Company registration number 02503296 (England and Wales)

FIRMENICH UK LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

FIRMENICH UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	E J Bouchard	
	L C Pictet	
	K W Stoschek	
	D F Zundel	
	T Newman	(Appointed 18 July 2022)
Company number	02503296	
Registered office	Hayes Road Southall Middlesex UB2 5NN	
Auditor	KPMG LLP 58 Clarendon Road Watford Hertfordshire United Kingdom WD17 1DE	
Banker	BNP Paribas London Branch 10 Harewood Avenue London NW1 6AA	

FIRMENICH UK LIMITED

CONTENTS

FIRMENICH UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company is that of the sale, distribution and manufacture of Firmenich flavours, fragrances and aromatic chemicals in the United Kingdom, Europe and rest of the world.

Business review and future developments
The company operates in the highly competitive flavours and fragrances industries throughout the world, having established itself as a high quality and technologically advanced brand. The company has a manufacturing site in the North of England, which manufactures savoury flavours, and two distribution offices in the South of England, which sell both fragrances and flavours.

Following its first full year of post BREXIT trading and coming out of the COVID pandemic, the company has maintained a strong performance in top line revenue. The first full year post BREXIT has as expected seen significant increase in revenue as the majority of UK sales are now invoiced through Firmenich UK Limited, where previously a commission model was in place. There has been a fall in gross margin due the new product mix post BREXIT.

The directors consider the performance of the company to be good given the current challenging environment the company finds itself in.

Principle risks and uncertainties

Competition

The company operates in a highly competitive market particularly with regard to price and service levels. To mitigate this risk, management has set pricing and service policies to satisfy the demands of the customer.

Employees

The company follows a recruitment policy to ensure that good quality people with the right experience are employed. The company also encourages training programmes to ensure its employees can develop and maintain their skills. The company performance and objectives are communicated via the FIRWEB intranet and quarterly staff prime meetings.

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and cashflow risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs. The policies are set by the parent company and are monitored locally.

Price risk

The company is exposed to commercial price risk which is mitigated by formal global purchase agreements with our major suppliers, which include mechanisms to control prices.

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on financial institutions and potential customers before sales are made. The amount of credit given to a potential customer is dependent on several factors, which are stated in the company's credit policy.

Liquidity risk

The company uses a balance of both local finance and inter-group financing to ensure it has sufficient available funds for operations.

Interest rate risk

The company has only inter-group interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities. The amounts owed to the parent company and fellow group undertakings carried an average rate payable of 1.69%. Advice is given by the group treasury to mitigate any interest rate risk.

Given the current level of activity within the UK regarding sales & collections, company expenditure and investment the directors are confident in the continued strong cash generating performance of the company.

Key performance indicators

Performance in the current and prior years is summarised as follows:

The Company monitors its performance through detailed monthly operational and financial reporting, with comparisons to budgets and updated forecasts being routinely made. Predominantly the focus is on geographical and functional sales. Within the Yorkshire production site additional KPIs focusing on volume, batch efficiencies and costings are closely monitored.

The results show a pre-tax profit of £4,711,000 (2021: £6,138,000) for the year from a revenue figure of £115,345,000 (2021: £85,667,000).

Going concern
As further explained in note 2.2, Accounting Policies, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future given the current level of cashflow generated and strategic importance to the group. Thus they continue to adopt a going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Research and development
The company has carried out research and development activities, predominantly in the fragrance division, with a cost of £3,624,000 for the current year (2021: £3,426,000).

Policy and practice on payment of creditors
It is the company's policy to agree appropriate terms and conditions for its transactions with suppliers and these vary from standard terms and conditions to individually negotiated contracts. Suppliers are paid according to agreed terms and conditions, provided that the supplier meets those terms and conditions.

Charitable and political donations
During the year the company made donations to charities totalling £410 (2021: £1,366). No contributions were made for political purposes (2021: £nil).

Disabled persons
The company continues to recognise its social and statutory duty to employ disabled persons and will do all that is practicable to meet this responsibility. Full consideration will be given to the recruitment of disabled persons where a disabled person can adequately fulfil the requirements of the job.

If an employee becomes disabled, he or she will continue wherever possible to be employed in the same job. If this action is not practicable or possible, then every effort will be made to find suitable alternative employment.

Section 172 statement

Directors' duties

The Directors have a clear framework for determining the matters within their remit. There are financial and strategic thresholds in place to identify matters requiring Board consideration and approval. The board of directors follow the code of conduct and best practices set for the wider Firmenich group. When making decisions, each Director adheres to the relevant Firmenich policy and DoA and ensure that they act in the way they consider, in good faith, would most likely promote the Company's success for the benefit of its members as a whole and in doing so have regard to:

a) The likely consequences of any decision in the long term

Firmenich UK Limited promotes the long-term strategy and goals of the wider Firmenich group, which are focused on increasing growth, profitability and market share. The board recognizes the important role of innovation and sustainability for the growth of Firmenich.

b) The interests of the company's employees

The Directors recognise that Firmenich employees are fundamental and core to the business and delivery of the company's strategic ambitions. The success of Firmenich business depends on attracting, retaining and motivating employees. From pay and benefits to health, safety and workplace environment, the Directors factor the implications of decisions on employees and the wider workforce.

c) The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others

Firmenich recognises that delivering their strategy requires strong mutually beneficial relationships with suppliers and customers. Firmenich seeks the promotion and application of certain general principles in such relationships. The ability to promote these principles effectively is an important factor in the decision to enter or remain in such relationships. The Firmenich group has a set of business principles that must be adhered to whilst engaging with suppliers, customers and other external stakeholders. The board of directors continuously assess the priorities related to customers and those with whom Evonik does business and engages with the businesses on these topics.

d) The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment

Firmenich accepts responsibility for the community and environment and believes that responsible action and economic success belong inseparably together. The board have therefore included ecological and social criteria in their business decisions in order to pursue new, sustainable paths. This approach is reflect in Firmenich's annual sustainability report.

e) The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

The Board work is consistent with those set out in the Firmenich Code of Ethics, ensuring mandatory training and refreshers for all employees to ensure a culture based around the highest possible business conduct

f) The need to act fairly between members of the company

After weighing up all relevant factors, the Directors consider which course of action best enables delivery of their strategy through the long-term, taking into consideration the impact on stakeholders. In doing so, the Directors act fairly between the Company's members.

On behalf of the board

....

E J Bouchard

Director

Date: 13/07/2023

FIRMENICH UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company is that of the sale, distribution and manufacture of Firmenich flavours, fragrances and aromatic chemicals in the United Kingdom, Europe and rest of the world.

Results and dividends
The company's profit after tax for the financial year is £3,892,000 (2021: £5,452,000) and a dividend of £2,000,000 has been paid during the year (2021: £4,000,000). The statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2022 is set out on page 13.

Directors
The directors of the company who served during the year and to the date of signing the financial statements were as stated below:

E J Bouchard	
L C Pictet	
K W Stoschek	
D F Zundel	
T Newman	(Appointed 18 July 2022)

Political contributions
The company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2021: £nil).

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

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting
In compliance with the UK reporting requirements (streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting) we provide our UK energy and GHG emissions data in the table below.

The reporting period falls in line with the annual company files report and accounting period 1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022.

	2022 kWh	2021 kWh
Energy consumption used to calculate below emissions	12,592,944	12,836,854

	2022 tCO2e	2021 tCO2e
Emissions from activities for which the company own or control including combustion of fuel & operation of facilities (Scope 1)	1,773.31	1,659.06
Emissions from purchase of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased for own use (Scope 2, location-based)	976.58	831.70
Total gross emissions Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions	2,749.89	2,490.76
Intensity ratio: tCO2e (gross Scope 1 + 2) / per full time equivalents	12.01	12.45

85% of energy used and emissions from the business come from the operations at the manufacturing facility at Thirsk, North Yorkshire, whilst the other 2 facilities at Hayes, Middlesex and Colworth Science Park, Bedfordshire are both small development labs and office facilities.

There has been a 5% uplift in volumes produced at the Thirsk site in the reporting period impacting the energy usage at site however there have also been the following initiatives to balance the impact to the energy consumption used.

At the Thirsk site, there has been a completion of works to improve the efficiency and utilisation of the process equipment which has enabled a reduction in energy usage alongside more localised batch size efficiencies. There has also been a completion of a buildings refurbishment project to improve energy efficient heating and energy efficient lighting in more areas of the plant. There has been a cleaning efficiency project, allowing the reduction in the water and energy used for process cleaning.

The company continues to offer electric vehicles on the company car scheme and access to recharge stations at site to facilitate the use of EV cars.

Firmenich UK Ltd also reports under ESOS and whilst the Manufacturing site is the only site to operate an environmental Management system (ISO 14001).

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

....

E J Bouchard

Director

Date: 13/07/2023

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted international 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 estimates that are reasonable, relevant and reliable;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF FIRMENICH UK LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Firmenich UK Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows, and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern
The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors, and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board meeting minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition, in particular the risk that external revenue is recorded in the wrong period, the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unusual account combinations.
- Testing a sample of revenue transactions to assess whether revenue has been recognized in the correct period

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of noncompliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of Company's license to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery, employment law and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the nature of the Company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

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

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities
This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Justin Vermooten (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

KPMG
58 Clarendon Road
Watford
WD17 1DE

Date: 14 July 2023

FIRMENICH UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Revenue	5	115,345	85,667
Cost of sales		(90,732)	(59,867)
Gross profit		24,613	25,800
Administrative expenses		(19,961)	(19,297)
Operating profit	6	4,652	6,503
Finance income	10	334	6
Finance costs	10	(275)	(371)
Profit before taxation		4,711	6,138
Income tax expense	11	(819)	(686)
Profit for the year		3,892	5,452
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial gain on defined benefit pension schemes		722	927
Tax relating to items not reclassified		(314)	(320)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		408	607
Total other comprehensive income for the year		408	607
Total comprehensive income for the year		4,300	6,059

The comprehensive income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 17 to 49 form part of these financial statements.

FIRMENICH UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	**13**	28	42
Property, plant and equipment	**14**	25,336	25,534
Other receivables	**16**	2	-
Retirement benefit surplus	**26**	469	-
		25,835	25,576
Current assets			
Inventories	**15**	20,879	12,924
Trade and other receivables	**16**	32,338	31,549
Cash and cash equivalents	**19**	461	219
		53,678	44,692
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**20**	36,655	28,292
Current tax liabilities		874	554
Lease liabilities	**21**	981	995
		38,510	29,841
Net current assets		15,168	14,851
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	**21**	9,957	10,936
Deferred tax liabilities	**22**	2,116	1,303
Retirement benefit obligations	**26**	-	1,558
		12,073	13,797
Net assets		28,930	26,630
Equity			
Called up share capital	**27**	7,000	7,000
Retained earnings		21,930	19,630
Total equity		28,930	26,630

The notes on pages 17 to 49 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13/07/2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

....

E J Bouchard
Director

Company registration number 02503296

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 July 2020		7,000	17,571	24,571
Year ended 30 June 2021:				
Profit for the year		-	5,452	5,452
Other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial gains on pensions scheme		-	927	927
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(320)	(320)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	6,059	6,059
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends	**12**	-	(4,000)	(4,000)
Balance at 30 June 2021		7,000	19,630	26,630
Year ended 30 June 2022:				
Profit for the year		-	3,892	3,892
Other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial gains on pensions scheme		-	722	722
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(314)	(314)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	4,300	4,300
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends	**12**	-	(2,000)	(2,000)
Balance at 30 June 2022		7,000	21,930	28,930

The notes on pages 17 to 49 form part of these financial statements.

FIRMENICH UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2022 £'000	2021 £'000	2021 £'000
Operating activities					
Profit after tax			3,892		5,452
Adjusted for non-cash items:					
Depreciation charge	**6**		2,398		2,389
Amortisation of intangible assets	**6**		14		14
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of fixed assets			230		-
Finance income			-		(6)
Finance charges	**10**		275		283
Tax Charge	**11**		819		1,118
			7,628		9,250
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories			(7,955)		(4,131)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables			(792)		(11,764)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables			8,363		13,279
Increase/(Decrease) in employee benefit funds			(1,320)		(459)
Cash generated from operations			5,924		6,175
Tax paid					126
Net cash inflow from operating activities			5,924		6,301
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**14**	(2,485)		(1,559)	
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		59		185	
Interest received		-		6	
Net cash used in investing activities			(2,426)		(1,368)
Financing activities					
Payment of lease liabilities		(1,184)		(1,330)	
Interest paid		(72)		(46)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(2,000)		(4,000)	
Net cash generated from financing activities			(3,256)		(5,376)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			242		(443)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			219		662
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			461		219

The notes on pages 17 to 49 form part of these financial statements.

1 Company Information

Firmenich UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hayes Road, Southall, Middlesex, UB2 5NN. The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the directors' report.

2 Accounting policies

Company information

Firmenich UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hayes Road, Southall, Middlesex, UB2 5NN. The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the directors' report.

2.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted for use in the United Kingdom and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, except as otherwise stated.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of forward currency contracts, at fair value through the income statement. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons:

The Company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by the group headed by Firmenich International SA, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking. The directors have performed a going concern assessment for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds through funding from its ultimate parent company, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Those forecasts are dependent on Firmenich International SA not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due to the group, which at 30 June 2022 amounted to £16.9m and providing additional financial support during that period. Firmenich International SA has indicated that, for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company and, in particular, does not intend to seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. This should enable the Company to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment.

As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue, although, at the date of approval of these financial statements they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

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

2 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

2.3 Revenue

Revenue represents the value of goods sold and commissions received originating in the United Kingdom net of discounts and returns and excluding value added tax. Commissions are receivable in respect of sales arranged by the company in its territories, but invoiced by other Firmenich group companies. The company manufactures and sells a range of fragrances. Revenue is recognised when the control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the customer, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and the customer has accepted the products, or the company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance has been satisfied. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional.

The company further confirm that as per their standard sale conditions they do not allow; no questions asked right to return, any addition provision for warranty above the Firmenich standard, any provision for principle or agent consideration, or any provision for the transfer of control of consignment stock to a customer.

2.4 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging salaries, depreciations, administration and R&D costs, but prior to finance income and expenses.

2.5 Intangible assets

Expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

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

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. Other intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Software 5 years

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at their historical costs, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the purchase price and all directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its location and condition necessary to operate as intended. Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment is reviewed annually such that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values at the statement of financial position date.

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% to 10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	16.67% to 25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line
Equipment under construction	0% straight line

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 recognised in the income statement.

2 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

2.7 Borrowing costs related to non-current assets

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.8 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting 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.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

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.

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.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories 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 inventories to their present location and condition.

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

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

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

2 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

2.11 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

When any of the above-mentioned conditions for classification of financial assets is not met, a financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss, and is included within finance income or finance costs in the statement of income for the reporting period in which it arises.

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables). They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment where necessary.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where the financial assets are held within the company's business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, each asset is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses recognised through other comprehensive income are directly transferred to profit or loss when the debt instrument is derecognised.

The company has made an irrevocable election to recognise changes in fair value of investments in equity instruments through other comprehensive income, not through profit or loss. A gain or loss from fair value changes will be shown in other comprehensive income and will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction cost directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, each asset is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses recognised through other comprehensive income are directly transferred to retained earnings when the equity instrument is derecognised or its fair value substantially decreased. Dividends are recognised as finance income in profit or loss.

2 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

The expected credit losses associated with these assets are estimated on a forward-looking basis. A broad range of information is considered when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

2.12 Financial liabilities

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or
- it is a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

2.13 Equity instruments

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

2 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

2.14 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 income statement 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 is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary 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 income statement, 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.

2 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

2.15 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 inventories or non-current 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.

2.16 Retirement benefits

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/(income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of the pension obligations. The company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the company considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation. Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in note 26.

Under IAS 19 and IFRIC14 the company recognises it possesses an irrecoverable right to refund of a surplus from its defined benefit scheme.

The company operates two pension schemes, a defined benefit scheme and a defined contribution scheme.

The Firmenich UK defined benefit scheme was closed to new entrants on 1 January 1994. The Firmenich Wellingborough Employee defined benefit plan was inherited following the acquisition of Danisco UK and transferred to Firmenich UK Limited in January 2009. The disclosures required by IAS 19 are given in note 26.

Defined benefit schemes

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme for the benefit of its employees, the assets of which are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. The contributions are determined by a qualified actuary on the basis of triennial valuations.
Pension scheme liabilities are measured using the projected unit actuarial method and are discounted at the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent terms and currency to the liability. The increase in the present value of the liabilities of the company's defined benefit pension schemes expected to arise from employee service in the period is charged to operating profit. The expected return on the schemes' assets and the increase during the year in the present value of the schemes' liabilities arising from the passage of time are included in other finance income. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Pension schemes' surpluses, to the extent that they are considered recoverable, or deficits are recognised in full and presented on the face of the statement of financial position.

The defined benefit scheme described above is closed to new entrants and new employees are offered membership of the defined contribution (DC) scheme. The assets of the DC scheme are held separately from those of the company. Contributions to the DC scheme are charged to the income statement in the year to which they relate.

2 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

2.17 Leases

At inception, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease within the scope of IFRS 16. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a tangible asset is acquired through a lease, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets are included within property, plant and equipment, apart from those that meet the definition of investment property.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs and an estimate of the cost of obligations to dismantle, remove, refurbish or restore the underlying asset and the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of other property, plant and equipment. The right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and the cost of any options that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, such as the exercise price under a purchase option, lease payments in an optional renewal period, or penalties for early termination of a lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate; the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or the company's assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less, or for leases of low-value assets including IT equipment. The payments associated with these leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.18 Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

2 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

2.19 Research and Development (R&D)

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

Expenditure on development activities is capitalised if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the Company intends and has the technical ability and sufficient resources to complete development, future economic benefits are probable and if the Company can measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or processes. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads and capitalised borrowing costs. Other development expenditure is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred. Capitalised development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses.

3 Adoption of new and revised standards and changes in accounting policies

Standards which are in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations, which have not yet been applied in these financial statements, were in issue but not yet effective (and in some cases had not yet been adopted by the EU):

IAS 1 & IFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Effective 1 January 2023)
IAS 8	Definition of an Accounting Estimate (Effective 1 January 2023)
IAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a single transaction (Effective 1 January 2023)

The standards listed above are all amendments to the standards and have not yet been endorsed, and the dates shown are the expected dates.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Pension accounting
Changes to key assumptions used for calculating the net pension liability/asset of the Company can have a significant impact on the accounting valuation of the Company's pension schemes. The key assumptions used in calculating the net pension liability/asset for the Company are disclosed in note 26. The value of the schemes' liabilities is particularly sensitive to the discount, inflation and mortality rates used. An analysis of the impact on the net pension liability/asset to changes in key assumptions is also disclosed.

Provisions
The Company assesses the carrying value of both debtor balances and inventory balances based on past losses, current trading patterns and anticipated future events. Provisions for expected future cash flows are made based upon past experience and management's assessment of the likely outflow, after taking professional advice where appropriate.

5 Revenue

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	69,586	38,735
Europe	28,592	28,757
Rest of the world	17,167	18,175
	115,345	85,667

Total revenue of £115,345,000 (2021: £85,667,000), represents invoiced sales of £110,681,000 (2021: £76,566,000) and commission income of £4,664,000 (2021 £9,100,000). The commission income is calculated on a further sales (UK & Ireland based) value of £54,035,000 (2021: £54,035,000).

6 Operating profit

Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Exchange losses	988	26
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,398	2,389
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	230	-
Amortisation of intangible assets (included within administrative expenses)	14	14
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense	88,321	58,301
Write downs of inventories recognised as an expense	1,376	1,496

7 Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	44	35

8 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Management	59	48
Warehouse and distribution	14	7
Administration and technical	96	101
Production	56	43
Total	225	199

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Wages and salaries	13,631	13,876
Social security costs	1,841	1,591
Pension costs	1,140	1,095
	16,612	16,562

Employment costs include costs recharged under the central expertise agreement of £2,225,585 (2021: £2,101,304).

9 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Remuneration and other emoluments	-	123

No directors were employed directly by the company in FY22 (2021: £123,000). Company directors are employed by other affiliates within the group and their remuneration considered to be in relation to this entity is nil (2021: nil). No retirement benefits are accruing for directors during FY22 (2021: one) under our defined contribution scheme. No contributions relating to directors' remuneration were paid into the company's defined contribution scheme during FY22 (2021: £14,000).

10 Finance costs

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	50	36
Interest on lease liabilities	187	200
Other interest payable	38	47
Total interest expense	275	283
Exchange differences on financing transactions	(334)	88
Net finance costs/ (income)	(59)	371

11 Income tax expense

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	141	553
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	179	(136)
Total UK current tax	320	417
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	180	130
Changes in tax rates	503	-
Benefit arising from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference	(184)	139
	499	269
Total tax charge	819	686

11 Income tax expense (Continued)

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the income statement as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit before taxation	4,711	6,138
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	895	1,166
Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	109	94
Income not taxable	-	(299)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	179	(136)
Effect of change in UK corporation tax rate	503	-
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(184)	(139)
R&D expenditure credit	(471)	-
Current tax on pension movement	(173)	-
RDEC adjustment in respect of prior year	(39)	-
Taxation charge for the year	819	686

In addition to the amount charged to the income statement, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current tax arising on:		
Actuarial differences recognised as other comprehensive income	314	320

Finance Act 2020 legislated that the main rate of UK corporation tax will remain at 19% from 1 April 2020. However, after the third reading of the Finance Bill 2021 on 24 May 2021, it was substantially enacted that the tax rate would be increased to 25% for companies with profit in excess of £250,000 with effect 01 April 2023. As substantive enactment is before the balance sheet date, deferred tax balances as at 30 June 2022 have been measured at a rate of 25%.

12 Dividends

Amounts recognised as distributions:	2022 per share £0	2021 per share £0	2022 Total £'000	2021 Total £'000
Ordinary share capital of £1 each				
Final dividend paid	0.29	0.57	2,000	4,000

13 Intangible assets

	Patents & licences £'000
Cost	
At 1 July 2020	71
At 30 June 2021	71
At 30 June 2022	71
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2020	15
Charge for the year	14
At 30 June 2021	29
Charge for the year	14
At 30 June 2022	43
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2022	28
At 30 June 2021	42
At 30 June 2020	56

14 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and buildings	Equipment under construction (EUC)	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	ROU Assets	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost						
At 1 July 2020	11,027	545	12,138	64	13,445	37,219
Additions	7	1,454	98	-	596	2,155
Disposals	-	-	(81)	(64)	(278)	(423)
Other	50	(477)	427	-	-	-
At 30 June 2021	11,084	1,522	12,582	-	13,763	38,951
Additions	-	2,485	-	-	4	2,489
Disposals	(67)	-	(516)	-	-	(583)
Other	193	(1,082)	889	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022	11,210	2,925	12,955	-	13,767	40,857
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At 1 July 2020	4,206	-	5,908	64	1,088	11,266
Charge for the year	390	-	927	-	1,072	2,389
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(28)	(64)	(146)	(238)
At 30 June 2021	4,596	-	6,807	-	2,014	13,417
Charge for the year	397	-	933	-	1,068	2,398
Eliminated on disposal	(37)	-	(257)	-	-	(294)
At 30 June 2022	4,956	-	7,483	-	3,082	15,521
Carrying amount						
At 30 June 2022	6,254	2,925	5,472	-	10,685	25,336
At 30 June 2021	6,488	1,522	5,775	-	11,749	25,534
At 30 June 2020	6,821	545	6,230	-	12,357	25,953

14 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment includes right-of-use assets, as follows:

Right-of-use assets	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Net values		
ROU Freehold land and buildings	10,200	11,076
ROU Fixtures and fittings	341	433
ROU Motor Vehicles	144	240
	10,685	11,749
Additions	4	596
Depreciation charge for the year		
ROU Freehold land and buildings	876	876
ROU Fixtures and fittings	96	105
ROU Motor Vehicles	96	91
	1,068	1,072

The value of undepreciated land is £327,000 (2021: £327,000).

15 Inventories

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Raw materials	4,981	3,009
Work in progress	19	25
Finished goods	15,879	9,890
	20,879	12,924

The inventory consumed during the financial year is included in the cost of sales balance of £90,732,000 (2021: £59,867,000). The stock written down in the income statement, including movements in provision for obsolescence is shown within note 6.

16 Trade and other receivables

	Current 2022 £'000	2021 £'000	Non-current 2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Trade receivables	17,758	18,500	-	-
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	12,992	11,598	-	-
Other receivables	1,588	1,451	2	-
	32,338	31,549	2	-

Total trade receivables net of allowances for doubtful debts held by the company at 30 June 2022 amounted to £17,758,000 (2021: £18,500,000), comprising the amounts presented above. The average credit period taken on sales of goods is 155 days (2021: 155 days). Trade receivables are generally non-interest bearing. The company has provided fully for all receivables over 365 days, 50% provision for receivables dated 180 to 365 days, for external customers as historical experience is such that receivables overdue beyond 365 days are generally not recoverable. For other customers, the company provides for receivables on an individual customer basis based on circumstances known at that time and the likelihood of recovery.

17 Trade receivables - credit risk

Fair value of trade receivables

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables is approximately equal to their fair value.

Expected credit loss assessment	**Balance**	**Loss allowance**
Trade receivables	**£'000**	**£'000**
2022		
Current	16,900	-
1 - 30 days	135	10
31 - 60 days	145	10
61 - 90 days	221	15
91 days and above	357	25
	17,758	60

	Balance	**Loss allowance**
Trade receivables	**£'000**	**£'000**
2021		
Current	17,296	-
1 - 30 days	1,123	-
31 - 60 days	51	3
61 - 90 days	28	1
91 days and above	2	-
	18,500	4

17 Trade receivables - credit risk **(Continued)**

Movement in the allowances for doubtful debts	**2022** £'000	**2021** £'000
Balance at 1 July 2021	4	5
Additional allowance recognised	56	7
Amounts written off as uncollectible	-	(8)
Balance at 30 June 2022	60	4

18 Fair value of financial liabilities

Except as detailed below, the directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

19 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the cash flow statements can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2022 £'000	**2021** £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	461	219
	461	219

20 Trade and other payables

	2022 £'000	**2021** £'000
Trade payables	10,653	3,171
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	17,098	18,075
Accruals	8,221	6,220
Social security and other taxation	683	826
	36,655	28,292

Trade payables comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The amounts owed to parent company and fellow group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

21 Lease liabilities

Maturity analysis	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Within one year	1,153	1,181
In two to five years	4,281	4,398
In over five years	6,569	7,603
Total undiscounted liabilities	12,003	13,182
Future finance charges and other adjustments	(1,065)	(1,251)
Lease liabilities in the financial statements	10,938	11,931

Lease liabilities are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current liabilities	981	995
Non-current liabilities	9,957	10,936
	10,938	11,931

Amounts recognised in profit or loss include the following:	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interest on lease liabilities	187	200

22 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	£'000
Liability at 1 July 2020	714
Deferred tax movements in prior year	
Charge/(credit) to profit or loss	130
Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	320
Credit direct to equity	139
Liability at 1 July 2021	1,303
Deferred tax movements in current year	
Charge/(credit) to profit or loss	683
Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	314
Other	(184)
Liability at 30 June 2022	2,116

Deferred tax assets and liabilities before off-set of balances, are as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Timing differences related to:		
Excess of capital allowance over depreciation	2,212	(1,612)
Other timing differences	(114)	13
Deferred tax excluding that relating to pension liability	2,098	(1,599)
Deferred tax asset on pension liability	18	296
Total provision for deferred tax	2,116	(1,303)

23 Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the company's funding and liquidity requirements within the context of the group in which it operates. The company uses a balance of both local finance and inter-group financing to ensure it has sufficient available funds for operations, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following table details the company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay.

	Due within 1 year £'000	Due between 1 and 2 years £'000	Due more than 2 years £'000	Total £'000
At 30 June 2021				
Trade and other payables	21,246	-	-	21,246
Leases	1,181	4,398	7,603	13,182
	22,427	4,398	7,603	34,428
At 30 June 2022				
Trade and other payables	27,751	-	-	27,751
Leases	1,153	4,281	6,569	12,003
	28,904	4,281	6,569	39,754

The following table details the company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table below has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary to understand the company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

	Due within 1 year £'000	Due between 1 and 2 years £'000	Due more than 2 years £'000	Total £'000
At 30 June 2021				
Trade & other receivables	30,980			30,980
Cash and cash equivalents	219			219
	31,199	-	-	31,199
At 30 June 2022				
Trade & other receivables	32,334			32,334
Cash and cash equivalents	461			461
	32,795	-	-	32,795

Prepayments, accrued income and deferred tax assets are not included within the financial assets stated above.

24 Financial instruments

The company's financial instruments comprise cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, group pooling, cash in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and are included in the statement of financial position at cost.

The company hedges its exposures to foreign currency fluctuation via the Firmenich group treasury function.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities
Financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 *fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets* for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

All of the company's financial instruments at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 are grouped at level 3 except for the forward foreign exchange contracts managed by group which is grouped at level 2.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate to the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position at 30 June 2022.

Categories of financial instruments

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	461	219
Trade and other receivables (*)	32,334	30,980
	32,795	31,199
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables (**)	38,689	33,177
	38,689	33,177

(*) Prepayments, accrued income and deferred tax assets are not included

(**) Accrued expenses, corporation tax and other taxes and social security costs are not included

Market Risk
The company is exposed to market risk, primarily related to interest rate and foreign exchange risk. The company's objective is to reduce, where it is deemed appropriate to do so, fluctuations in earnings and cash flows associated with changes in interest rates and foreign currency rates. To achieve this, management actively monitors the foreign currency exposures and the company enters into forward foreign exchange contracts to manage the volatility relating to these exposures.

24 Financial instruments **(Continued)**

Foreign exchange risk

Substantially all payments to suppliers of raw materials are in pound sterling to group or fellow subsidiaries. Sales are made predominantly in either euro or pound sterling. In these circumstances the company is exposed to relatively low foreign exchange risk. Given the corporate structure, these currency risks are managed in consultation with the company's treasury function via forward exchange contracts.

Interest rate risk

The company has only inter-group interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities. Interest was earned at an average of 0.13%, paid on a quarterly basis into its internal cash pooling accounts. The amounts owed to the parent company and fellow group undertakings carried an average rate payable of 1.16%. Advice is given by the group treasury to mitigate any interest rate risk.

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are cash and cash equivalents, and trade receivables. The company does not hold any collateral as security. The company manages these risks through a number of measures. Trade receivables are managed through set-up and authorisation policies for new customers. It is the company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. An assessment of credit quality of the customer is made as appropriate taking into account their financial position, past experience, external agency ratings and other factors. Where possible, the risk is mitigated by use of advanced payments. The company has a wide range of customers and in the view of management there are some concentrations of credit risk with related parties but no significant amounts that cause concern.

Credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited given that the nature of the company's customer base is large and unrelated. Due to this, management believes there is no further credit risk provision required in excess of the normal provision for bad and doubtful receivables.

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Cash and cash equivalents	461	219
Trade and other receivables (*)	32,334	30,980
	32,795	31,199

(*) Prepayments, accrued income and deferred tax assets are not included

Price Risk

The company is exposed to commercial price risk which is mitigated by formal global purchase agreements with its major suppliers, which include mechanisms to control prices.

24 Financial instruments **(Continued)**

Foreign currency risk

The following exchange rates (relative to sterling), which are significant to the company, applied during the period:

	Average rate		Closing rate	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
US Dollar	1.34	1.34	1.26	1.26
Euro	1.18	1.13	1.18	1.16
Swiss Franc	1.24	1.22	1.21	1.28

Forward foreign exchange contracts

The Company enters into forward foreign exchange contracts solely for the purpose of minimising currency exposures on sale, purchase and cashpooling transactions. The Company classifies its forward foreign exchange contracts used for cash flow and states them at fair value.

Fair Value

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts at 30 June was:

Cash flow hedges	**2022**	**2021**
Gain	48.8	8.6
Loss	(169.4)	-

The fair value is the gain/ (loss) on all open forward foreign exchange contracts at the period end. These amounts are based on the market values of equivalent instruments at the period end date and all relate to those forward foreign exchange contracts that have been designated as effective cash flow hedges under IAS 39 Financial instruments - recognition and measurement.

Contractual maturity date and future cash flows

The contractual maturity date and period when cash flows are expected to occur in relation to open forward foreign exchange contracts at 30 June were:

	2022	**2021**
Less than six months	(120.6)	8.6
Between six and twelve months	-	-
Between twelve and twenty-four months	-	-
	(120.6)	8.6

The period when the cash flows associated with those derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are expected to affect profit or loss at the same date as the table shown above.

25 Capital risk management

The company's capital is managed within the context of the international group in which it operates. The capital structure of the company consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to owners of the company, comprising issued capital and retained profits. The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The company finances its operations through a combination of group indebtedness, normal trade credit, retained profit and cash.

26 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	**2022 £'000**	**2021 £'000**
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	1,140	1,095

The company prevoiusly operated three pension schemes, two defined benefit schemes and a defined contribution scheme. The Firmenich Pension Scheme (defined benefit) and the Firmenich UK Pension Plan (1994) (defined contribution) were both fully wound up in the year ended 30 June 2017. The Firmenich Wellingborough Employee Benefits Plan (defined benefit) which was inherited following the acquisition of Danisco UK Limited and transferred to Firmenich UK Limited in January 2009 is the only scheme remaining. Contributions for current employees are made to a group personal pension on a defined contribution basis.

Defined benefit scheme

The group operates a defined benefit scheme in the UK known as the Firmenich Wellingborough Employee Benefits Plan. An actuarial valuation as at 30 September 2020 was updated to 30 June 2022 by a qualified independent actuary.

Key assumptions	**2022 %**	**2021 %**
Discount rate	3.75	1.70
Pension growth rate	3.1	2.75
Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation	3.1	2.75

Mortality assumptions Assumed life expectations on retirement at age 65:	**2022 Years**	**2021 Years**
Retiring today		
- Males	21.9	21.9
- Females	24.3	24.3
Retiring in 20 years		
- Males	23.2	23.2
- Females	25.7	25.7

Amounts recognised in the income statement	**2022 £'000**	**2021 £'000**
Net interest on defined benefit liability/(asset)	1,013	846
Past service cost	-	21
Total costs	1,013	867

26 Retirement benefit schemes **(Continued)**

Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(46)	(86)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(13,013)	41
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	(41)	(467)
Actuarial changes related to plan assets	12,378	(415)
Total costs/(income)	(722)	(927)

The amounts included in the statement of financial position arising from the company's obligations in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	45,644	61,490
Fair value of plan assets	(46,113)	(59,932)
(Surplus)/deficit in scheme	(469)	1,558

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
At 1 July 2021	61,490	64,044
Past service cost	-	21
Benefits paid	(3,759)	(2,909)
Actuarial gains and losses	(13,100)	(512)
Interest cost	1,013	846
At 30 June 2022	45,644	61,490

The defined benefit obligations arise from plans which are wholly or partly funded.

Movements in the fair value of plan assets:	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
At 1 July 2021	59,932	61,137
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	(12,378)	415
Benefits paid	(3,759)	(2,909)
Contributions by the employer	1,320	480
Other	998	809
At 30 June 2022	46,113	59,932

26 Retirement benefit schemes (Continued)

Sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to changes in assumptions

Scheme obligations would have been affected by changes in assumptions as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
0.5% decrease in discount rate	2,698	4446
0.5% increase in discount rate	(2,447)	3972
0.5% decrease in inflation	(703)	1334
0.5% increase in inflation	749	1420

The fair value of plan assets at the reporting period end was as follows:

	Quoted 2022 £'000	Unquoted 2022 £'000	Quoted 2021 £'000	Unquoted 2021 £'000
Equity instruments	4,657	-	10,428	-
Debt instruments	6,133	-	6,353	-
Property	2,490	-	2,397	-
Diversified growth	3,781	-	4,795	-
Cash	1,338	-	719	-
Annuities	27,714	-	35,240	-
	46,113	-	59,932	-

27 Share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Ordinary share capital				
Authorised				
Ordinary share capital of £1 each	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000	7,000
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary share capital of £1 each	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000	7,000

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of £1, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

28 Contingent liabilities

At 30 June 2022, the company had no material contingent liabilities required to be disclosed (2021: £nil).

29 Capital commitments

At 30 June 2022, the company had no material capital commitments required to be disclosed (2021: £nil).

30 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of the executive directors, who are the key management personnel of the company, is set out in note 9.

Other transactions with related parties

Sales of good and services from related parties

	Relationship	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
FIRMENICH & CIA LTDA (BRAZIL)	Inter-co customer	224	431
FIRMENICH S.A. (COLOMBIA)	Inter-co customer	938	1,047
FIRMENICH S.A.I.C. Y F. (ARGENTINA)	Inter-co customer	108	201
FIRMENICH AROMATICS (CHINA)	Inter-co customer	178	349
PT FIRMENICH (INDONESIA)	Inter-co customer	1,281	1,129
FIRMENICH DE MEXICO SA CV (MEXICO)	Inter-co customer	947	938
NIHON FIRMENICH K K (JAPAN)	Inter-co customer	40	456
FIRMENICH BJORGE BIOMARIN (NORWAY)	Inter-co customer	11	118
FIRMENICH S.A. (SWITZERLAND)	Inter-co customer	29,305	30,055
FIRMENICH ASIA PRIVATE LTD (SINGAPORE)	Inter-co customer	1,215	917
FIRMENICH PTY LTD (SOUTH AFRICA)	Inter-co customer	1,820	2,488
FIRMENICH LIMITED (AUSTRALIA)	Inter-co customer	163	175
FIRMENICH (THAILAND) LTD.	Inter-co customer	331	413
FIRMENICH INC. (USA)	Inter-co customer	368	409
FIRMENICH AROMATICS (INDIA)	Inter-co customer	536	518
FIRMENICH BELGIUM SA (BELGIUM)	Inter-co customer	1,334	831
VKL SEASONING PRIVATE LIMITED (INDIA)	Inter-co customer	67	82
CONG TY TNHH MTV FIRMENICH (VIETNAM)	Inter-co customer	94	89
CAMPUS S.R.L. (ITALY)	Inter-co customer	949	964
FIRMENICH FZ-LLC (DUBAI)	Inter-co customer	499	542
		40,408	42,152

30 Related party transactions **(Continued)**

Purchase of goods and services from related parties

	Relationship	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
FIRMENICH BELGIUM SA (BELGIUM)	Inter-co customer	5,479	2,465
PT FIRMENICH (INDONESIA)	Inter-co customer	42	201
FIRMENICH FINANCE S.A.(SWITZERLAND)	Inter-co customer	9	9
FIRMENICH BJORGE BIOMARIN (NORWAY)	Inter-co customer	282	165
FIRMENICH S.A. (SWITZERLAND)	Inter-co customer	52,837	35,733
FIRMENICH INC. (USA)	Inter-co customer	1,692	1,381
FIRMENICH & CIA LTDA (BRAZIL)	Inter-co customer	54	-
FIRMENICH & CIE S.A.S. (FRANCE)	Inter-co customer	1	2
FIRMENICH S.A.I.C. Y (ARGENTINA)	Inter-co customer	22	-
FIRMENICH GRASSE SAS (FRANCE)	Inter-co customer	407	355
FIRMENICH LIMITED (AUSTRALIA)	Inter-co customer	1	154
FIRMENICH MEXICO SA CV (MEXICO)	Inter-co customer	20	10
FIRMENICH SA (SPAIN)	Inter-co customer	-	-
FIRMENICH TROSTBERG GMBH (GERMANY)	Inter-co customer	14	-
CAMPUS S.R.L. (ITALY)	Inter-co customer	(3)	-
FIRMENICH GES.M.B.H. (VIENNA)	Inter-co customer	1	-
		60,858	40,475

30 Related party transactions (Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due to related parties	Relationship	**2022 £'000**	**2021 £'000**
FIRMENICH BJORGE BIOMARIN (NORWAY)	Inter-co supplier	21	22
FIRMENICH S.A. (SWITZERLAND)	Inter-co supplier	11,769	7,920
FIRMENICH INC. (USA)	Inter-co supplier	513	156
FIRMENICH FINANCE S.A.(SWITZERLAND)	Inter-co supplier	785	6,315
FIRMENICH LIMITED (AUSTRALIA)	Inter-co supplier	-	77
FIRMENICH WELLINGBOROUGH (UK)	Inter-co supplier	73	73
FIRMENICH BELGIUM SA (BELGIUM)	Inter-co supplier	563	389
FIRMENICH GRASSE SAS (FRANCE)	Inter-co supplier	47	58
FIRMENICH HOLDINGS (UK) LTD	Inter-co supplier	3,062	3,062
FIRMENICH S.A.I.C Y F (ARGENTINA)	Inter-co customer	23	3
FIRMENICH & CIA LTDA (BRAZIL)	Inter-co customer	61	-
PT FIRMENICH (INDONESIA)	Inter-co customer	12	-
FIRMENICH GES.M.B.H.(AUSTRIA)	Inter-co customer	1	-
		16,930	18,075

30 Related party transactions **(Continued)**

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due from related parties	Relationship:	**2022 £'000**	**2021 £'000**
FIRMENICH & CIA LTDA (BRAZIL)	Inter-co customer	39	122
FIRMENICH S.A.I.C. Y F. (ARGENTINA)	Inter-co customer	25	37
FIRMENICH GRASSE SAS (FRANCE)	Inter-co customer	-	2
FIRMENICH SA (SPAIN)	Inter-co customer	41	2
FIRMENICH (THAILAND) LTD	Inter-co customer	51	87
FIRMENICH DE MEXICO SA CV (MEXICO)	Inter-co customer	229	153
PT. FIRMENICH AROMATICS (INDONESIA)	Inter-co customer	483	452
FIRMENICH S.A. (SWITZERLAND)	Inter-co customer	6,976	5,007
FIRMENICH AROMATIC SHANGHAI (CHINA)	Inter-co customer	72	135
FIRMENICH ASIA PRIVATE LTD (SINGAPORE)	Inter-co customer	222	48
FIRMENICH PTY LTD (SOUTH AFRICA)	Inter-co customer	312	266
FIRMENICH LIMITED (AUSTRALIA)	Inter-co customer	47	41
FIRMENICH INC. (USA)	Inter-co customer	34	55
FIRMENICH BELGIUM SA (BELGIUM)	Inter-co customer	117	92
FIRMENICH S.A. (COLOMBIA)	Inter-co customer	280	313
FIRMENICH AROMATIC (INDIA)	Inter-co customer	61	119
FIRMENICH FZ-LLC (DUBAI)	Inter-co customer	16	21
FIRMENICH FINANCE S.A.(SWITZERLAND)	Inter-co customer	3,885	4,420
CONG TY TNHH MTV FIRMENICH (VIETNAM)	Inter-co customer	35	33
NIHON FIRMENICH KK (JAPAN)	Inter-co customer	8	53
FIRMENICH INT S.A. (SWITZERLAND)	Inter-co customer	(179)	(179)
CAMPUS S.R.L. (ITALY)	Inter-co customer	126	288
VKL SEASONING PRIVATE LIMITED (INDIA)	Inter-co customer	63	30
		12,943	11,597

Related parties' amounts outstanding at 30 June 2022 are unsecured, interest free and will be settled according to the credit terms determined between Firmenich UK Limited and each intercompany supplier / customer.

31 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Fragar (Europe) S.A., 4, Cours Des Bations, Geneva, CH-1205, which is incorporated in Switzerland.

The ultimate parent undertaking party is Firmenich International SA, Rue de la Bergere 7, Meyrin-Satigny, CH-1217, a company incorporated in Switzerland, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

Firmenich International SA is owned by the Firmenich family, who are the ultimate controlling party.

32 Events after the reporting date

In April 2023, following a £6.5m cash injection by the company (Firmenich (UK) Limited), the Firmenich Wellingborough Defined Benefit Pension was derisked and moved into a Buy In position. The scheme is now fully invested in annuity insurance policies, with a small cash position to mange the ongoing administration of the scheme and finalise the GNP equalisation topic.

On 11 May 2023 DSM and Firmenich reached a business combination agreement with the intention to enter into a merger of equals to create DSM-Firmenich. The entity will operate as a Swiss domiciled entity and is listed in The Netherlands on the Euronext Amsterdam.