
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	1	-
Total tax charge	69	6

Notes (continued)

9 Taxation (continued)

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the period is higher than (2019: the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are explained as follows:

	52 weeks to 2 May 2020 £000	52 weeks to 4 May 2019 £000
Profit for the period	283	23
Total tax charge	69	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before taxation	352	29
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2019: 19%)	67	6
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1	-
Adjustments in respect to prior periods	1	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax charge included in profit or loss	69	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The current and future UK Corporation tax rate of 19% was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. This supersedes the previously enacted rate of 17%, which was to have been effective from 1 April 2020 and which was used for our current and future deferred tax charges in the accounts to 4 May 2019.

The deferred tax balances as at 2 May 2020 have been calculated using the substantively enacted rate of 19% which is expected to apply to the reversal of each timing difference. The amounts of the net reversal of these assets or liabilities expected to occur in the next reporting period are disclosed at note 14 to these accounts.

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Office and computer equipment £000
Cost	
At 4 May 2019 and 2 May 2020	33
	<hr/>
Depreciation	
At 4 May 2019 and 2 May 2020	33
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 4 May 2019 and 2 May 2020	-
	<hr/>

Notes (continued)

11 Stocks

	2 May 2020 £000	4 May 2019 £000
Raw materials and consumables	44	65

12 Debtors

	2 May 2020 £000	4 May 2019 £000
Trade debtors	1	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	969	2,755
Amounts owed by related party undertakings	600	1,000
Deferred tax assets (see note 14)	1	1
Corporation tax	215	59
	<u>1,786</u>	<u>3,815</u>
Due within one year	<u>1,786</u>	<u>3,815</u>

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2 May 2020 £000	4 May 2019 £000
Bank overdraft	26	1,314
Trade creditors	923	1,262
Amounts owed to group undertakings	68	-
Other creditors and accruals	343	742
	<u>1,360</u>	<u>3,318</u>

Notes (continued)

14 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	2 May 2020 £000	4 May 2019 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	(1)	(1)
Net tax assets	(1)	(1)

The amount of the net reversal of deferred tax expected to occur next period is £nil (2019: £nil), relating to the reversal of short-term timing differences which have arisen on provisions in the accounts at this period end.

15 Called up share capital

	2 May 2020 £000	4 May 2019 £000
<i>Authorised, allotted and fully paid</i>		
31,250 ordinary shares of £1 each	31	31

16 Reserves

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

17 Financial assets and liabilities

	2 May 2020 £000	4 May 2019 £000
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Trade debtors (see note 12)	1	-
Other debtors (see note 12)	1,785	3,814
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Bank overdraft (see note 13)	26	1,314
Trade creditors (see note 13)	923	1,262
Other creditors (see note 13)	411	742

18 Contingent liabilities

The company has given an unlimited cross guarantee to Royal Bank of Scotland on the bank indebtedness of G's Group Holdings Limited, G's Fresh Limited, G's Fresh Beetroot Limited, G's Fenland Organics Limited, G's Fresh Salads Limited, G's Fresh Mushrooms Ltd and G's Fresh Mushrooms Limited. At 2 May 2020 the total borrowings outstanding under this guarantee were £2,174,000 (2019: £5,339,000). No provision has, however, been made in these accounts as no liability is expected to arise.

19 Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge for this scheme for the period was £nil (2019: £nil). At 2 May 2020 there were no contributions (2019: £nil) outstanding to the scheme.

Notes (continued)

20 Related parties

During the period the company entered into transactions in the ordinary course of business with related parties. Transactions entered into and trading balances outstanding at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	Sales and other income		Purchases and expenses	
	52 weeks to 2 May 2020 £000	52 weeks to 4 May 2019 £000	52 weeks to 2 May 2020 £000	52 weeks to 4 May 2019 £000
Entities over which the company's ultimate parent company has control, joint control or significant influence	32,992	28,573	1,118	487
Entities over which key management personnel of the company or its ultimate parent company have control, joint control or significant influence	-	-	979	1,341
Key management personnel of the company or its parent	-	-	198	176
	<u>32,992</u>	<u>28,573</u>	<u>2,295</u>	<u>2,004</u>

	Receivables outstanding		Creditors outstanding	
	2 May 2020 £000	4 May 2019 £000	2 May 2020 £000	4 May 2019 £000
Entities over which the company's ultimate parent company has control, joint control or significant influence	969	2,755	68	-
Entities over which key management personnel of the company or its ultimate parent company have control, joint control or significant influence	600	1,000	-	-
	<u>1,569</u>	<u>3,755</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>-</u>

Sales and purchases between related parties are made at normal market prices. Outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and cash settlement is expected within 60 days of invoice. During the period ended 2 May 2020, the company has made no provision for doubtful debts relating to amounts owed by related parties (2019: nil).

21 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The company's immediate parent company is G's Fresh Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

In the opinion of the directors the company's ultimate parent undertaking is G's Group Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of its consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Barway, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5TZ.

In the opinion of the directors the company does not have an ultimate controlling party.

22 Subsequent events

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, G's Fresh Limited sold 16.66% of the shares in G's Fresh Mushrooms Limited to third parties but retained control of the company.