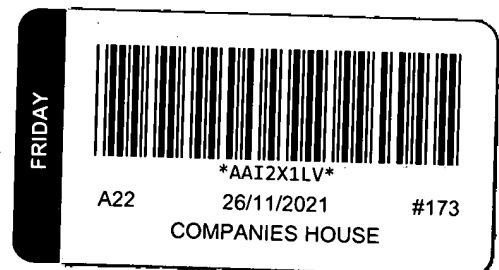


COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

**Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020**

Company number: 02750987



COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

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COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

J F Moreno
G W Bevier
M A Roach

REGISTERED OFFICE

Beachin Stud
Lea Lane
Aldford
Chester
CH3 6JQ

BANKERS

HSBC Bank plc
47 Eastgate Street
Chester
CH1 1XW

SOLICITORS

Brabners Chaffe Street LLP
Horton House
Exchange Flags
Liverpool
L2 3YL

AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
The Hanover Building
Corporation Street
Manchester
M4 4AH
United Kingdom

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors, in preparing this Strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

During October 2020 the Company disposed of its entire investment in its two subsidiary undertakings, Cogent Breeding Canada ULC (formerly Cogent Canada Corp.) and STgenetics Australia Pty Ltd, under a restructuring to the wider Inguran LLC Group. As a consequence the Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 and so this Strategic Report refers only to Cogent Breeding Limited.

Strategic reports for prior years were prepared for the Group as a whole and therefore gave greater emphasis to those matters which were significant to Cogent Breeding Limited and its subsidiary undertakings when viewed as a whole.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company during the year continued to be the supply of bovine genetics to the global dairy and beef industries.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company reported an increase in turnover for the year ended 31 December 2020 from £14,922k to £18,313k. There was growth in both domestic and export sales and the Company's Russian branch commenced operations. The gross profit achieved was £2,364k (2019 - £485k). An operating loss of £282k (2019 - £1,592k) was incurred and the loss before taxation was £283k (2019 - £1,592k). Both reflect a loss on disposal of the Company's Canadian and Australian subsidiaries of £987k. Without this the Company's continuing operations generated a pre-tax profit of £705k (2019 - loss of £1,592k). This positive result, and the improvement in the Company's net asset position, provides a good base from which to grow further the Company's domestic and export sales during 2021 and in the future.

Following the Company registering a branch in Russia, on 18 September 2019, for the operation of a semen sorting laboratory in Bryansk this branch became operational during the year and its results are reflected in the figures stated above. The branch generated revenue of £723k and achieved a pre-tax profit of £173k.

The total capital employed for the Company increased during the year by £2,868k to £9,629k as a result of share capital being issued of £3,237k in November and total comprehensive expenditure for the year of £369k (2019 - £1,592k).

As Cogent Breeding Limited is wholly owned by Inguran LLC (which trades as STgenetics) the Company has full access to the best sexed semen technology and the largest bovine genetics programme globally. This has and continues to provide transformational benefits to the Company and its customers. In return, the Company provides STgenetics with a UK and European platform, an improved route to market internationally and an established 'beef on dairy' programme.

Cogent Breeding Limited continues to develop its innovative tools and programmes that deliver significant 'bottom line' benefit to its customers. These programmes include HERD MAP, Precision DNA and Chromosomal Mating all of which encompass the use of genomic testing with elite genetics delivered through SexedUltra4M beef and dairy semen. This development has continued during the current coronavirus pandemic the wider implications of which are considered later in this report.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Company monitors bull numbers at stud as a key performance indicator. During the year the average number of bulls at its stud facility in Cheshire, inclusive of third party owned bulls, was 183 (2019 - 160). The Company also monitors turnover, gross profit, operating and net (before tax) results as key performance indicators all of which are disclosed above.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are noted below.

Bio-security

A key risk facing the Company is bio-security. The production and sale of breeding products is dependent on the health status of the studs. This risk is mitigated by a bio-security policy and stringent health and welfare practices.

Dairy industry

Demand for products is influenced by economic conditions within the dairy industry such as the milk prices received by dairy farmers. This risk is mitigated by operating in global markets to reduce the exposure to change in any one market.

Technology

The Company is at risk from competitors gaining a competitive advantage from new technological developments. This risk is mitigated by the review of existing technologies, research into new technologies and being wholly owned by STgenetics.

Exit from European Union

With the UK having now left the European Union, the Company continues to assess the risk and impact of this particularly in relation to its customers in mainland Europe and its trading relationships with them. In the weeks following Brexit practical difficulties were regularly encountered in exporting product to mainland Europe and these have continued to some extent since.

Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of the novel coronavirus reported in late December 2019 ("Covid-19") a global pandemic. Covid-19 has spread throughout the world and has adversely impacted global activity and contributed to significant declines and volatility in financial markets. The outbreak is causing a material adverse impact on economic and market conditions and has triggered a period of unknown duration of global economic slowdown.

The Company furloughed a small number of employees under the UK Government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and as such received assistance during the year of £30k which is disclosed as other income in the profit and loss account.

Some dairy farm and beef producing customers experienced disruption as food consumption shifted from restaurants to homes and sought UK Government assistance where they qualified to do so.

Despite the pandemic and associated economic slowdown, the Company has maintained operations as it is considered an essential service as a provider in the food supply chain. Whilst some uncertainty remains as to the broader implications of Covid-19 on the Company's operations and overall financial performance, as of the date of this report, the Company has not observed any material adverse impact on sales to customers or its production capacity as a result of Covid-19.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's activities expose it to several financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments.

Cash flow risk

The Company's activities expose it to the financial risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Currency movements are monitored and prices are adjusted as required.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. None of the Company's debtors represent more than 10% of trade receivables and therefore credit risk is spread over a large number of customers.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity is managed by the Company on a weekly and monthly basis. The directors have received confirmation of financial support from the ultimate parent company.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on its behalf by



M A Roach
Chairman

19 November 2021

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Details of future developments and financial risk management can be found in the Strategic report and form part of this report by cross-reference.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account. The loss for the year after taxation was £367k (2019 – loss of £1,592k). The directors cannot recommend the payment of a dividend (2019 - £nil) and no dividends were paid during the year (2019 - £nil).

DIRECTORS

The membership of the Board who served during the year and to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated, were as follows:

M A Roach – Chairman
J F Moreno
G W Bevier

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

The Company has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have prepared a forecast for the coming financial year, which they have extended to cover a period at least 12 months from the signing date of these financial statements. They have considered this forecast in the light of the current year result, the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and Brexit, as well as the Company's long-term strategy and plans for the future. The Company has received confirmation of financial support from the ultimate parent company, Inguran LLC. Taking these considerations together the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements (see note 1.b.).

EXISTENCE OF OVERSEAS BRANCHES

As defined in section 1046(3) of the Companies Act 2006, the Company has Inguran Sorting Technologies Bryansk, a branch formed outside the UK in Russia. This branch was registered with the authorities in Moscow on 18 September 2019.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Refer to note 23 for details of an event after the date of the balance sheet to report.

EMPLOYEES

The directors recognise the importance of good communications and relations with the Company's employees. Each department within the Company maintains employee relationships appropriate to its own particular needs and environment.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

AUDITOR

Each of the persons who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- a) in so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- b) the Director has taken all reasonable steps that he ought to have taken to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term but have been advised that EY will be appointed for the Company's 2021 audit who audit Inguran LLC, the ultimate parent company.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on its behalf by



M A Roach

Chairman

19 November 2021

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Cogent Breeding Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the cash flow statement; and
- the related notes 1 to 23.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

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

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COGENT BREEDING LIMITED (Continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COGENT BREEDING LIMITED (Continued)

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act, pensions legislation, tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included DEFRA licensing.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations in the following areas, and our specific procedures performed to address it are described below:

- The significant risk of revenue recognition is pinpointed to the risk that management may override controls and post manual journals or topside entries to manipulate results. Deloitte have reviewed the manual journal entries to revenue in the year and assessed the reasonableness/supporting documentation for them being posted.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house / external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, and reviewing correspondence with HMRC.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COGENT BREEDING LIMITED (Continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

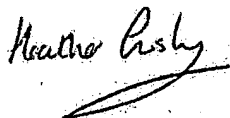
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- 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 respect of these matters.

Use of our report

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



Heather Crosby BSc ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Manchester, United Kingdom

19 November 2021

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
TURNOVER	3	18,313	14,922
Other income		30	-
Cost of sales		(15,979)	(14,437)
GROSS PROFIT		2,364	485
Administrative expenses		(1,659)	(2,077)
Loss on disposal of subsidiary companies		(987)	-
OPERATING LOSS		(282)	(1,592)
Finance costs (net)	4	(1)	-
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	5	(283)	(1,592)
Tax on loss	8	(84)	-
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(367)	(1,592)

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	<u>(367)</u>	<u>(1,592)</u>
Currency translation difference on foreign currency net investments	<u>(2)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive expense	<u>(2)</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE EXPENDITURE	<u>(369)</u>	<u>(1,592)</u>
Loss for the year attributable to:		
Equity shareholders of the Company	<u>(367)</u>	<u>(1,592)</u>
Total comprehensive expenditure for the year attributable to:		
Equity shareholders of the Company	<u>(369)</u>	<u>(1,592)</u>

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	9	31	53
Tangible assets	10	3,046	3,110
Investments in subsidiaries	11	-	1,074
		<u>3,077</u>	<u>4,237</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	12	1,858	2,897
Debtors	13	5,162	6,197
Cash at bank and in hand		3,031	539
		<u>10,051</u>	<u>9,633</u>
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	14	<u>(3,499)</u>	<u>(7,109)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>6,552</u>	<u>2,524</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>9,629</u>	<u>6,761</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>9,629</u>	<u>6,761</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up share capital	17	11,296	8,059
Profit and loss account		<u>(1,667)</u>	<u>(1,298)</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL EMPLOYED		<u>9,629</u>	<u>6,761</u>

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements of Cogent Breeding Limited, with company registration number 02750987, were approved by the Board of Directors on 19 November 2021.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



M A Roach
Chairman

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2020

	Called-up share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 31 December 2018	8,059	294	8,353
Loss for the financial year	-	(1,592)	(1,592)
At 31 December 2019	8,059	(1,298)	6,761
Loss for the financial year	-	(367)	(367)
Currency translation difference on foreign currency net investments	-	(2)	(2)
Total comprehensive expense	-	(369)	(369)
Issue of share capital (see note 17)	3,237	-	3,237
At 31 December 2020	11,296	(1,667)	9,629

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT **Year ended 31 December 2020**

	Note	2020 £'000	2020 £'000	2019 £'000	2019 £'000
Net cash flows from operating activities	18		3,395		1,435
Cash flows from investing activities					
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets		71		115	
Proceeds from disposal of operations		347		-	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,320)		(1,639)	
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		-		(40)	
Net cash flows used in investing activities			(902)		(1,564)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Interest paid		(1)		-	
Net cash flows used in financing activities			(1)		-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			2,492		(129)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			539		668
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			3,031		539

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2020

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the previous year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

Cogent Breeding Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2016 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is shown on page 1.

The principal activity of the Company and the nature of its operations are set out in the Strategic report.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of Cogent Breeding Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling. Foreign operations are included in accordance with the policies set out below.

b. Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future developments, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report. The directors' report further describes the financial position of the Company: its cash flows, liquidity position and any borrowing facilities; the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; and its exposure to credit and liquidity risk.

The directors have noted the Company's profit for the year (before loss on disposal of subsidiary companies) of £705k, and at year end its net assets of £9,629k (2019 - £6,761k) as well as its net current assets of £6,552k (2019 - £2,524k). They have also considered the Company's future plans and the implications of the current Covid-19 pandemic.

Confirmation of financial support has been received from the ultimate parent company, Inguran LLC, specifically regarding the civil claim filed by the former owners of Cogent Breeding Canada ULC as detailed in note 23.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

c. Intangible fixed assets

Licences, purchased goodwill and other intangible fixed assets are stated at cost less aggregate amortisation, and provision for impairment, and are amortised on a straight-line basis so as to spread their cost over their expected useful economic lives, being three years.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) Year ended 31 December 2020

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

With the exceptions of land and assets under construction, depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Buildings - 10% per annum straight line

Plant and equipment - 12.5% to 50% per annum straight line

Biological assets are measured using the cost model. The assets included comprise two classes consisting of a bull herd and breeding animals, the components of which are depreciated on a straight-line basis between one and three years. On transition to FRS 102 as permitted by section 34 of FRS 102 the Company retained its existing accounting policy of measuring biological assets at cost.

d. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions of being 'basic' financial instruments as defined in paragraph 11.9 of FRS 102 are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debt instruments that have no stated interest rate (and do not constitute financing transactions) and are classified as payable or receivable within one year are initially measured at an undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting conditions of being 'basic' financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Investments

In the balance sheet, investments (including investments in associates and jointly controlled entities) are measured at cost less impairment.

(iii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

(iv) Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

e. Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and appropriate production overheads. Cost is calculated using a standard costing or FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less all further costs to completion and all relevant marketing, selling and distribution costs. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

f. Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss previously recognised for assets other than goodwill, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) Year ended 31 December 2020

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g. Taxation

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset (other than goodwill) that is recognised in a business combination is less (more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability (asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid (not payable) in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset (liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be recovered (not payable) because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are physically delivered to the customer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

i. Research and development expenditure

All research and development expenditure on different semen products for differing market sectors is charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

j. Employee benefits

Defined contribution schemes

The amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the period. Differences between contributions payable in the period and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

k. Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates ruling at that date. These translation differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.

The results of overseas operations are translated at the average rates of exchange during the period and their balance sheets at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on translation of the opening net assets and results of overseas operations are reported in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

l. Leases

Assets held under hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

n. Interest

Interest expense in the profit and loss account represents interest accrued during the period covered by these financial statements and not the amount of interest paid during that period.

o. Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company complies with the conditions attaching to the grant and the grant will be received.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

2. ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Inventory valuation and provisioning

The Company values manufactured stock using a fully absorbed standard cost. Management have reviewed inventory provisioning mechanisms to ensure levels are appropriate for the business model. In addition to obsolescence, inventory that represents over 5 years of sales at current levels is fully provided against by the Company.

Key source of estimation uncertainty – impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The carrying values of investments in subsidiaries are held at cost less provision for impairment. In assessing whether the investment carrying values are impaired the net assets of the investment and the business plans for each company are considered. The carrying amount of the Company's investments in subsidiaries at the balance sheet date was £nil (2019 - £1,074k) following disposal of all its investments during the year. An impairment provision release was recognised in year of £172k (2019 – provision increase £47k).

3. TURNOVER

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Sale of goods	13,678	11,419
Rendering of services	4,635	3,503
	<u>18,313</u>	<u>14,922</u>

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is set out below:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
United Kingdom	11,937	10,592
Rest of Europe	4,162	3,620
North America	267	315
Australia	246	66
Rest of the world	1,701	329
	<u>18,313</u>	<u>14,922</u>

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) Year ended 31 December 2020

4. FINANCE COSTS (NET)

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest payable and similar expenses	1	-

5. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Loss before taxation is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 10)	1,168	975
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets (note 9)	22	14
(Provision release) / impairment of investments (note 11)	(172)	47
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	134	43
Loss on disposal of subsidiary companies	987	-
Operating lease rentals payable for land and buildings	279	286
Operating lease rentals payable for other assets	539	499
Foreign exchange losses / (gains)	44	(31)
Cost of stock recognised as an expense	7,097	5,804
Royalties payable	1,160	1,224
Other income – Coronavirus job retention scheme	(30)	-

Impairments of goodwill and amortisation of intangible assets are included in administrative expenses.

The Company furloughed a small number of employees under the Government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and as such received assistance of £30k (2019 - £nil) during the year. This assistance continued to April 2021.

The analysis of auditor's remuneration is as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the annual financial statements	82	73
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for tax compliance services	6	5

No services were provided pursuant to contingent fee arrangements.

6. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Employee costs during the year, including directors:		
Wages and salaries	5,418	5,056
Social security costs	558	515
Pension costs included within operating costs:		
Defined contribution schemes (note 20)	306	298
	6,282	5,869

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) Year ended 31 December 2020

6. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS (continued)

Average monthly number of employees by department, including directors:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Production	42	38
Sales	52	49
Distribution	16	14
AI Servicing	53	49
Administration	10	11
	<u>173</u>	<u>161</u>

7. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

For those directors remunerated by companies within the Inguran LLC group, it is not practicable to recharge Cogent Breeding Limited nor allocate their remuneration between their services as directors of this company and their services as directors of other companies. For those directors remunerated externally, charges for their services of £38k (2019 - £33k) were made upon Cogent Breeding Limited.

The number of directors who are members of the defined contribution pension scheme is nil (2019 – nil).

8. TAX ON LOSS

The tax charge comprises:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Current tax on loss		
UK corporation tax at 19%	-	-
Overseas tax charge	84	-
Total current tax charge	<u>84</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred tax charge (see note 15)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax charge on loss	<u>84</u>	<u>-</u>

The standard rate of tax applied to the reported result is 19% (2019 - 19%). This rate has been used to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities where applicable. A deferred tax rate of 19% has been applied to opening balances and movements in deferred tax in the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019 - 19%) as the substantially enacted reduction in the UK corporation tax rate was retracted in Finance Act 2020.

An increase in the standard rate of tax from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023 was announced in the March 2021 Budget. This change of tax rate has no impact upon the deferred tax recognised as per note 15.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) Year ended 31 December 2020

8. TAX ON LOSS (continued)

The difference between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the loss before tax is as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Loss before tax	(283)	(1,592)
Tax on loss at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2019 - 19%):	(54)	(302)
Fixed asset differences	146	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	488	283
Income not taxable	(136)	(72)
Other permanent differences	(16)	-
Unprovided deferred tax movements	(428)	91
Overseas tax charge	84	-
Total tax charge for year	84	-

9. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Licences £'000	Goodwill £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 January and 31 December 2020	306	502	215	1,023
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2020	(306)	(502)	(162)	(970)
Charge for the year	-	-	(22)	(22)
At 31 December 2020	(306)	(502)	(184)	(992)
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	-	-	31	31
At 31 December 2019	-	-	53	53

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) Year ended 31 December 2020

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land and buildings £'000	Plant and equipment £'000	Livestock £'000	Assets in construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	814	7,037	1,783	204	9,838
Additions	16	295	1,005	4	1,320
Transfers	-	208	-	(208)	-
Disposals	-	(30)	(521)	-	(551)
Exchange difference	-	(14)	-	-	(14)
At 31 December 2020	830	7,496	2,267	-	10,593
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	(534)	(5,260)	(934)	-	(6,728)
Charge for the year	(73)	(575)	(520)	-	(1,168)
Disposals	-	21	325	-	346
Exchange difference	-	3	-	-	3
31 December 2020	(607)	(5,811)	(1,129)	-	(7,547)
Net book value					
At 31 December 2020	223	1,685	1,138	-	3,046
At 31 December 2019	280	1,777	849	204	3,110

Included within the Company's land and buildings is land which has a cost of £nil (2019 - £nil). The buildings are all leasehold with a net book value of £223k (2019 - £280k) and are held under short term leases. Livestock is classified as biological assets.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

11. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	£'000
Shares at cost	
At 1 January 2020	3,238
Disposals	(3,238)
At 31 December 2020	-
Provision for impairment	
At 1 January 2020	(2,164)
Reversal of provision	172
Disposals	1,992
At 31 December 2020	-
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	-
At 31 December 2019	1,074

The entire share capital of Cogent Breeding Limited's wholly owned subsidiaries, Cogent Breeding Canada ULC and STgenetics Australia Pty Ltd, was transferred on 1 October and 31 October 2020 respectively to STgenetics Worldwide Limited the immediate parent company of Cogent Breeding Limited.

The transfer of these two subsidiary companies resulted in an overall loss on disposal of operations of £987k.

The loan account balances due to Cogent Breeding Limited by its two subsidiaries were settled in full immediately prior to the respective disposal dates.

Whilst remaining under the ownership of Cogent Breeding Limited the Company monitored the overall performance of each of its investments. For the nine months to 30 September 2020 Cogent Breeding Canada ULC recorded an operating profit of £180k (2019 – loss of £23k) and for the ten months to 31 October 2020 STgenetics Australia Pty Ltd incurred an operating loss of £220k (2019 – loss of £525k).

The profitability of Cogent Breeding Canada ULC in the nine months to 30 September 2020 enabled a £172k reversal of the provision for impairment so that the carrying value of Cogent Breeding Limited's investment in its subsidiary corresponded to the net assets held by Cogent Breeding Canada ULC as at 30 September 2020.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) Year ended 31 December 2020

12. STOCKS

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Goods for resale	1,682	2,737
Consumable stores	176	160
	<u>1,858</u>	<u>2,897</u>

Other than as provided, there is no material difference between the balance sheet value of stocks and their replacement value. Cost of stock recognised as an expense is £7,097k (2019 - £5,804k).

13. DEBTORS

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	3,992	3,901
Amounts owed by group companies	730	1,873
Prepayments, other debtors and accrued income	440	423
	<u>5,162</u>	<u>6,197</u>

Amounts owed by group companies are repayable on demand, are non-interest bearing and are unsecured.

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Trade creditors	493	624
Amounts due to group companies	-	4,944
Taxation and social security	1,309	405
Corporation tax payable	1	-
Accruals	710	556
Deferred income	986	580
	<u>3,499</u>	<u>7,109</u>

Amounts owed to group companies are repayable on demand, are non-interest bearing and are unsecured.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

15. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Deferred Tax

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Balance brought forward	-	-
Charge to profit and loss account	-	-
Balance carried forward	-	-

A deferred tax asset of £731k (2019 - £1,159k) has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to fixed assets of £472k (2019 - £422k), losses carried forward of £234k (2019 - £690k) or short-term timing differences of £25k (2019 - £47k) as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. To the extent the Company is profitable in the next financial year the unprovided deferred tax asset of losses carried forward should be utilised to mitigate any corporation tax charge. There is no expiry date for any of the tax losses, credits or other tax assets either provided or unprovided.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
- Trade debtors (note 13)	3,992	3,901
- Amounts owed by group companies (note 13)	730	1,873
- Other debtors and accrued income	189	165
	<u>4,911</u>	<u>5,939</u>
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
- Trade creditors (note 14)	(493)	(624)
- Amounts due to group companies (note 14)	-	(4,944)
- Accruals	(710)	(556)
	<u>(1,203)</u>	<u>(6,124)</u>

The Company's income, expense, gains and losses in respect of financial instruments are summarised below:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest expense		
Total interest expense for financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>(1)</u>	<u>-</u>

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) Year ended 31 December 2020

17. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

	Number of shares 2020	£'000 2020	Number of shares 2019	£'000 2019
Allotted, called-up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>11,295,808</u>	<u>11,296</u>	<u>8,058,664</u>	<u>8,059</u>

On 1 November 2020, the Company issued 3,237,144 ordinary shares of £1.00 each to its immediate parent company, STgenetics Worldwide Limited, in settlement of an equivalent amount of parent company debt.

Rights of classes of shares

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income.

The Company's profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

18. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash flows from operating activities:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Operating loss	(282)	(1,592)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation	1,168	975
Provision for impairment of investments	(172)	47
Amortisation	22	14
Loss on disposal of operations	987	-
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	134	43
Effect of unrealised foreign exchange rate changes	6	-
Working capital movements:		
Decrease in stocks	951	111
Decrease / (Increase) in debtors	1,035	(485)
(Decrease) / Increase in creditors	(373)	2,322
Taxation paid	<u>(81)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>3,395</u>	<u>1,435</u>

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) Year ended 31 December 2020

19. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

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

	2020		2019	
	Land and buildings £'000	Other assets £'000	Land and buildings £'000	Other assets £'000
Within one year	260	319	245	387
Within 2 to 5 years	926	105	981	348
After 5 years	-	-	135	14
	<u>1,186</u>	<u>424</u>	<u>1,361</u>	<u>749</u>

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for all qualifying employees. The total expense charged to profit or loss in the year ended 31 December 2020 was £306k (2019 - £298k). Contributions payable as at 31 December 2020 were £nil (2019 - £nil).

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

During the year the Company made purchases of £4k (2019 - £3k) from Cytonome Inc, a company partly owned by Inguran LLC. At the year end, there was a trading balance owing of £nil (2019 - £nil) to Cytonome Inc.

Also during the year the Company made sales of £31k (2019 - £25k) to Sexing Technologies Do Brasil LTDA, a company partly owned by Inguran LLC. At the year end, there was a trading balance receivable of £nil (2019 - £nil) from Sexing Technologies Do Brasil LTDA.

The total remuneration for key management personnel for the year totalled £38k (2019 - £33k), being directors' remuneration disclosed in note 7.

22. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTIES

Inguran LLC (22575 State HWY6 South, Navasota, TX77868, USA) is the Company's ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party, as it owns 100% of the Company (2019 - 100%). This company prepares the smallest and largest consolidated financial statements in which the results of Cogent Breeding Limited are included.

Cogent Breeding Limited is directly held by the intermediate holding company, STgenetics Worldwide Limited, a UK registered company.

COGENT BREEDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

23. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On 24 July 2019 a civil claim was filed by the selling shareholders against Cogent Breeding Limited and Foundation Genetics Service Incorporated (now known as Cogent Breeding Canada ULC) in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (Canada) in relation to the acquisition of Foundation Genetics Service Incorporated by Cogent Breeding Limited on 1 September 2015 by way of a share purchase agreement (SPA). The claim, brought by former shareholders of Foundation Genetics Service Incorporated, makes allegations relating to the shareholders' earn-out entitlement under the SPA and seeks certain shareholder remedies and damages. Cogent Breeding Limited was served with the claim in August 2020. The selling shareholders have also advised of their intention to dispute the calculation of their earn-out entitlement by way of arbitration under the SPA but no steps have been taken to advance the arbitration. It is premature at this time to assess the selling shareholders' claims but it is not considered necessary to make a provision for damages in the financial statements.