Carr's Flour Mills Limited 30440341

Annual report and financial statements
for the 53 week period ended 3 September 2011

\*A12386OG\*

A18 06/02/2012 COMPANIES HOUSE #187

# Carr's Flour Mills Limited Annual report and financial statements for the 53 week period ended 3 September 2011 Contents

Directors' report for the 53 week period ended 3 September 2011 .		••		••		1
Independent auditors' report to the members of Carr's Flour Mills Limited			•			4
Income statement for the 53 week period ended 3 September 2011				•	•••	5
Balance sheet as at 3 September 2011				•		6
Statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the 53 week period ended 3	Sept	ember 2	2011 .			8
Statement of cash flows for the 53 week period ended 3 September 2011					••	9
Statement of accounting policies						10
Notes to the financial statements for the 53 week period ended 3 September:	2011					16

# Directors' report for the 53 week period ended 3 September 2011

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the 53 week period ended 3 September 2011

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of flour milling

#### Review of business and future developments

The results of the company show a pre-tax profit of £1,257,311 (2010. £1,508,386) for the period and sales of £82,606,459 (2010 £67,093,698)

The company comprises three flour mills, in Fife, Cumbria and Essex, providing near national coverage. The company supplies most sectors of the market, including industrial bakers, craft bakers, food manufacturers and multiple retailers. Markets continue to be extremely challenging due to significantly higher raw material prices and industry over-capacity. The company is responding by reducing operating costs, while at the same time focusing on developing speciality products.

Working closely with Forth Ports we re-opened the port of Kirkcaldy to grain ships. We invested £0 8m net of a freight facility grant from Transport Directorate of Scotland. The benefits of this project are three-fold, a financial benefit for our Kirkcaldy Mill, the benefit of consistently available quality wheat, and an environmental benefit of removing 250,000 truck miles and 4,000 lorry journeys off the road

Grain from Canada and Germany, which was previously trucked from ports in Liverpool and Perth respectively, will now be shipped directly to Kirkcaldy, as will wheat from the South East of England, meaning the mill will not be so reliant on wheat grown in the North of England

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal business risks affecting the company are managed at a group level. For this reason, the directors believe that a discussion of the company's risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the company's business. The principal business risks are described on pages 16 to 17 of the ultimate parent company's annual report.

The entity's financial risk management objectives and policies are described on page 14 of the ultimate parent company's annual report and Note 18 of this report

#### Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

The company's directors believe that the most significant KPI is profit before tax as shown on the income statement on page 5 KPIs are also discussed further on page 12 of the ultimate parent company's annual report.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the financial period are set out on page 5.

The directors have paid an ordinary dividend during the 53 week period ended 3 September 2011 of £1,194,000 (2010 £1,404,000)

The proposed dividend in respect of the period ended 3 September 2011 is £820,000 (2010, £1,194,000).

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signing the financial statements are given below

C N C Holmes

(Chairman)

R C Wood

D E Lines

D Monroe

#### Third party indemnity

The company has maintained a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy throughout the period and up to the date of signing the financial statements, which is classed as a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006. Neither the company's indemnity nor insurance provides cover in the event that a director is proved to have acted fraudulently or dishonestly. No claims have been made either under the indemnity or the insurance policy.

#### Policy and practice on payment of creditors

It is the company's policy to agree terms of payment with its suppliers when agreeing the terms of a business transaction or transactions. All suppliers are aware of this procedure and the company abides by the agreed payment terms.

Trade creditors shown in the balance sheet at the end of the financial period represented 46 days (2010 52 days) of average purchases for goods and services made during the period

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting. Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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;
- state whether applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union 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

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each director, as at the date of this report, has confirmed that insofar as they are aware there is no relevant audit information (that is, information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006

On behalf of the Board

Mulood.

R C Wood

Company secretary

21 December 2011

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Carr's Flour Mills Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Carr's Flour Mills Limited for the 53 week period ended 3 September 2011 which comprise the income statement, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in shareholders' equity, the statement of cash flows, the statement of accounting policies and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 3 September 2011 and of its profit and cash flows for the 53 week period then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

# March Webter

Mark Webster (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Newcastle upon Tyne

# Income statement for the 53 week period ended 3 September 2011

		53 week period 2011	52 week period 2010
	Note	£	£
Continuing operations	,		
Revenue	1	82,606,459	67,093,698
Cost of sales		(72,559,876)	(56,617,492)
Gross profit	•	10,046,583	10,476,206
Distribution costs		(5,544,658)	(5,745,751)
Administrative expenses		(3,086,216)	(3,056,442)
Operating profit	2	1,415,709	1,674,013
Finance income	4	1,197	26,942
Finance costs	4_	(159,594)	(192,569)
Profit before taxation		1,257,312	1,508,386
Taxation		(177,644)	(330,835)
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the company		1,079,668	1,177,551

There is no other comprehensive income for the current or prior period

# Balance sheet as at 3 September 2011

		2011	2010
	Note	£	£
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	7	161,829	183,854
Property, plant and equipment	8	11,526,829	9,995,964
Investment property	9	144,497	148,387
Investment in subsidiaries	10	2	2
Other investments	10	1,000	1,000
Deferred tax asset	21	10,538	11,781
		11,844,605	10,340,988
Current assets		•	
Inventories	11	5,393,508	3,516,472
Trade and other receivables	12	13,785,062	10,741,525
Cash and cash equivalents	13	302,351	1,063,629
		19,480,921	15,321,626
Total assets		31,325,526	25,662,614
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	(10,861,433)	(6,735,510)
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	(14,276,515)	(13,178,631)
Current tax liabilities	16	(341,937)	(457,457)
		(25,479,885)	(20,371,598)

# Balance sheet as at 3 September 2011 (continued)

		2011	2010
	Note	£	£
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	(122,152)	(113,738)
Other non-current liabilities	17	(928,755)	(107,826)
Deferred tax liabilities	21	(1,795,083)	(1,959,003)
		(2,845,990)	(2,180,567)
Total liabilities		(28,325,875)	(22,552,165)
Net assets		2,999,651	3,110,449
Shareholders' equity			
Ordinary share capital	22	207,307	207,307
Capital redemption reserve		207,286	207,286
Equity compensation reserve		29,396	35,747
Revaluation reserve		693,040	703,178
Retained earnings		1,862,622	1,956,931
Total shareholders' equity		2,999,651	3,110,449

The financial statements on pages 5 to 44 were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 December 2011 and were signed on its behalf by.

Dusse.

R C Wood Director

Carr's Flour Mills Limited

Registered Number 00480341

# Statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the 53 week period ended 3 September 2011

		Ordinary share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Equity compensation reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	Note	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 30 August 2009		207,307	207,286	40,610	713,316	2,173,242	3,341,761
Profit for the financial period		-	-	-		1,177,551	1,177,551
Equity-settled share- based payment transactions	20	-	-	(4,863)	-	-	(4,863)
Dividends paid	6	-	-	-	-	(1,404,000)	(1,404,000)
Transfer from other reserve		-	-	-	(10,138)	10,138	-
At 28 August 2010		207,307	207,286	35,747	703,178	1,956,931	3,110,449
At 29 August 2010		207,307	207,286	35,747	703,178	1,956,931	3,110,449
Profit for the financial period		-	-	-	-	1,079,668	1,079,668
Equity-settled share- based payment transactions	20	_	-	3,534	-	_	3,534
Dividends paid	6	-	_	-	-	(1,194,000)	(1,194,000)
Transfer from other reserve		_	-	(9,885)	(10,138)	20,023	-
At 3 September 2011		207,307	207,286	29,396	693,040	1,862,622	2,999,651

# Statement of cash flows for the 53 week period ended 3 September 2011

		53 week period 2011	52 week period 2010
	Note	£	£_
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	23	1,952,190	5,636,840
Interest received		1,197	26,942
Interest paid		(159,594)	(192,569)
Tax paid		(455,841)	(562,171)
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,337,952	4,909,042
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2,721,424)	(688,892)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		32,477	18,263
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,688,947)	(670,629)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance lease capital payments		(208,673)	(245,133)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(1,194,000)	(1,404,000)
Receipt of grant income		829,500	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(573,173)	(1,649,133)
Effects of exchange rate changes		(3)	11
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,924,171)	2,589,291
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period		1,063,629	(1,525,662)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	13	(860,542)	1,063,629

# Statement of accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below These policies have been consistently applied to both the current and prior period, unless otherwise stated

The company is a private limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Old Croft, Stanwix, Carlisle, CA3 9BA

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations, as adopted by the European Union, and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS No IFRSs have been adopted before their effective date

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

#### Consolidation

The company is a subsidiary of Carr's Milling Industries PLC and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Carr's Milling Industries PLC which are publicly available. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under the terms of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Foreign currencies

The functional currency and presentational currency of the company is Sterling Transactions in currencies other than Sterling are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Translation differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recognised in the income statement.

#### Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration, net of rebates and excluding discounts and value added tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the buyer, when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company

#### Dividends

Dividends payable are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are paid or approved by the company's directors, whichever is earlier

#### Retirement benefit obligations

Employees are members of Carr's Milling Industries Pension Scheme 1993 and Carr's Flour Mills Group Personal Pension Plan

Contributions to the defined benefit pension schemes are across the participating companies. Costs are not defined for each individual company as the company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities in the scheme. Contributions payable by Carr's Flour Mills Limited are charged to the income statement in the period they fall due.

#### Interest

Interest is recognised in the income statement on an accruals basis using the effective interest method.

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation commences when assets are available for use. Customer relationships have been amortised in line with the profit streams generated over the life of the relationship. The life of the relationships ranged between 1 and 5 years.

Brands are being amortised in line with the income streams expected to be generated over a twenty year period, being the directors' estimate of the useful economic life

The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable costs

As permitted by IFRS 1, the company has opted to treat previous revaluations of property made under UK GAAP as deemed cost at the date of transition

Freehold land is not depreciated For all other property, plant and equipment, depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to allocate cost less residual values of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows

Freehold buildings

up to 50 years

Leasehold buildings

shorter of 50 years or lease term

Plant and machinery

5 to 20 years

Motor vehicles

4 to 10 years

Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial period end

The cost of maintenance, repairs and minor equipment is charged to the income statement as incurred; the cost of major renovations and improvements is capitalised

#### Investment property

Investment properties are properties held for long-term rental yields. Investment properties are carried in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation. Freehold land is not depreciated. For all other investment property, depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to allocate cost less residual values of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows.

Freehold buildings

up to 50 years

The cost of maintenance, repairs and minor equipment is charged to the income statement as incurred, the cost of major renovations and improvements is capitalised

#### Investments

Investments are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs

Equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured by other means are held at cost.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the company makes an estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use and is deemed for an individual asset. If the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined. Discount rates reflecting the asset specific risks and the time value of the money are used for the value in use calculation.

#### Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Where appropriate, cost is calculated on a specific identification basis.

Otherwise inventories are valued using the first-in first-out method.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs to completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution

Provision has been made, where necessary, for slow moving, obsolete and defective stock

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows and the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are presented in borrowings within current liabilities in the balance sheet.

#### Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases at inception where substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the company. Assets classified as finance leases are capitalised on the balance sheet and are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the term of the lease. The interest element of the rental obligations is charged to the income statement over the period of the lease using the actuarial method.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Any incentives to enter into operating leases are recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis

#### **Taxation**

Current tax, including UK corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax arising from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, is not recognised. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Tax is recognised in the income statement

#### Government grants

Grants received in respect of capital expenditure are recorded as deferred income and are taken to the income statement in equal annual instalments over the estimated useful lives of the assets concerned

#### Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables.

#### **Borrowings**

Interest-bearing loans and overdrafts are recognised initially at fair value net of direct issue costs and are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on an effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise

#### Trade payables

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

#### Share-based payments

The ultimate parent company issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of the grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest.

Fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

At each balance sheet date the ultimate parent company revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to vest. Changes to the fair value recognised as a result of this are charged or credited to the income statement with a corresponding adjustment to the equity compensation reserve.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity, as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds

#### New standards and interpretations

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations, which are in issue at the balance sheet date but not yet effective, have not been applied in these financial statements

	Effective for periods
	commencing on or after
IFRS 9. 'Financial instruments'	1 January 2015
IFRS 10 'Consolidated financial statements'	1 January 2013
IFRS 11 'Joint arrangements'	l January 2013
IFRS 12 'Disclosures of interests in other entities'	l January 2013
IFRS 13 'Fair value measurement'	l January 2013
IAS 24 (revised) 'Related party disclosures'	1 January 2011
IAS 27 (revised 2011) 'Separate financial statements'	1 January 2013
IAS 28 (revised 2011) 'Associates and joint ventures'	l January 2013
Amendment to IFRS 1 'Hyperinflation and fixed dates'	1 July 2011
Amendment to IFRS 7 'Financial instruments Disclosures'	1 July 201 1
Amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements' on OCI	1 July 2012
Amendment to IAS 12 'Income taxes' on deferred tax	1 January 2012
Amendment to IAS 19 (revised 2011): 'Employee benefits'	1 January 2013
Amendment to IFRIC 14 'Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement'	1 January 2011
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2010	1 January 2011

It is considered that the above standards, amendments and interpretations will not have a significant effect on the results or net assets of the company but will increase the level of disclosure to be made in the financial statements

From 29 August 2010 the following interpretations became effective and were adopted by the company

IFRIC 18 'Transfer of assets to customers'

IFRIC 19 'Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments'

The adoption of these interpretations has had no impact on the company's profit for the year or equity

#### Significant judgements, key assumptions and estimates

Application of certain Company accounting policies requires management to make judgements, assumptions and estimates concerning the future as detailed below

#### Valuation of share-based payments

The fair value of share-based payments is determined using valuation models and is charged to the income statement over the vesting period. The valuation models require certain assumptions to be made as shown in the tables in Note 20. Estimations of vesting and satisfaction of performance criteria are required to determine fair value.

#### Provision for impairment of trade receivables

The financial statements include a provision for impairment of trade receivables (Note 12) that is based on management's estimation of recoverability. There is a risk that the provision will not match the trade receivables that ultimately prove to be irrecoverable.

# Notes to the financial statements for the 53 week period ended 3 September 2011

# 1 Segmental information

At 3 September 2011, all of the activities of the company fall into one class of business, namely that of flour milling All activities originated in the UK

# 2 Operating profit

The following items have been included in arriving at operating profit-

	2011	2010
	£	£
Staff costs (Note 3)	6,973,728	7,079,568
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	3	(11)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,308,000	1,395,188
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,160	2,669
Depreciation of investment property	3,980	3,980
Amortisation of intangibles (included in administrative expenses)	22,025	24,000
Amortisation and release of government grants	(8,571)	(8,568)
Other operating lease rentals payable	534,771	487,586

Included within operating profit is the following in respect of rental income generating investment property:

	2011	2010
	£	£
Rental income	12,361	11,968
Operating expenses	(7,177)	(10,304)
	5,184	1,664

#### Services provided by the group's auditor and network firms

During the period the company obtained the following service from the group's auditor as detailed below-

	2011	2010
	£	£
Statutory audit	49,561	46,581

Taxation and general advice costs have been borne by the ultimate parent company, in the current and preceding period

# 3 Employees and directors

## Staff costs for the company during the period

•	2011	2010
·	£	£
Wages and salaries	5,840,766	5,920,363
Social security costs	600,067	619,553
Fair value charge/(credit) on share based payments (Note 20)	3,534	(4,863)
Other pension costs (Note 19)	529,361	544,515
	6,973,728	7,079,568

The average monthly number of people (including executive directors) employed by the company was

	2011	2010
	Number	Number
Sales, office and management	76	76
Manufacturing and distribution	118	119
	194	195

# Key management compensation

	2011	2010
	£	£
Salaries and short term benefits	164,160	140,571
Fair value charge on share based payments	80	203
Other pension costs	28,801	28,826
	193,041	169,600

Retirement benefits are accruing to one (2010 one) director under a defined benefit pension scheme

Key management are considered to be the directors of the company

# 4 Finance income and finance costs

	2011	2010
	£	£
Finance income		
Bank interest receivable	14	20,397
Interest receivable on amounts owed by group undertakings (Note 26)	1,183	1,161
Other interest receivable	_	5,384
Total finance income	1,197	26,942
Finance costs		
Bank interest payable	(50,432)	(63,698)
Interest payable on amounts owed by group undertakings (Note 26)	(79,195)	(77,701)
Interest payable on finance leases	(29,967)	(37,483)
Other interest payable	-	(13,687)
Total finance costs	(159,594)	(192,569)

# 5 Taxation

## (a) Analysis of charge in the period

	2011	2010
Continuing operations	£	£_
Current tax		
Current tax expense	341,937	457,457
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(1,616)	(40,150)
	340,321	417,307
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(162,677)	(122,334)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	•	35,862
	(162,677)	(86,472)
Taxation	177,644	330,835

# 5 Taxation (continued)

#### (b) Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower (2010 lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 27.16% (2010 28%) The differences are explained below

	2011	2010
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,257,312	1,508,386
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 27 16% (2010 28%)	341,486	422,348
Effects of		
Adjustments to tax in respect of prior periods	(1,616)	(4,288)
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(19,580)	(15,106)
Effect of changes in tax rates	(142,646)	(72,119)
Total tax charge for the period	177,644	330,835

The Finance Act 2011, which was substantively enacted on 5 July 2011, includes legislation reducing the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from 1 April 2012. As Finance Act 2011 was substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, deferred tax balances at 3 September 2011 have been calculated using a tax rate of 25%.

Further reductions to the main rate are proposed to reduce the rate by 1% per annum to 23% by 1 April 2014. These proposed reductions in the main rate of corporation tax are expected to be enacted separately each year. The overall effect of the further changes from 25% to 23%, if these were applied to the deferred tax balance at 3 September 2011, would be to reduce the deferred tax net liability by approximately £142,000 (being £71,000 recognised in 2012 and £71,000 in 2013)

## 6 Dividends paid

	2011	2010
	£	£
Ordinary shares £5 760 (2010: £6 773) per £1 share	1,194,000	1,404,000

The proposed dividend in respect of the period ended 3 September 2011 is £820,000 being £3 955 per £1 share. The financial statements do not reflect this dividend payable.

# 7 Intangible assets

	Customer relationships	Brands	Total
	£	£	£
Cost		, <u>.</u>	
At 29 August 2010 and 3 September 2011	1,663,210	344,986	2,008,196
Aggregate amortisation			,
At 29 August 2010	1,663,210	161,132	1,824,342
Charge for the period	<u>-</u>	22,025	22,025
At 3 September 2011	1,663,210	183,157	1,846,367
Net book amount			· ·
At 3 September 2011	-	161,829	161,829
	Customer relationships	Brands	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 30 August 2009 and 28 August 2010	1,663,210	344,986	2,008,196
Aggregate amortisation			<del></del>
At 30 August 2009	1,663,210	137,132	1,800,342
Charge for the period	<u> </u>	24,000	24,000
At 28 August 2010	1,663,210	161,132	1,824,342
Net book amount			
At 28 August 2010	-	183,854	183,854

Customer relationships have been amortised in line with the profit streams generated over the life of the relationship. The life of the relationships ranged between 1 and 5 years

Brands are being amortised in line with income streams expected to be generated over a 20 year period, being the directors' estimate of the useful economic life

# 8 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 29 August 2010	5,628,866	24,335,834	1,270,676	31,235,376
Additions at cost	301,802	2,388,219	183,481	2,873,502
Disposals	-	-	(111,567)	(111,567)
At 3 September 2011	5,930,668	26,724,053	1,342,590	33,997,311
Accumulated depreciation			-	
At 29 August 2010	1,780,371	18,619,578	839,463	21,239,412
Charge for the period	160,940	974,791	172,269	1,308,000
Disposals	_		(76,930)	(76,930)
At 3 September 2011	1,941,311	19,594,369	934,802	22,470,482
Net book amount				
At 3 September 2011	3,989,357	7,129,684	407,788	11,526,829

Included in the above amounts for plant and machinery and motor vehicles are assets held under finance leases with a net book amount of £700,993 (2010 £805,230) This consists of cost of £2,160,708 (2010 £2,113,118) less accumulated depreciation of £1,459,715 (2010 £1,307,888)

Depreciation is recognised within the income statement as shown below:

	2011	2010
	£	£
Cost of sales	1,172,995	1,228,412
Distribution costs	97,353	119,934
Administrative expenses	37,652	46,842
	1,308,000	1,395,188

# 8 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 30 August 2009	5,596,581	23,718,980	1,302,883	30,618,444
Additions at cost	32,285	616,854	75,040	724,179
Disposals	-	-	(107,247)	(107,247)
At 28 August 2010	5,628,866	24,335,834	1,270,676	31,235,376
Accumulated depreciation			- ·	
At 30 August 2009	1,625,548	17,564,475	740,516	19,930,539
Charge for the period	154,823	1,055,103	185,262	1,395,188
Disposals	-	-	(86,315)	(86,315)
At 28 August 2010	1,780,371	18,619,578	839,463	21,239,412
Net book amount				
At 28 August 2010	3,848,495	5,716,256	431,213	9,995,964

# 9 Investment property

	Land and buildings
	£
Cost	
At 29 August 2010 and 3 September 2011	199,000
Accumulated depreciation	
At 29 August 2010	50,613
Charge for the period	3,980
At 3 September 2011	54,593
Net book amount	
At 3 September 2011	144,407
	Land and
	buildings
Cost	
At 30 August 2009 and 28 August 2010	199,000
Accumulated depreciation	
At 30 August 2009	46,633
Charge for the period	3,980
At 28 August 2010	50,613
Net book amount	
At 28 August 2010	148,387

The directors consider that the fair value of investment properties amounts to £770,000

#### 10 Investments

#### Investments in subsidiaries

	2011	2010
	£	£
Cost and net book value		
At 30 August 2009, 29 August 2010 and 3 September 2011	2	2

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost A list of subsidiary undertakings is given below

	Country of incorporation and operation	% holding	Class of share	Nature of business
George Shackleton & Sons Limited	Republic of Ireland	100	Ordinary	Dormant company

Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared as the company is exempt from preparing and delivering to the Registrar of Companies consolidated financial statements. This is because it is included in the consolidated financial statements of a larger group drawn up to the same date, which are publicly available. See Note 27 for further details

#### Other investments

	2011	2010
	£	£
Cost and net book value		
At 30 August 2009, 29 August 2010 and 3 September 2011	1,000	1,000

Other investments principally comprise ordinary shares in several private companies in the agricultural sector and are classified as held to maturity. As a result of adoption of IAS 32 and IAS 39, these investments have been classified as unquoted investments for which fair value cannot be reliably measured and are held at cost

The directors believe the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying net assets

#### 11 Inventories

	2011 £	2010 £
Raw materials and consumables	4,334,236	3,017,242
Finished goods	1,059,272	499,230
	5,393,508	3,516,472

Inventories is stated after a provision for impairment of £Nil (2010 £152,000)

£N<sub>1</sub>l (2010 £N<sub>1</sub>l) has been recognised as an expense within the income statement in respect of inventory write-downs during the current period.

## 12 Trade and other receivables

	2011	2010
	£	£
Trade receivables	13,774,811	10,898,111
Less provision for impairment of receivables	(590,678)	(415,278)
Trade receivables – net	13,184,133	10,482,833
Amounts owed by group undertakings (Note 26)	69,943	74,112
Other receivables	251,208	129,122
Prepayments	279,778	55,458
	13,785,062	10,741,525

The movement in the provision for impaired trade receivables consists of increases for additional provisions offset by receivables written off and unused provision released back to the income statement. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

An amount of £389,140 (2010 £212,275) is recognised within administrative expenses in the income statement in respect of the provision for impairment of trade receivables

There is no impairment of other receivables to be recognised in the current or preceding period

# 12 Trade and other receivables (continued)

The amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and have no fixed repayment date

2011	2010

	Gross £'000	Impairment £'000	Past due but not impaired £'000	Gross £'000	Impairment £'000	Past due but not impaired £'000
The ageing of trade receivables is as follows				,		
Not past due	11,221	(122)	N/A	8,040	-	N/A
Past due 0 – 30 days	1,128	(115)	1,013	1,722	(26)	1,696
Past due 31 – 60 days	475	(123)	352	367	(64)	303
Past due 61 - 120 days	330	(44)	286	428	(156)	272
Past 121 days	621	(187)	434	341	(169)	172
	13,775	(591)	2,085	10,898	(415)	2,443

No renegotiation of terms has taken place during the current period or preceding period

The credit quality of customers is assessed by the company taking into account their financial positions, past experiences and other relevant factors. Individual customer credit limits are imposed based on these factors.

It is policy that overdue accounts are reviewed monthly to mitigate exposure to credit risk and are provided for where appropriate

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the period end is the carrying value, net of provision for impairment, of each receivable

## 13 Cash and cash equivalents

	2011	2010
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	302,351	1,063,629
Overdrafts	(1,162,893)	-
	(860,542)	1,063,629

# 14 Trade and other payables

	2011	2010
	£	£
Trade payables	9,170,966	5,606,167
Amounts owed to group undertakings (Note 26)	887	2,701
Amounts owed to associated undertakings (Note 26)	1,694	1,044
Tax and social security payable	245,136	207,170
Accruals and deferred income	1,442,750	918,428
	10,861,433	6,735,510

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed repayment date

# 15 Borrowings

	2011	2010
	£	£
Current		
Bank overdraft	1,162,893	-
Loans from group undertakings (Note 26)	13,002,738	13,002,738
Finance lease obligations	110,884	175,893
	14,276,515	13,178,631
Non-current		
Finance lease obligations	122,152	113,738
Fixed rate	233,036	289,631
Floating rate	4,625,736	3,462,843
Non-interest bearing	9,539,895	9,539,895
	14,398,667	13,292,369

# 15 Borrowings (continued)

Borrowings are repayable as follows

	2011	2010
	£	£
On demand or within one year	14,276,515	13,178,631
In the second year	69,662	83,601
In the third to fifth years inclusive	52,490	30,137
	14,398,667	13,292,369

Loans from group undertakings are unsecured Finance lease obligations are secured on the asset to which they relate

The effective interest rates at the balance sheet date were as follows

	2011	2010
	%	%
Bank overdraft	3.00	3 00
Loans	2.25	2 25
Finance lease	14.36	9 50

	Future minimum lease payments		Repayment profile	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Finance lease obligations	£	£	£	£
Amounts payable				
Within one year	128,113	204,893	110,884	175,893
In the second year	77,998	95,310	69,662	83,601
In the third to fifth years inclusive	57,811	35,252	52,490	30,137
	263,922	335,455	233,036	289,631
Less: future finance charges	(30,886)	(45,824)_		
Present value of lease obligations	233,036	289,631		

# 16 Current tax liabilities

	2011	2010
	£	£
Corporation tax	341,937	457,457

#### 17 Other non-current liabilities

eferred income	2011	2010	
	£	£	
Grants		<del></del>	
Brought forward	107,826	116,394	
Received in the period	829,500	-	
Amortisation for period	(8,571)	(8,568)	
Carried forward	928,755	107,826	

#### 18 Financial instruments

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. These policies have remained unchanged throughout the period.

#### Credit risk

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, as well as credit exposures to customers. The credit quality of trade and other receivables is detailed in Note 12.

The majority of company revenues are made up on credit terms. It is company policy that overdue accounts are reviewed monthly at divisional management meetings to mitigate exposure to credit risk and are provided for where appropriate The current financial climate requires the company's credit control function to be particularly vigilant

#### Price risk

The company is not exposed to equity securities price risk. Due to the nature of its business the company is exposed to commodity price risk such as the fluctuation in wheat prices. This risk is however managed primarily through the use of contracts to secure supply at agreed prices.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates (currency risk) and interest rates (interest rate risk) will affect income or the value of financial assets and liabilities

#### Currency risk

The company publishes its financial statements in Sterling but conducts business in some foreign currencies

The company exposed to foreign currency risk on its purchases of raw materials. The policy of the company is to hedge purchases as soon as commitment has been given to the underlying transaction. However the company does not apply hedge accounting

## 18 Financial instruments (continued)

In accordance with IAS 39, "Financial Instruments Recognition and measurement", Carr's Flour Mills Limited have reviewed all contracts for embedded derivatives that are required to be separately accounted for if they do not meet certain requirements set out in the standard. No such embedded derivatives were identified from this review. There are no outstanding financial instruments that are designated as hedges at the balance sheet date.

#### Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Where market values are not available, fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities have been calculated by discounting expected future cash flows at prevailing interest rates and by applying year end exchange rates. The fair value of current borrowings approximate to book value.

	2011 Book value	2011 Fair value	2010 Book value	2010 Fair value
	£	£	£	£
Fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities				
Non-current borrowings (Note 15)	(122,152)	(122,152)	(113,738)	(113,738)
Other non-current liabilities (Note 17)	(928,755)	(928,755)	(107,826)	(107,826)
Fair value of current financial assets and financial liabilities				
Trade and other receivables (Note 12)	13,785,062	13,785,062	10,741,525	10,741,525
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)	302,351	302,351	1,063,629	1,063,629
Trade and other payables (Note 14)	(10,861,433)	(10,861,433)	(6,735,510)	(6,735,510)
Current borrowings (Note 15)	(14,276,515)	(14,276,515)	(13,178,631)	(13,178,631)

The fair values are based on the book values as the directors do not consider that there is a material difference between the book values and the fair values

#### Liquidity risk

Short term flexibility is achieved by overdraft facilities. In addition it is the company's policy to maintain committed undrawn facilities in order to provide flexibility in the management the company's liquidity

All the company's financial liabilities, with the exception of finance lease liabilities, will be settled on a net basis within one year. For the maturity profile of finance lease liabilities see Note 15. Deferred income (Note 17) is being amortised on a straight line basis.

## 18 Financial instruments (continued)

The table below analyses the company's financial liabilities which will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows which have been calculated using spot rates at the relevant balance sheet date.

	2011 Total	2011 Within one year	2011 One to two years	2011 Two to five years
	£	£	£	£
Bank overdraft	1,162,893	1,162,893	_	-
Loans from group undertakings	13,002,738	13,002,738	-	-
Finance leases	263,922	128,113	77,998	57,811
Trade and other payables	10,861,433	10,861,433	_	
	25,290,986	25,155,177	77,998	57,811
	2010 Total	2010 Within one year	2010 One to two years	2010 Two to five years
	£	£	£	£
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
Loans from group undertakings	13,002,738	13,002,738	-	-
Finance leases	335,455	204,893	95,310	35,252
Trade and other payables	6,735,510	6,735,510	-	-
	20,073,703	19,943,141	95,310	35,252

#### **Borrowing facilities**

The company is included within a group overdraft facility and it is therefore not possible to determine the undrawn committed facilities available to the company at the balance sheet date

#### Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an efficient capital structure to optimise the cost of capital

Capital is monitored at a group level on the basis of the gearing ratio and is discussed further on page 69 of the ultimate parent company's annual report

#### 19 Retirement benefits

#### (a) Carr's Milling Industries Pension Scheme 1993

The company participates in a group pension scheme operated by Carr's Milling Industries PLC. The pension scheme offers a defined benefit and a defined contribution section. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company and are invested with an independent manager. The defined benefit section of the scheme is valued every three years by a professionally qualified independent actuary, the rates of contribution payable being determined by the actuary. In the intervening years the actuary reviews the continuing appropriateness of the rates. The latest actuarial assessment of the scheme was at 1 January 2009.

The pension expenses for the defined benefit section of the scheme for the period was £87,298 (2010 £87,278) The pension expense for the defined contribution section of the scheme for the period was £143,837 (2010 £148,097) Outstanding contributions for the scheme at the period end were £16,162 (2010 £15,520)

Recognition of the defined benefit deficit and related disclosures required by IAS19 in respect of the group scheme are provided in the Carr's Milling Industries PLC financial statements. This includes details of the pension deficit of £6 0 million (2010 £10 7 million) on the group scheme at 3 September 2011. This was calculated in accordance with the pension scheme requirements of IAS19 and reflected pension scheme assets of £43 0 million (2010 £37 8 million) and £48 9 million (2010 £48 5 million) of pension scheme liabilities.

Costs are not defined for each individual company as the company is unable to identify its underlying share of the pension scheme assets and liabilities in the scheme. Contributions payable by Carr's Flour Mills Limited are therefore charged to the profit and loss account in the period they fall due. Common contribution rates apply across the Carr's Milling Industries PLC group as a whole and a number of company reorganisations have occurred.

The group expects to contribute approximately £3,881,000 to the defined benefit scheme in the next financial period

Major assumptions	2011	2010	
	%	%	
Inflation (2011 CPI, 2010 RPI)	2.3	2.8	
Salary increases	4.0	3 8	
Rate of discount	5.4	5 1	
Pension in payment increases			
Pre 1 September 2001	3.3	3 1	
Post 1 September 2001	3.0	28	
Revaluation rate for deferred pensioners for pensions revaluing at 5 0% per			
annum or CPI (2010 RPI) if less	2.3	2 8	

# 19 Retirement benefits (continued)

The UK Government announced on 8 July 2010 that statutory pension increases or revaluations would be based on the Consumer Prices Index measure of price inflation from 2011, rather than the Retail Prices Index measure of price inflation. The Trustees have received legal advice which states that pension increases in the Scheme will continue to be linked to RPI and deferred increases will in the future be based on the statutory CPI increases.

The mortality tables used in the valuation are 130% of PNxA00 (Year of Birth) with an allowance for mortality improvements in line with long cohort improvement factors with a 1% underpin. The mortality assumptions adopted imply the following life expectancies at age 65.

	At 3 September 2011	At 28 August 2010
Males currently age 45	23.7 years	23 6 years
Females currently age 45	26.1 years	26 0 years
Males currently age 65	21.8 years	21.7 years
Females currently age 65	24.3 years	24.2 years
Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
At the beginning of the period	48,551	46,763
Current service cost	644	588
Interest cost	2,496	2,592
Changes in assumptions underlying the defined benefit obligation	(1,296)	6
Benefits paid	(1,477)	(1,398)
At the end of the period	48,918	48,551
Movements in the fair value of scheme assets	2011 £'000	2010 £'000
At the beginning of the period	37,806	32,090
Expected return on scheme assets	2,398	1,993
Actual return less expected return on scheme assets	(570)	2,300
Contributions by employer	4,801	2,821
Benefits paid	(1,477)	(1,398)
At the end of the period	42,958	37,806

#### 19 Retirement benefits (continued)

Analysis of the scheme assets, expected rate of return and actual return

	Expected return		Fair valu	e of assets
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	%	%	£'000	£'000
Equity instruments	6.65	6 96	21,975	18,643
Debt instruments	5.1	4 2	16,841	15,688
Property	6.45	6.76	3,758	3,321
Other assets	5.1	4 2	384	154
	6.01	5 79	42,958	37,806
Actual return on scheme assets			1,828	4,293

The expected long term return on cash is based on the rate of return on bonds. The expected return on bonds is determined by reference to corporate bond yields at the balance sheet date. The expected rate of return on equities and property is based on the rate of return on bonds with an allowance for out-performance.

#### (b) Carr's Flour Mills Group Personal Pension Plan

The company also participates in a Group Personal Pension plan. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The pension cost for the period charged to the income statement is £298,226 (2010 £309,140) Outstanding contributions due for the scheme at the period end were £25,981 (2010 £28,114).

#### 20 Share-based payments

In 2011 the company participated in a new 3-year and 5-year plan under the existing 2006 approved discretionary employee share save scheme

In 2007 the company participated in a deferred bonus scheme (Deferred Bonus Scheme 2006) As part of the deferred bonus scheme the eligible individuals invest a proportion of their bonus into shares. Matching shares may be awarded after a period of three years if certain performance criteria are met. Individuals in the scheme may receive a maximum of one matching share for every share they bought subject to the Carr's Milling. Industries PLC Group's adjusted earnings per share over the period of three years ending 31 August 2009 equalling or exceeding the growth in the RPI over the same period by an average of 4% per annum. The award multiple will be reduced to 0.5 should the growth in adjusted earnings per share over the three years equal the growth in RPI by an average of 2% per annum. Should the adjusted earnings per share fall between the two threshold levels, referred to above, the award multiple will be measured on a straight-line basis between 0.5 and 1.

In 2006 the company participated in two new group schemes, granted by the ultimate parent company, an Inland Revenue approved discretionary employee share option scheme and a share save scheme (comprising a 3-year and a 5-year plan)

# 20 Share-based payments (continued)

The approved share options were granted to certain senior employees and directors. Options are exercisable between three and ten years from the date of grant, subject to the movement of the Carr's Milling Industries PLC Group's adjusted earnings per share over the three years to 31 August 2008 exceeding that of the RPI by an average of 2% per annum

All employees, subject to eligibility criteria, may participate in the share save scheme. Under this scheme employees are offered savings contracts for both 3 year and 5 year vesting period plans. The exercise period is 6 months from the vesting date.

The fair value per option granted and the assumptions used in the calculation of fair values are as follows:

	Share Save Scheme 2011 (3-year plan)	Share Save Scheme 2011 (5-year plan)	Deferred Bonus Scheme 2006	Approved Executive Share Option Scheme 2006	Share Save Scheme 2006 (3-year plan)	Share Save Scheme 2006 (5-year plan)
Grant date	10/5/11	10/5/11	7/2/07	24/2/06	1/6/06	1/6/06
Share price at grant date (weighted	£7 20	£7 20	£6 43	£4 76	£4 64	£4 64
Exercise price (weighted average)	£5 72	£5 72	£0 25	£4 76	£4 79	£4 79
Number of employees	11	16	-	6	-	1
Shares under option	5,802	21,080	-	27,000	-	537
Vesting period (years)	3	5	2 67	3	3	5
Model used for valuation	Black Scholes	Black Scholes	Black Scholes	Binomial	Black Scholes	Black Scholes
Expected volatility	25 00%	24 00%	21.00%	22 44%	20 18%	21 37%
Option life (years)	3 5	5 5	2 75	10	3 5	5 5
Expected life (years)	3 25	5 25	2 67	6 5	3 25	5 25
Risk-free rate	1 620%	2 450%	5 451%	4 224%	4 683%	4 623%
Expected dividends expressed as a dividend yield	3 90%	3 90%	3 20%	3 36%	3 56%	3 56%
Expectations of vesting	95%	95%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Expectations of meeting performance criteria	N/A	N/A	0%	100%	N/A	N/A
Fair value per option	£1 49	£1 56	£5 69	£0 99	£0 60	£0 78

The expected volatility has been calculated using historical daily data over a term commensurate with the expected life of each option. The expected life is the midpoint of the exercise period. The risk-free rate of return is the implied yield of zero-coupon UK Government bonds with a remaining term equal to the expected term of the award being valued.

# 20 Share-based payments (continued)

## Share Save Scheme 2011 - 3 year plan

The number and weighted average exercise prices are as follows

	2011	2011	2010	2010
	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options
	£		£	
Granted during the period	5.72	5,802	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	5.72	5,802	-	
Exercisable at the end of the period	-	_	•	•

At the period end the weighted average remaining contractual life of the option is 3 25 years with a weighted average remaining expected life of 3 years

#### Share Save Scheme 2011 - 5 year plan

The number and weighted average exercise prices are as follows

	2011	2011	2010	2010
	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options
	£		£	
Granted during the period	5.72	21,080		-
Outstanding at the end of the period	5.72	21,080	-	•
Exercisable at the end of the period	<u>-</u>	-	•	

At the period end the weighted average remaining contractual life of the options is 5 25 years with a weighted average remaining expected life of 5 years.

# 20 Share-based payments (continued)

#### **Deferred Bonus Scheme 2006**

The number and weighted average exercise prices are as follows

	2011	2011	2010	2010	
	Weighted average exercise price	average exercise	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options
	£		£		
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	-	0 25	3,369	
Forfeited during the period	_		0 25	(3,369)	
Outstanding at the end of the period	-	•	·	<u>-</u>	
Exercisable at the end of the period	-	-	<b>.</b>	•	

As the performance criterion under this scheme were not met, matching shares were not awarded

# **Approved Executive Share Option Scheme 2006**

The number and weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2011	2011	2010	2010
	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options
	£		£	
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	4.76	30,000	4.76	30,000
Exercised during the period	4.76	(3,000)	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	4.76	27,000	4 76	30,000
Exercisable at the end of the period	4.76	27,000	4 76	30,000

At the period end the weighted average remaining contractual life of the options is 4.5 years (2010: 5.5 years) with a weighted average remaining expected life of 1 year (2010: 2 years)

# 20 Share-based payments (continued)

#### Share Save Scheme 2006 - 3 year plan

The number and weighted average exercise prices are as follows

	2011	2011	2010	2010
	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options
	£		£	
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	-	4.79	234
Forfeited during the period	-	-	4 79	(234)
Outstanding at the end of the period	-	-	•	-
Exercisable at the end of the period	•	-	•	-

No participant in this scheme exercised their right to purchase shares by the end of the exercise period,

#### Share Save Scheme 2006 - 5 year plan

The number and weighted average exercise prices are as follows

	2011	2011	2010	2010
	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options
	£		£	
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	4.79	9,403	4 79	12,764
Exercised during the period	4.79	(6,717)	-	-
Forfeited during the period	4.79	(2,149)	4 79	(3,361)
Outstanding at the end of the period	4.79	537	4 79	9,403
Exercisable at the end of the period	4.79	537	_	-

At the period end the weighted average remaining contractual life of the options is 0 25 years (2010 1 25 years) with a weighted average remaining expected life of Nil years (2010 1 year)

# 20 Share-based payments (continued)

The total charge/(credit) recognised for the period arising from share based payments are as follows

	2011	2010
	£	£
Share Save Scheme 2011 - 3 year plan	684	-
Share Save Scheme 2011 - 5 year plan	1,562	-
Share Save Scheme 2006 - 3 year plan	-	(4,632)
Share Save Scheme 2006 - 5 year plan	1,288	(231)
naie save seneme 2000 - 3 year plan	3,534	(4,863)

The Share Save Scheme 2006 - 3 year plan cumulative charge reversed in the prior period as none of the participants in the scheme exercised their right to purchase the shares

## 21 Deferred taxation

The movement on the deferred tax account is shown below

	2011 £ 1,947,222 (162,677)	2010
	£	£
Brought forward net liability	1,947,222	2,033,694
Income statement credit (Note 5)	(162,677)	(86,472)
Carried forward net liability	1,784,545	1,947,222

Deferred tax assets have been recognised in respect of all tax losses and other temporary differences giving rise to deferred tax assets because it is probable that these assets will be recovered

# 21 Deferred taxation (continued)

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities (prior to the offsetting of balances within the same legal jurisdiction as permitted by IAS 12) during the period are shown below

Deferred tax assets			Short term timing differences
			£
At 29 August 2010			(11,781)
Income statement charge (Note 5)			1,243
At 3 September 2011			(10,538)
Deferred tax liabilities	Accelerated capital allowances	Other	Total
	£	£	£
At 29 August 2010	1,699,288	259,715	1,959,003
Income statement credit (Note 5)	(144,682)	(19,238)	(163,920)
At 3 September 2011	1,554,606	240,477	1,795,083

# 22 Ordinary share capital

	2011	2010
	£	£
Authorised		
250,000 (2010 250,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	250,000	250,000
250,000 (2010 250,000) 3.5% redeemable preference shares of £1 each	250,000	250,000
Allotted and fully paid		
207,307 (2010 207,307) ordinary shares of £1 each	207,307	207,307

# 23 Cash generated from operations

Reconciliation of net profit for the period to net cash generated from operating activities

	2011	2010
	£	£
Continuing operations		
Profit for the period	1,079,668	1,177,551
Adjustments for		
Tax	177,644	330,835
Finance income	(1,197)	(26,942)
Finance costs	159,594	192,569
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,308,000	1,395,188
Depreciation of investment property	3,980	3,980
Amortisation and release of government grants	(8,571)	(8,568)
Amortisation of intangible assets	22,025	24,000
Exchange losses/(gains) on foreign bank balances and borrowings	3	(11)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,160	2,669
Net fair value loss/(gain) on share based payments	3,534	(4,863)
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(1,877,036)	972,100
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(3,043,537)	1,523,928
Increase in trade and other payables	4,125,923	54,404
Cash generated from operations	1,952,190	5,636,840

Non-cash transactions
The principal non-cash transactions are the acquisition of assets by means of finance leases of £152,078 (2010) £35,287)

# 24 Commitments under operating leases

	2011 Plant and machinery	2010 Plant and machinery
	£	£
Total future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:		
Within one year	347,581	401,215
Later than one year and less than five years	648,153	705,331
After more than five years	796	5,575
	996,530	1,112,121

# 25 Contingent liabilities

The company has given an unlimited cross guarantee with regard to all amounts owing to Clydesdale Bank PLC by its parent company and fellow subsidiary companies. At 3 September 2011 the aggregate amount outstanding under these group banking arrangements was £Nil (2010 £10,811,749).

# 26 Related party transactions

The company has the following transactions with related entities

## In respect of the period ended 3 September 2011

## Transactions with ultimate parent company and fellow group companies

	Sales Pur to			Management charges from	Interest payable to	Interest receivable from	Dividends paid to	Amounts owed by	Amounts owed to
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Carr's Milling Industries PLC	-	-	(639,500)	(79,195)	1,183	(1,194,000)	66,815	(7,568,592)	
Carrs Billington Agriculture (Sales) Limited	4,856	(17,240)	-	-	-	-	377	(58)	
Carrs Agriculture Limited	-		-	-	_	•	2,751	(325)	
Carrs Engineering Limited	_	(2,013)	-	-	-	-		-	
Inter company balances with dormant group companies	-	<u>-</u>			<u>-</u>	-	-	(5,434,650)	
	4,856	(19,253)	(639,500)	(79,195)	1,183	(1,194,000)	69,943	(13,003,625)	

	Sales to	Purchases from	Management charges from	Interest payable to	Interest receivable from	Dividends paid to	Amounts owed by	Amounts owed to
	£	££	£	£	£	£	£	£
Carrs Billington Agriculture (Operations) Limited	_	-	-	_	-	-	<u>.</u>	(1,694)

Carrs Billington Agriculture (Operations) Limited is an associate of Carr's Milling Industries PLC, the company's immediate parent

# 26 Related party transactions (continued)

In respect of the period ended 28 August 2010

#### Transactions with ultimate parent company and fellow group companies

	Sales to	Purchases from	Management charges from	Interest payable to	Interest receivable from	Dividends paıd to	Amounts owed by	Amounts owed to
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Carr's Milling Industries PLC	-	-	(584,000)	(77,701)	1,161	(1,404,000)	66,733	(7,568,581)
Carrs Billington Agriculture (Sales) Limited	6,208	(111,526)	-	-	_	-	297	(94)
Carrs Agriculture Limited	-	-	-	-	-	•	7,082	-
Carrs Engineering Limited	-	(5,466)	-	-	-	-		(2,114)
Inter company balances with dormant group companies	-	-				-	_	(5,434,650)
	6,208	(116,992)	(584,000)	(77,701)	1,161	(1,404,000)	74,112	(13,005,439)

#### Other related party transactions

	Sales to	Purchases from	Management charges from	Interest payable to	Interest receivable from	Dividends paid to	Amounts owed by	Amounts owed to
	£	£	£	££	£	£	£	£
Carrs Billington Agriculture (Operations)				<u> </u>				
Limited			_				_	(1,044)

# 27 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Carr's Milling Industries PLC, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Carr's Milling Industries PLC consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary at Carr's Milling Industries PLC, Old Croft, Stanwix, Carlisle, CA3 9BA