Company Registration No. 07037738 (England and Wales)
REGAL FOOD PRODUCTS GROUP PLC ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr MA Younis

Mr MA Chaudhry Mr A Younis Mr W Younis

Secretary Mr MA Younis

Company number 07037738

Registered office Regal House

Wallis Street Bradford West Yorkshire United Kingdom BD8 9RR

Auditor BHP LLP

New Chartford House Centurion Way Cleckheaton Bradford West Yorkshire BD19 3QB

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1 - 3
Directors' report	4
Directors' responsibilities statement	5
Independent auditor's report	6 - 8
Statement of comprehensive income	9
Balance sheet	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes to the financial statements	12 - 28

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 May 2020.

Fair review of the business

During the Covid -19 pandemic we have all witnessed the increased cost of raw materials and that has had some effect on our profit performance. There has been growth in the company's turnover which is in line with directors' expectations.

The results for the period have been delivered through a continued focus on our food businesses having a sense of value for money, quality of product and service, and on-going development of new products which is in our DNA. Our vision is to have a "family business to be proud of" and our mission is to develop a successful portfolio of food businesses.

We aim to continue building a business with an attractive scale and diversification across international markets.

Future outlook

Work is nearly completed for the new 20,000 SQFT purpose built warehouse. This will enable the business to expand on the ever-growing product portfolio as well as creating 40 more jobs for the local community. Early in the year the group also added 40,000 SQFT of storage to the existing distribution arm.

The competitive pressures could cause us to lose market share and may require us to lower prices, increase capital, marketing and advertising expenditures or increase the use of discounting or promotional campaigns. This may also restrict our ability to increase prices, including in response to commodities or other cost increases. Future performance of the company is dependent upon our continuing ability to meet customer needs and provide a differentiated and relevant offering.

The directors expect the level of activity to remain broadly consistent with the current performance rate. The continued development of new products and focus on quality will help drive more sales.

Major investment was made to make the van sales network fully digital. By doing this we gathered the data required to help growth within the independent sector. Throughout the business MRP systems have been installed enabling the business for the next phase of growth.

People and community

We believe that the community should benefit from having our business here. We value all our people that help to make our business a success day in day out. We continue to use our employee survey to ensure we are taking care of everyone who is part of the Regal family. Recently with the pandemic we ensured that all Covid-19 measures were brought into place protecting ourselves and our valued customers. We took pride in "Feeding the Nation" during the testing times.

During the recent pandemic we provided thousands of food parcels for the less fortunate and elderly. We also supported our NHS heroes by providing key food essentials.

The company works closely with several charities creating shelters, water supply and food parcels in third world countries for the poor and needy. The group also believes that charity starts at home and we have continued and increased our support for local food banks. Many senior members of the management team take part in feeding the homeless on Sunday and provide them with food packages to last all week.

When times are challenging the determination, skill, and commitment of colleagues in the business are even more apparent. On behalf of the Board I would like to thank all for their very considerable efforts in continuing to help deliver a family business we can all be proud of.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

Principal risks and uncertainties

Regal Food Products Group PLC operates in the very competitive UK's bakery market. To manage this, we continue to develop our brand and strengthen our category management expertise. By holding a portfolio of food businesses that people love it has helped us gain recognition in the Grocer magazine as the UK's top 10 bakery brand. Consumer demand and trends are clearly key drivers of the products which the group supplies.

Uncertainty around Brexit is reflective of the exchange rates. Effects on the availability, quality and price of raw materials as crops continue to be variable. However, these are issues that are just becoming the norm of business life and we seek to manage any difficulties collaboratively with both our suppliers and customers. Wherever the structure of the market allows, and it proves beneficial we forward contract to mitigate the uncertainty and volatility of commodity prices.

The group currently holds the BRC AA accreditation. Compliance with technical standards relating to the supply of food products in today's world is increasingly demanding. Our technical teams are very active, constantly monitoring all relevant aspects of internal performance, of our suppliers and that of our license and co pack partners, with a view to maintaining the highest food safety standards.

Having strong relationships with our supply chain has shown to be the right approach and one which we look to continue to build on.

Key performance indicators

The board assessed the following KPIs as the most effective measures for monitoring the company's progress against its strategic objectives:

- Underlying sales growth- year on year increase in sales revenue. 29% (2019 31%)
- Operating margin- operating profit as a percentage of sales revenue. 8% (2019 4%)
- Free cash flow- cash generated from operations less tax and net interest paid. £1.17 million (2019 £0.87 million)

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

Our vision and core values

Being a family business to be proud of is at the heart of what we do here at Regal. Our customers, suppliers and most importantly the brilliant team here at Regal help the groups vision to have a portfolio of food companies which always exceed our customers' expectations. We are committed to investing in our infrastructure, people, systems and local communities in order to achieve this.

Sustainability

The company takes its responsibility to wider society seriously and supports the development of a sustainable and socially responsible business model, underpinned by a set of values that guide our behavior. We believe that the community must benefit by having our business here.

Sector Projects

We are strong advocates of collaborative working to magnify the impact of what we can achieve. The Board works alongside organizations across the food sector to learn and share the business experience.

Innovation

Here at Regal innovation is in our DNA. After a substantial amount of investment in NPD infrastructure the group has geared themselves up for expansion on all fronts in terms of ranging. The Board are always looking at new and more robust ways to help the business grow.

New products have not only helped the group diversify into sweets and snacks, but work is underway on the company's new frozen division which will create more jobs for the local community, The board always aspire to be at the forefront of innovation.

Health & Safety

The company operates its business in a manner that actively seeks to prevent or minimize the possibility of its operations causing harm to people or the environment. We strive to provide the material and resources to educate and involve every individual in the group in achieving this objective.

Our principle objectives in this area are to:

- Meet and, where appropriate, exceed the requirements of all relevant legislations;
- Seek to design best practice safety features into new buildings, products and services and manage our facilities wisely and to minimize any risk to health and safety;
- Measure divisional management teams for their contribution to the continuous improvement of safety, health and environmental performance;
- Communicate and exchange views with employees, customers, suppliers, neighbours and any other individuals or
 organizations affected by our business.

On behalf of the board

Mr MA Younis
Director

5 January 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the wholesale of food and confectionery products.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr MA Younis Mr MA Chaudhry Mr A Younis Mr W Younis

Results and dividends

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

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £301,500. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

BHP LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr MA Younis **Director**

5 January 2021

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF REGAL FOOD PRODUCTS GROUP PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Regal Food Products Group PLC (the 'company') for the year ended 31 May 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, 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 company's affairs as at 31 May 2020 and of its profit for the year then
 ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast
 significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a
 period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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 our 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF REGAL FOOD PRODUCTS GROUP PLC

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us 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.

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 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 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF REGAL FOOD PRODUCTS GROUP PLC

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.

Lesley Kendrew (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of BHP LLP

15 January 2021

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

New Chartford House Centurion Way Cleckheaton Bradford West Yorkshire BD19 3QB

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	20,005,056	15,494,757
Cost of sales		(16,558,429)	(13,458,296)
Gross profit		3,446,627	2,036,461
Distribution costs		(287,564)	(268,941)
Administrative expenses		(1,869,892)	(1,176,214)
Other operating income		384,200	73,984
Operating profit	4	1,673,371	665,290
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(105,637)	(70,594)
Profit before taxation		1,567,734	594,696
Tax on profit	8	(437,031)	(50,175)
Profit for the financial year		1,130,703	544,521

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2020

		202	20	201	9
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	10		35,385		20,221
Tangible assets	11		3,570,770		2,868,993
Investment properties	12		216,000		216,000
Investments	13		185,980		185,980
			4,008,135		3,291,194
Current assets					
Stocks	15	823,076		686,712	
Debtors	16	4,232,891		3,142,736	
Cash at bank and in hand		214,027		10,526	
		5,269,994		3,839,974	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	17	(4,152,462)		(3,026,837)	
Net current assets			1,117,532		813,137
Total assets less current liabilities			5,125,667		4,104,331
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(1,681,060)		(1,584,860)
Provisions for liabilities	20		(160,729)		(64,796)
Net assets			3,283,878		2,454,675
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24		50,010		50,010
Revaluation reserve			408,931		417,631
Profit and loss reserves			2,824,937		1,987,034
Total equity			3,283,878		2,454,675

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 January 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr MA Younis

Director

Company Registration No. 07037738

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

		Share capital		Profit and ss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 June 2018		50,010	426,331	1,761,688	2,238,029
Year ended 31 May 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends Transfers	9	- - -	- - (8,700)	544,521 (327,875) 8,700	544,521 (327,875) -
Balance at 31 May 2019		50,010	417,631	1,987,034	2,454,675
Year ended 31 May 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends Transfers	9	- - -	- - (8,700)	1,130,703 (301,500) 8,700	1,130,703 (301,500)
Balance at 31 May 2020		50,010	408,931	2,824,937	3,283,878

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Regal Food Products Group PLC is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Regal House, Wallis Street, Bradford, West Yorkshire, United Kingdom, BD8 9RR.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures:
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest
 income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair
 values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes
 recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation
 of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of
 options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based
 payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Regal Food Products Group PLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of RFPG Holdings Limited and the results of Regal Food Products Group PLC are included in the consolidated financial statements of RFPG Holdings Limited which are available from Companies House.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's trade, workforce and supply chain, as well as the wider economy. Whilst it is not considered practical to accurately assess the duration and extent of the disruption, the directors are confident that they have in place plans to deal with any financial losses that may arise. Such plans include but are not limited to fully utilising the support that has been made available by the government in relation to staff costs and payment deferral of taxation. The directors therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of preparation for these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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 dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Development costs 33.33% straight line

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings 2% straight line
Plant and equipment 10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings 20% straight line
Motor vehicles 33.33% straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Properties whose fair value can be measured reliably are held under the revaluation model and are carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The fair value of the land and buildings is usually considered to be their market value.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that a revaluation gain reverses a revaluation loss previously recognised in profit or loss or a revaluation loss exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains recognised in equity; such gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.12 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.13 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.14 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.16 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.17 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.18 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.19 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

 Turnover analysed by class of business
 20,005,056
 15,494,757

 Sale of food and confectionery products
 20,005,056
 15,494,757

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

3	Turnover and other revenue		(Continued)
		2020 £	2019 £
	Other significant revenue		
	Grants received	2,200	2,200
		2020 £	2019 £
	Turnover analysed by geographical market	Z.	E.
	United Kingdom	17,923,845	13,812,034
	Overseas	2,081,211	1,682,723
		20,005,056	15,494,757
4	Operating profit		
		2020	2019
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured		
	at fair value through profit or loss	1,877	-
	Government grants	(2,200)	(2,200)
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial		
	statements	14,390	14,300
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	334,641	303,259
	Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	3,246	(6,666)
	Amortisation of intangible assets	21,656	9,144

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Administration	3	3
Sales	6	6
Warehouse	1	1
Drivers	4	4
Bakery	1	1
Cleaning	-	1
Total	15	16

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

5	Employees		(Continued)
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	2020 £	2019 £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	784,378 29,760 1,365	297,124 17,506 1,636
		815,503	316,266
6	Directors' remuneration	2020 £	2019 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services	437,965	44,577
	Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid di	rector:	
		2020 £	2019 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services	405,350	-
7	Interest payable and similar expenses	2020 £	2019 £
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other interest	64,115 41,522	70,384 210
		105,637	70,594
8	Taxation	2020 £	2019 £
	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods	314,098 27,000	94,034
	Total current tax	341,098	94,034

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

8	Taxation		(Continued)
		2020 £	2019 £
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	95,933 ======	(43,859) ======
	Total tax charge	437,031	50,175 ———
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year the standard rate of tax as follows:	based on the pro	fit or loss and
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Profit before taxation	1,567,734	594,696 ————
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of		
	19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	297,869	112,992
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	67,527	4,621
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	27,000	-
	Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	(8,759)
	Research and development tax credit	-	(14,820)
	Other permanent differences Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(3,598) 48,233	(43,859)
	Dolon od tak dajubano na mrospost or protrijedio		
	Taxation charge for the year	437,031 	50,175
9	Dividends		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Interim paid	301,500	327,875

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

10	Intangible fixed assets					Development costs
	_					£
	Cost					00.850
	At 1 June 2019 Additions					93,856
	Additions					36,820
	At 31 May 2020					130,676
	Amortisation and impairment					
	At 1 June 2019					73,635
	Amortisation charged for the year					21,656
	At 31 May 2020					95,291
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 May 2020					35,385
	At 31 May 2019					20,221
11	Tangible fixed assets					
		Freehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and M fittings	lotor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost or valuation					
	At 1 June 2019	2,033,166	1,217,642	1,087,600	237,970	4,576,378
	Additions	476,667	236,639	205,135	125,223	1,043,664
	Disposals				(8,995)	(8,995)
	At 31 May 2020	2,509,833	1,454,281	1,292,735	354,198	5,611,047
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 June 2019	105,988	584,795	870,081	146,521	1,707,385
	Depreciation charged in the year	34,760	130,434	106,994	62,453	334,641
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	· -	-	-	(1,749)	(1,749)
	At 31 May 2020	140,748	715,229	977,075	207,225	2,040,277
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 May 2020	2,369,085	739,052	315,660	146,973	3,570,770
	At 31 May 2019	1,927,178	632,847	217,519	91,449	2,868,993

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £1,813,252 were revalued during 2014 by Sanderson Weatherall, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

Continued)
included
2019
£
1,518,968
(52,968)
1,466,000
2020 £
216,000
1,4

Investment property comprises the elements of the company's buildings which are not occupied and used in the operation of the business. The property was acquired on an arms length basis and the split of value between freehold land and buildings and investment properties has been assessed based on occupation and usage. The directors have no reason to believe there has been a change in fair value.

13 Fixed asset investments

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	14	1	1
Loans to associates		185,979	185,979
		185,980	185,980
Movements in fixed asset investments			
	Shares in groupL		Total
	undertakings	-	
	and	and	
	participating interests	participating interests	
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 June 2019 & 31 May 2020	1	185,979	185,980
Carrying amount			
A4 24 May 2000	4	185,979	185,980
At 31 May 2020	1	100,979	100,000
At 31 May 2020	1	=====	====
At 31 May 2019	=======================================	185,979	185,980

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

14 Subsidiaries

Name of undertaking

Separate company financial statements are required to be prepared by law. Consolidated financial statements for the RFPG Holdings Limited Group are prepared and publicly available.

Class of

% Held

Registered office

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 May 2020 are as follows:

	Hame of undertaking	Negistered office		shares held	Direct
	Regal Food Products Limited	England and Wales		Ordinary shares	100.00
15	Stocks				
				2020 £	2019 £
				_	~
	Finished goods and goods for resal	le		823,076	686,712
16	Debtors				
	America falling due within and			2020 £	2019 £
	Amounts falling due within one y	rear:		£.	Ł
	Trade debtors			3,076,778	2,299,636
	Other debtors			1,152,268	841,021
	Prepayments and accrued income			3,845	2,079
				4,232,891	3,142,736
17	Creditors: amounts falling due w	ithin one year			
				2020	2019
			Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		19	678,994	335,851
	Trade creditors			2,821,972	2,191,262
	Corporation tax			392,863	116,872
	Other taxation and social security			6,517	10,821
	Other creditors			232,345	195,543
	Accruals and deferred income			19,771 	176,488
				4,152,462	3,026,837

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

В	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than on		2020	2019
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	19	1,247,145	1,483,293
	Other borrowings	19	302,668	
	Government grants	22	131,247	101,567
			1,681,060	1,584,860
}	Loans and overdrafts			
			2020 £	2019 £
	Bank loans		1,926,139	1,686,160
	Bank overdrafts Other loans		- 302,668	132,984
			2,228,807	1,819,144
			=====	=====
	Payable within one year		678,994	335,851
	Payable within one year Payable after one year The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating	charges over the assets of the	1,549,813	335,851 1,483,293
ı	Payable after one year	charges over the assets of the	1,549,813 ————————————————————————————————————	1,483,293
1	Payable after one year The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating	charges over the assets of the	1,549,813	
ı	Payable after one year The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating		1,549,813 e company.	1,483,293 2019
	Payable after one year The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating Provisions for liabilities	Notes	1,549,813 e company.	1,483,293 2019
	Payable after one year The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax liabilities	Notes 21	1,549,813 e company. 2020 £ 160,729	2019 £ 64,796
)	Payable after one year The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax liabilities Deferred taxation	Notes 21	1,549,813 e company. 2020 £ 160,729 mpany and movements	1,483,293 2019 £ 64,796 ents thereon:
	Payable after one year The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax liabilities Deferred taxation The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and	Notes 21	1,549,813 e company. 2020 £ 160,729 mpany and movement	2019 £ 64,796
	Payable after one year The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax liabilities Deferred taxation	Notes 21	1,549,813 e company. 2020 £ 160,729 mpany and movement Liabilities 2020	1,483,293 2019 £ 64,796 ents thereon: Liabilities 2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

21 Deferred taxation (Continued)

 Movements in the year:
 2020

 £
 £

 Liability at 1 June 2019
 64,796

 Charge to profit or loss
 95,933

 Liability at 31 May 2020
 160,729

The deferred tax liability set out above is related to accelerated capital allowances approximately £57,000 is expected to reverse over the next 12 months.

22 Government grants

In the year to May 2016 the company received grant funding of £110,000 to contribute towards the purchase of a new property in order to increase both manufacturing capacity and employee numbers.

The grant is to be released to the profit and loss account of the company over the useful economic life of the property.

23 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2020 £	2019 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	1,365	1,636

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

24	Share capital		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	1 Ordinary B share of £1 each of £1 each	1	1
	1 Ordinary C share of £1 each of £1 each	1	1
	1 Ordinary D share of £1 each of £1 each	1	1
	1 Ordinary E share of £1 each of £1 each	1	1
	1 Ordinary F share of £1 each of £1 each	1	1
	1 Ordinary G share of £1 each of £1 each	1	1
	4 Ordinary H shares of £1 each of £1 each	4	4
		50,010	50,010

Ordinary shares rank pari passu in all respects in relation to voting rights, dividends, and capital distributions including on winding up and redemption of shares at the option of the company and or the shareholder. Alphabet shares carry no voting rights to participate in receiving a distribution in the winding up of the company. They carry rights to participate in receiving a dividend which is separate to that of the full ordinary shares.

25 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

			Purchas 2020 £	ses 2019 £
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control	or significant influ	uence	9,346,867	7,166,745
	Management charges		Rent receivable	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Entities over which the entity has control, joint				
control or significant influence	210,000	100,000	100,000	62,004
Other related parties	72,000	12,000		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

25	Related party transactions		(Continued)
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
		2020	2019
	Amounts due to related parties	£	£
	Entities over which the entity has control, joint		
	control or significant influence	1,314,116	1,116,695
	Key management personnel	10,039	
			
		2020	2019
	Amounts due from related parties	£	£
	Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant		
	influence	185,979	185,979
	Other related parties	854,947	678,883

26 Ultimate controlling party

The company's parent is RFPG Holdings Limited. The smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the company is a member is RFPG Holdings Limited, the registered office is Regal House, Wallis Street, Bradford, BD8 9RR.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.