COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05631719

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2021

CONTENTS **PAGES**

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

The board of directors	Mr S Jabbar
	Mr R Miah
	Mr S Hussain
Company secretary	Mr S Ghafoor
Registered office	E F G Food Technology Park
	Llantarnam Way
	Llantarnam Industrial Park
	Cwmbran
	NP44 3GA
Auditor	Kilsby & Williams LLP
	Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor
	Cedar House
	Hazell Drive
	Newport
	NP10 8FY

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED
STRATEGIC REPORT
Year ended 31 December 2021
Review of the business

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end are considered outstanding by the directors. The principal activity of the group during the year was that of a food wholesaler to the catering trade, wholesalers and general public. The group cares passionately about its customers and tailors its business to suit each to the best of its ability. This dedication to customers' needs has resulted in successful navigation of demand wipe-out during the first COVID-19 lockdown in March 2020 and the group has grown stronger through the dedicated support of its staff and its suppliers. The group leads the industry with innovation in products and services to ensure ongoing loyal customer relationships based around a genuine understanding of their needs. A key strength of the group is its ability to distribute orders efficiently to a large number of customers and the group continues to invest in new technologies. The directors believe the main performance indicators are turnover and the gross profit margin. Performance of the group was as follows:

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Turnover	109,042	94,389
Gross Profit (%)	20	19
Operating profit	3,536	3,970

The group continues to streamline its business and during the year has continued to reduce sales of low margin product lines, concentrated on own-branded lines and held optimum inventories with the result that turnover has remained stable but gross profit has increased from 19% to 20%. As the impact of COVID-19 lockdowns fades in 2021, turnover is expected to grow and gross profit is expected to remain strong. The group continues to invest heavily in IT infrastructure and other technologies.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the business are as follows: The industry is extremely competitive with the market being served by numerous competitors ranging from national retailers to other independent wholesalers. The group manages this risk by providing fast response times in fulfilling sales orders and hooking customers to its own brand products. The business will also continue to be impacted by Brexit and the current economic situation. The wholesale market has been affected by price increases, transportation cost increases and changing consumer habits. Sales trends are reviewed weekly to enable early action and early signs of potential financial difficulties in customers are identified. Availability of credit and working capital is essential for the group's financial performance. The group closely manages credit terms to ensure that they are met. The directors believe that the group is in a strong position to face any coming uncertainties that may arise.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 30 November 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr R Miah	**Mr S Hussain**
Director	**Director**

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 December 2021 .

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr S Jabbar

Mr R Miah

Mr S Hussain

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 11 to the financial statements.

Future developments

The directors aim to maintain the management policies which have resulted in the development of the group in recent years. They believe that the group is well placed in the market and will continue to trade successfully.

Greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption

	Unit	2021	2020
Emissions resulting from Gaseous and other fuels (Scope 1)	tCO2e	32,645	32,645
Emissions resulting from transportation (Scope 1)	tCO2e	1,655,706	1,565,383
Emissions resulting from the purchase of electricity (Scope 2)	tCO2e	1,020,861	944,254
Total emissions	tCO2e	2,709,212	2,542,282
Total energy consumption	kWh	4,378,749	4,050,158
Intensity metric - tCO2e per £'000 of revenue		0.03	0.03

Methodologies for energy and emissions calculations

Revenue - £109m

The energy consumption information for scope one and scope two measures has been sourced from utilities bills and fuel card drawings data. Since this is the first year of the carbon footprint calculation, it is not possible to publish comparative figures at this time.

The Specific Carbon Consumption (SCC) for the period is calculated at 0.027 TCO2e per £000 of revenue.

EFG Food & Tech Holdings Ltd GHG emissions were assessed and calculated using internal data and emission factors from Defra's Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2020 for converting energy usage to carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2(e)) emissions. We have followed the methodology in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition). The analysis has used an operational control approach.

Employment of disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the group continues and the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the group that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who does not suffer from a disability.

Employee involvement

Consultation with employees or their representatives has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring that views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests. Regular meeting are held between local management and employees to allow a free flow of information and ideas.

Financial instruments

The group's principal instruments comprise bank balances, sales financing balances, trade creditors, trade debtors, bank loans and other loans due to/from the group. The main purpose of these instruments is to raise funds and to finance the company's operations.

In respect of bank balances the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts at floating rates of interest.

The group manages the liquidity risk of bank loans by ensuring there are sufficient funds to meet the payments.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits.

Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

The group sources goods from abroad and is therefore subject to foreign exchange fluctuations. The risk is managed by regular monitoring of exchange rates.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

In accordance with section 414C (11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 we set out in the company's strategic report information required by schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 the company and the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to: - select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; - make judgments and accounting 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; - prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. 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 also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:
- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group and the company's auditor is unaware; and - they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group and the company's auditor is aware of that information. The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 30 November 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr R Miah	**Mr S Hussain**
Director	**Director**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED

Year ended 31 December 2021

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EFG Food & Tech Holdings Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the consolidated profit and loss account, consolidated balance sheet, balance sheet, consolidated statement of changes in equity, company statement of changes in equity, consolidated cash flow statement and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of the group's profit for the year then ended; - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; - 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's 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's or the 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. 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. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or 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, 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's 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's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. 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 gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the company that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. We designed audit procedures to respond to the risk, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. We focussed on laws and regulations which could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation. Our tests included agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, enquiries with management and enquiries of legal counsel. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above 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. We did not identify any key audit matters relating to irregularities, including fraud. As in all our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also: - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control. - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors. - Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern. - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. 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.

Ataf Salim

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

Kilsby & Williams LLP

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor

Cedar House

Hazell Drive

Newport

NP10 8FY

30 November 2022

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Year ended 31 December 2021

		2021			2020		
		Continuing operations	Discont'd operations	**Total**	Continuing operations	Discont'd operations	**Total**
	Note	£000	£000	**£000**	£000	£000	**£000**
TURNOVER	**4**	109,042	–	109,042	94,389	–	94,389
Cost of sales		(87,306)	–	(87,306)	(76,556)	–	(76,556)
GROSS PROFIT		21,736	–	21,736	17,833	–	17,833
Distribution costs		(675)	–	(675)	(457)	–	(457)
Administrative expenses		(18,772)	–	(18,772)	(15,321)	–	(15,321)
Other operating income	**5**	1,247	–	1,247	1,915	–	1,915
OPERATING PROFIT	**6**	3,536	–	3,536	3,970	–	3,970
Income from shares in group undertakings		–	–	–	–	1,162	1,162
Income from interests in associates	**10**	(57)	–	(57)	120	–	120
Share of loss of joint ventures	**17**	(27)	–	(27)	–	–	–
Other interest receivable and similar income	**11**	1	–	1	–	–	–
Amounts written back to investments		–	–	–	(17)	–	(17)
Interest payable and similar expenses	**12**	(633)	–	(633)	(446)	–	(446)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		2,820	–	2,820	3,627	1,162	4,789
Tax on profit	**13**	(777)	–	(777)	(737)	–	(737)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		2,043	–	2,043	2,890	1,162	4,052

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021

		2021			2020		
		Continuing operations	Discont'd operations	**Total**	Continuing operations	Discont'd operations	**Total**
	Note	£000	£000	**£000**	£000	£000	**£000**
Revaluation of tangible assets				6,315			900
Foreign currency retranslation				(130)			(89)
Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income				(1,869)			(300)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR				4,316			511
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR				6,359			4,563
Profit for the financial year attributable to:							
The owners of the parent company				1,876			2,237
Non-controlling interests				167			1,815
				2,043			4,052
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:							
The owners of the parent company				6,192			2,748
Non-controlling interests				167			1,815
				6,359			4,563

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	15	21	129
Tangible assets	16	35,112	27,182
Investments:	17		
Investments in associates		(202)	(144)
Investments in joint-ventures		(27)	–
		34,904	27,167
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	18	12,541	8,291
Debtors	19	17,485	15,970
Cash at bank and in hand		509	175
		30,535	24,436
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	21	(28,431)	(22,639)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		2,104	1,797
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		37,008	28,964
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	22	(8,946)	(8,768)
PROVISIONS	24	(3,911)	(1,655)
NET ASSETS		24,151	18,541
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	28	30	30
Profit and loss account	29	22,270	16,827
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY		22,300	16,857
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS		1,851	1,684
		24,151	18,541

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 November 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr R Miah
Director

Mr S Hussain
Director

Company registration number: 05631719

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	**16**	27,287	21,239
Investments	**17**	588	588
		27,875	21,827
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	**19**	1,680	2,610
Cash at bank and in hand		9	–
		1,689	2,610
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	**21**	(7,600)	(7,994)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(5,911)	(5,384)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		21,964	16,443
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	**22**	(8,137)	(8,555)
PROVISIONS	**24**	(3,266)	(1,397)
NET ASSETS		10,561	6,491
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	**28**	30	30
Profit and loss account	**29**	10,531	6,461
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		10,561	6,491

The profit for the financial year of the parent company was £ 4,820,000 (2020: £ 2,148,000).

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 November 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr R Miah
Director

Mr S Hussain
Director

Company registration number: 05631719

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	Called up share capital £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Equity attributable to the owners of the parent company £000	Non-controlling interests £000	Total £000
AT 1 JANUARY 2020		30	–	15,075	15,105	(469)	14,636
Profit for the year				2,237	2,237	1,815	4,052
Other comprehensive income for the year:							
Revaluation of tangible assets	**16**	–	900	–	900	–	900
Foreign currency retranslation		–	–	(89)	(89)	–	(89)
Reclassification from revaluation reserve to profit and loss account		–	(600)	600	–	–	–
Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	**13**	–	(300)	–	(300)	–	(300)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		–	–	2,748	2,748	1,815	4,563
Dividends paid and payable	**14**	–	–	(996)	(996)	–	(996)
Disposal of subsidiary with minority interest		–	–	–	–	338	338
TOTAL INVESTMENTS BY AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO OWNERS		–	–	(996)	(996)	338	(658)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2020		30	–	16,827	16,857	1,684	18,541

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	Called up share capital £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Equity attributable to the owners of the parent company £000	Non-controlling interests £000	Total £000
Profit for the year				1,876	1,876	167	2,043
Other comprehensive income for the year:							
Revaluation of tangible assets	16	–	6,315	–	6,315	–	6,315
Foreign currency retranslation		–	–	(130)	(130)	–	(130)
Reclassification from revaluation reserve to profit and loss account		–	(4,446)	4,446	–	–	–
Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	13	–	(1,869)	–	(1,869)	–	(1,869)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		–	–	6,192	6,192	167	6,359
Dividends paid and payable	14	–	–	(749)	(749)	–	(749)
TOTAL INVESTMENTS BY AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO OWNERS		–	–	(749)	(749)	–	(749)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2021		30	–	22,270	22,300	1,851	24,151

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED
COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended 31 December 2021

		Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
		£000	£000	£000
AT 1 JANUARY 2020		30	5,273	5,303
Profit for the year			2,148	2,148
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		–	2,148	2,148
Dividends paid and payable	**14**	–	(960)	(960)
TOTAL INVESTMENTS BY AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO OWNERS		–	(960)	(960)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2020		30	6,461	6,491
Profit for the year			4,820	4,820
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		–	4,820	4,820
Dividends paid and payable	**14**	–	(750)	(750)
TOTAL INVESTMENTS BY AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO OWNERS		–	(750)	(750)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2021		30	10,531	10,561

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
Year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the financial year		2,043	4,052
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of tangible assets		886	895
Amortisation of intangible assets		108	173
Impairment of intangible assets		–	16
Amounts written back to investments		–	17
Government grant income		(508)	(763)
Income from shares in group undertakings		–	338
Income from interests in associates		57	(120)
Share of profit of joint ventures		27	–
Other interest receivable and similar income		(1)	–
Interest payable and similar expenses		633	446
Loss on disposal of tangible assets		24	36
Tax on profit		777	737
Accrued expenses/(income)		747	(1,051)
Changes in:			
Stocks		(4,250)	(839)
Trade and other debtors		(1,492)	1,919
Trade and other creditors		(4,660)	(3,332)
Provisions and employee benefits		–	(616)
Cash generated from operations		(5,609)	1,908
Interest paid		(633)	(446)
Interest received		1	–
Tax paid		(24)	(378)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		(6,265)	1,084
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of tangible assets		(933)	(365)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets		79	16
Purchase of intangible assets		–	(10)
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries		50	–
Net cash used in investing activities		(804)	(359)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments of borrowings		(440)	(444)
Proceeds from loans from participating interests		79	76
Government grant income		508	763
Payments of finance lease liabilities		886	(401)
Dividends paid		(749)	(996)
Directors loan account movements		374	464
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		658	(538)

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(6,411)	187
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		175	(12)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	**20**	(6,236)	175

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2021

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is E F G Food Technology Park, Llantarnam Way, Llantarnam Industrial Park, Cwmbran, NP44 3GA.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Disclosure exemptions

The parent company satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented. (d) Disclosures in respect of share-based payments have not been presented.

Consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the financial statements of EFG Food & Tech Holdings Limited and all of its subsidiary undertakings.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included from or to the date that control passes.

The parent company has applied the exemption contained in section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its individual profit and loss account.

Non-controlling interests

Minority interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity. Minority interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the minority's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

The proportions of profit or loss and changes in equity allocated to the owners of the parent and to the minority interests are determined on the basis of existing ownership interests and do not reflect the possible exercise or conversion of options or convertible instruments.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Key sources of estimation uncertainty Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows: Useful economic life of tangible fixed assets The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. Stock provision A provision has been included for any stock lines which are expected to be sold for less than the cost they are held at in the accounts. The difference between the amount the stock is expected to be sold for and the amount it is held at in the accounts has been calculated and provided for.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	12% straight line
Patents, trademarks and licences	-	33% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Invoice discounting facility

The group has in place an invoice discount facility based on the value of trade receivables. Under this arrangement the group has retained both the credit and late payment risk associated with the receivables. As the group has retained substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the receivables, it continues to recognise the receivables in the balance sheet with advances from the facility provider treated as a separate liability.

The expenses associated with this facility are included within interest payable within the profit & loss.

Cash inflows and outflows relating to the invoice discounting facility are assessed to be an operating cash flow. Cashflows from receivables are also included within operating cash flows as if the factoring had no been entered into. The directors feel this method of presentation best reflects the substance of the relationship entered into.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property	-	2% straight line on buildings and nil on land
Long Leasehold property	-	over life of the lease
Short Leasehold property	-	over life of the lease
Plant and machinery	-	15% reducing balance
Fixtures and Fittings	-	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

Computer equipment - 33 % reducing balance

Investment property

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recognised at the transaction price and subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recognised at the transaction price and subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the joint venture.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised using the performance model. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. TURNOVER

Turnover arises from:

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Sale of goods	109,042	94,389

The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the group. An analysis of turnover by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
United Kingdom	103,426	89,525
Overseas	5,616	4,864
	109,042	94,389

5. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Government grant income	508	763
Other operating income	739	1,152
	1,247	1,915

6. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Amortisation of intangible assets	108	173
Depreciation of tangible assets	831	895
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	24	36
Impairment of trade debtors	595	181
Operating lease rentals	–	36

7. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	35	25
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other services:		
Taxation compliance services	5	5

8. STAFF COSTS

The average number of persons employed by the group during the year, including the directors, amounted to:

	2021	2020
	No.	No.
Number of staff	691	675

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	9,955	8,119
Social security costs	649	539
Other pension costs	309	285
	10,913	8,943

There were nil employees employed by the joint-venture during the year to 2021.

9. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Remuneration	93	125

10. INCOME FROM INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Dividends from interests in associates	(57)	120

11. OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Interest on loans and receivables	1	–

12. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Interest on banks loans and overdrafts	263	273
Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	46	16
Other interest payable and similar charges	324	157
	633	446

13. TAX ON PROFIT

Major components of tax expense

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	379	537
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	–	137
Total current tax	379	674
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	398	63
Tax on profit	777	737

Tax recognised as other comprehensive income or equity

The aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items recognised as other comprehensive income or equity for the year was £ 1,868,987
(2020: £ 300,016).

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2020: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19 % (2020: 19 %).

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,820	4,789
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	536	910
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	92	(6)
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	183	109
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	46	–
Effect of different UK tax rates on some earnings	(43)	(135)
Rounding on tax charge	(4)	137
Super deduction	(69)	–
Consolidation adjustments	20	(255)
Tax on associates / joint ventures	16	(23)
Tax on profit	777	737

14. DIVIDENDS

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year)	750	996

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group

	Goodwill	Patents, trademarks and licences	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Cost			
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	1,625	12	1,637
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2021	1,506	2	1,508
Charge for the year	107	1	108
At 31 December 2021	1,613	3	1,616
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	12	9	21
At 31 December 2020	119	10	129

The company has no intangible assets.

16. TANGIBLE ASSETS

Group

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2021	24,022	5,018	3,309	3,232	35,581
Additions	119	435	502	1,546	2,602
Disposals	–	(34)	–	(618)	(652)
Revaluations	6,048	–	–	–	6,048
At 31 December 2021	30,189	5,419	3,811	4,160	43,579
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	418	3,191	2,452	2,338	8,399
Charge for the year	18	193	207	468	886
Disposals	–	(4)	–	(545)	(549)
Revaluations	(269)	–	–	–	(269)
At 31 December 2021	167	3,380	2,659	2,261	8,467
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2021	30,022	2,039	1,152	1,899	35,112
At 31 December 2020	23,604	1,827	857	894	27,182

Company

	Investment property	Leasehold Investment property	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2021	17,485	3,754	21,239
Revaluations	6,048	–	6,048
At 31 December 2021	23,533	3,754	27,287
Depreciation			

At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	–	–	–
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	23,533	3,754	27,287
At 31 December 2020	17,485	3,754	21,239

The investment property balances are based on valuations carried out on an open mark basis in 2022 and 2020, by independent firm Colliers International Valuation UK LLP. The directors are in the opinion that the value of the revalued properties is not materially misstated at the balance sheet date.

Tangible assets held at valuation

The UK freehold properties were valued on an open market basis in January 2022 by independent firm Colliers International Valuation UK LLP. The leasehold properties were valued on an open market basis in 2020 by independent firm Colliers International Valuation UK LLP. The directors are in the opinion that the value of the revalued properties is not materially misstated at the balance sheet date. The Bangladesh freehold properties were valued on an open market basis in January 2020 by independent firm, Pacific (BD) Inspection Services.

In respect of tangible assets held at valuation, aggregate cost, depreciation and comparable carrying amount that would have been recognised if the assets had been carried under the historical cost model are as follows:

Group	**Land and buildings £000**
At 31 December 2021	
Aggregate cost	17,650
Aggregate depreciation	(2,075)
Carrying value	15,575
At 31 December 2020	
Aggregate cost	17,531
Aggregate depreciation	(2,320)
Carrying value	15,211

The company has no tangible assets held at valuation.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

Group	**Fixtures, fittings and equipment £000**	**Motor vehicles £000**	**Total £000**
At 31 December 2021	308	1,424	1,732
At 31 December 2020	385	354	739

The company has no tangible assets held under finance lease or hire purchase agreements.

17. INVESTMENTS

Group

	Shares in group undertakings £000	**Interests in associates £000**	Joint ventures £000	**Total £000**
Share of net assets/cost				
At 1 January 2021	–	(144)	–	(144)
Disposals	(50)			(50)
Share of profit or loss		(61)	(27)	(88)
Movements in equity		(1)	–	(1)
Other movements	–	4	–	4
At 31 December 2021	(50)	(202)	(27)	(279)
Impairment				
At 1 January 2021	–	–	–	–
Disposals	(50)	–	–	(50)
At 31 December 2021	(50)	–	–	(50)
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2021	–	(202)	(27)	(229)
At 31 December 2020	–	(144)	–	(144)

Company

	Shares in group undertakings £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	638
Disposals	(50)
At 31 December 2021	588
Impairment	
At 1 January 2021	50
Disposals	(50)
At 31 December 2021	–
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	588
At 31 December 2020	588

Subsidiaries, associates and other investments

Details of the investments in which the group and the parent company have an interest of 20% or more are as follows:

	Registered office	Class of share	Percentage of shares held
Subsidiary undertakings			
Euro Foods Group Limited		Ordinary	100
Euro Foods (UK) Limited		Ordinary	77.5
Euroasia Food Processing (BD) Limited	Bangladesh	Ordinary	59
Masala Shrimps Limited	Bangladesh	Ordinary	59
Euro Foods Delaware Inc	USA	Ordinary	100
Euro Foods Group USA LLC	USA	Ordinary	85
Just-Build UK. Ltd		Ordinary	75

EFG Dagenham Limited	Ordinary	100
Crown Farm Meats Ltd	Ordinary	100

Other significant holdings

Horizon Seafoods Limited	Bangladesh	Ordinary	49
Saidowla (PVT) Enterprise Limited	Bangladesh	Ordinary	49
RSJ Group Holdings Limited		Ordinary	50

18. STOCKS

		Group		Company
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Stock	12,541	8,291	–	–

19. DEBTORS

		Group		Company
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Trade debtors	11,305	9,530	14	69
Amounts owed by group undertakings	–	–	1,203	2,127
Amounts owed by undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	1,780	1,757	329	408
Prepayments and accrued income	1,054	1,568	–	–
Other debtors	3,346	3,115	134	6
	17,485	15,970	1,680	2,610

Company Included within amounts owed by group undertakings are amounts totalling £737,238 (2020 - £1,660,760) which are owed by group companies that have net liabilities on their balance sheet. Amounts owed by participating interest for the company totalling £nil (2020 - £178,908) are debts owed by a related company which has net liabilities on their balance sheet. These companies have prepared forecasts and have a plan in place to repay these debts from future profits. Whilst the debts are technically due on demand, a proportion will be paid after more than one year. During the year and post year end, these debts have continued to be repaid. The company is fully supportive of these related companies and will provide continued financial resources to ensure they remain profitable.

20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Cash at bank and in hand	509	175
Bank overdrafts	(6,745)	–
	(6,236)	175

21. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Bank loans and overdrafts	7,158	446	407	372
Trade creditors	15,329	13,081	–	–
Amounts owed to group undertakings	–	–	6,007	7,139
Amounts owed to undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	278	176	–	–
Accruals and deferred income	1,434	687	20	6
Corporation tax	651	296	295	211
Social security and other taxes	1,809	2,081	312	223
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	566	264	–	–
Director loan accounts	475	101	497	–
Other taxes	365	670	–	–
Sales financing	–	4,713	–	–
Other creditors	366	124	62	43
	28,431	22,639	7,600	7,994

The bank loans are secured by fixed charges over the company's investment properties.

The finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

The sales financing agreement was secured over the trade debtors of the company.

22. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Bank loans and overdrafts	8,163	8,569	8,137	8,555
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	783	199	–	–
	8,946	8,768	8,137	8,555

The bank loans are secured by fixed charges over the company's investment properties.

The finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £747,161 (2020: £866,212) for the group and £747,161 (2020: £866,212) for the company in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

23. FINANCE LEASES AND HIRE PURCHASE CONTRACTS

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Not later than 1 year	566	264	–	–
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	783	199	–	–
	1,349	463	–	–

24. PROVISIONS

Group

	Deferred tax (note 25) £000
At 1 January 2021	1,655
Additions	2,256
At 31 December 2021	3,911

Company

	Deferred tax (note 25) £000
At 1 January 2021	1,397
Additions	1,869
At 31 December 2021	3,266

25. DEFERRED TAX

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2021 £000	2020 £000	2021 £000	2020 £000
Included in provisions (note 24)	3,911	1,655	3,266	1,397

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	Group		Company	
	2021 £000	2020 £000	2021 £000	2020 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	415	(61)	–	–
Revaluation of tangible assets	3,515	1,740	3,266	1,397
Deferred tax - other timing differences	(19)	(24)	–	–
	3,911	1,655	3,266	1,397

26. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £ 308,600 (2020: £ 284,946).

27. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2021 £000	2020 £000	2021 £000	2020 £000
Recognised in other operating income:				
Government grants recognised directly in income	508	763	–	–

28. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2021		2020	
	No.	£000	No.	£000
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	30,000	30	30,000	30

29. RESERVES

Called up share capital - Represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses. Included within the profit and loss reserve of the parent company, is £9,982,217 relating to fair value gains on Investment property held. Included within the profit and loss reserve of the group company, is £12,654,702 relating to revaluation gains on property held.

30. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET DEBT

	At 1 Jan 2021	Cash flows	At 31 Dec 2021
	£000	£000	£000
Cash at bank and in hand	175	334	509
Bank overdrafts	–	(6,745)	(6,745)
Debt due within one year	(5,700)	3,968	(1,732)
Debt due after one year	(8,768)	(178)	(8,946)
	(14,293)	(2,621)	(16,914)

31. OPERATING LEASES

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Not later than 1 year	1,200	941	–	–
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,784	2,937	–	–
	3,984	3,878	–	–

32. CONTINGENCIES

There have been claims made against the company which has entered legal proceedings. The company believes that it has acted properly and has robust defences. In the unlikely event the company does not successfully win, the contingent liability would be £nil (2020 - £198,352). Due to the nature of these disputes and in line with FRS.102.21, certain details have not been disclosed.

33. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

Included within other creditors is a balance of £475,860 (2020 - £100,504) due to the directors. The directors loan accounts are interest free and repayable on demand.

EFG FOOD & TECH HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021

34. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Group

Included within debtors/(creditors) due within one year are the following amounts due from/(to) the following companies.

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Amounts owed by participating interests:		
Saidowla (Pvt) Enterprise Limited (associate)	1,397	1,302
Horizon Seafoods Limited (associate)	462	454
RSJ Group Holdings Limited (joint venture)	100	–
	1,959	1,756
Amounts due to participating interests:		
Saidowla (Pvt) Enterprise Limited (associate)	(278)	(176)
	(278)	(176)
Amounts included in other debtors:		
S & B Developments Limited (common director)	283	330
	283	330
Amounts included in other creditors:		
Rosemco Foods Ltd (common director)	(157)	(172)
	(157)	(172)

The above loans are interest free and repayable on demand. The group made the following sales and purchases from the following related parties during the year.

	2021		2020	
	Sales	Purchases	Sales	Purchases
	£'000	£'000	£	£
S & B Developments Limited (common director)	–	1,135	–	1,227
Saidowla (Pvt) Enterprise Limited (associate)	–	376	–	2,203
Rosemco Foods Ltd (common director)	–	3,494	–	6,689

35. CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is Mr S Hussain