

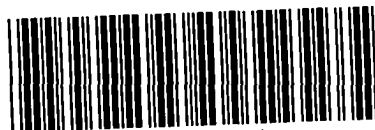
Capespan International Limited

Directors' report and
financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2017

Registered number: 2893876

THURSDAY



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Capespan International Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

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Capespan International Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	A.S. McVickers (Resigned 16 October 2017) A.J. De Klerk (South African) (Appointed 13 October 2017) V.E. Rye (Resigned 31 March 2018) G.I. Green (Appointed 1 August 2018)
Company secretary	V.E. Rye (Resigned 31 March 2018) A.J. De Klerk (South African) (Appointed 10 August 2018)
Registered office	East Kent Storage Western Link Faversham Kent ME13 7TZ UK
Auditor	KPMG Chartered Accountants 1 Stokes Place St. Stephen's Green Dublin 2 Ireland
Bankers	HSBC 69 Pall Mall London SW1Y 5EY UK
Solicitors	Thomson Snell & Passmore 3 Lonsdale Gardens Tunbridge Wells TN1 1NX UK
Registered number	2893876

Capespan International Limited

Strategic report

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of marketing, selling and distribution services in relation to the fresh produce trade and allied food products as well as the provision of management and procurement services to other group companies.

Review of business

The Company's loss after tax for the year ended 31 December 2017 was £1,099,000 (2016: £2,403,000).

Revenue and operating margins declined in the year due to the loss of key retail contracts. The Company entered a process to re-structure the business and significantly reduced overhead mainly by the reduction of staff numbers as well as relocation to cheaper premises.

In addition, the packing of fruit was outsourced to a 3rd party service provider and the business terminated its packing operations. The machinery associated with its packing operations has been held for sale or disposed of.

Future developments

The loss of certain contracts will have a material impact on business volumes in 2018 and beyond. The directors have taken steps to restructure the business accordingly and the focus for 2018 will be to reshape the business to achieve a sustainable level of earnings and to create a platform for growth. The directors will seek to broaden both existing and new customer and supplier relationships and to expand the product and service offerings with a focus on added value activities.

Going concern

The Board has prepared a business plan and approved financial and cash flow projections for the Company for the period up to 31 December 2019, based on assumptions in relation to future business levels, income and costs which they consider appropriate in light of their plans and expectations. These projections indicate that the trading environment will continue to be challenging in 2018 as the business takes appropriate actions. However, the Board expects the Company to return to profitability in 2018. The Board believes that, throughout 2018 and 2019, the Company will continue to generate sufficient cash so as to allow the Company to discharge all liabilities as they fall due in the ordinary course and therefore to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Accordingly, the Board considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Key performance indicators

As the Company reduces headcount through the reshaping of the business functions and outsourcing of its supply chain functions, revenue per headcount increased year on year (£1.06 m/head in 2017; £1.00 m in 2016).

Capespan International Limited

Strategic report *(continued)*

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's earnings are largely dependent on the volume of produce sold and the selling prices obtained in the market. These in turn are largely determined by market supply and demand. Excess supplies of fresh produce leading to reduced selling prices could have an adverse effect on the Company's revenues and profitability.

The Company's customer base consists of major retailers and wholesalers. The increasing concentration of customers can increase risk. Changes in the trading relationships with major customers or their procurement policies could positively or negatively affect the operations and profitability of the business.

Profitability in the fresh produce sector is dependent on high quality supplies and consistency of delivery. It is possible that serious quality issues, and in particular, contamination of product, whether deliberate or accidental, could have a negative impact on revenue and profitability.

The Company sources product globally and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk if there is a significant movement of certain currencies against sterling. It is also exposed to climate and crop failure risks in source countries.

The Company is dependent on certain key service providers who provide packing, warehousing and haulage services. It is possible that service level issues could impact on revenue and profitability.

The Company is dependent on the continuing commitment of its directors and senior management team. The loss of such key personnel without adequate replacement could have an adverse effect on the business.

The experienced management team continually monitor and manage these risks.

On behalf of the board



A.J. De Klerk
Director

24th August 2018

Capespan International Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their 2017 annual report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Results and dividends

The Company's loss after tax for the year ended 31 December 2017 was £1,099,000 (2016: £2,403,000).

The results of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2017 are set out on page 10. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2016: £nil).

Directors and secretary

On 13 October 2017, A.J. De Klerk, was appointed as a director. A.S. McVickers resigned as a director on 16 October 2017. On 31 March 2018, V.E. Rye resigned as a director and secretary.

In addition, G.I. Green, was appointed as a director on 1 August 2018 and A.J. De Klerk was appointed as secretary on 10 August 2018.

Directors' and company secretary's interests

The directors and company secretary do not hold any interest in shares or share options of the Company at the beginning or end of the financial year.

Employees and employee involvement

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the Company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

The Company retains its full commitment to ensuring employees are fully involved with, and kept informed of, the business, on a regular basis. The development of employees to realise their full potential is considered fundamental to the long-term success of the Company.

Payments to creditors

It is the Company's normal practice to make payments to suppliers in accordance with agreed terms, provided that the supplier has performed in accordance with the relevant terms and conditions. The average creditor payment days were 14 days (2016: 26 days).

Political and charitable contributions

The Company made charitable and non-political contributions of £30 (2016: £20) during the year.

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 auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Capespan International Limited

Directors' report *(continued)*

Post balance sheet events

There were no post balance sheet events since 31 December 2017 which affect the Company.

Auditor

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

On behalf of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A.J. De Klerk', with a stylized flourish at the end.

A.J. De Klerk
Director

Capespan International Limited

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, directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

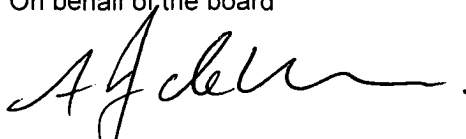
Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and applicable law.

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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company and of its profit or loss for that year. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU;
- 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 which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal controls 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. The directors are also responsible for preparing a strategic report and directors' report that comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board



A.J. De Klerk
Director



KPMG
Audit
1 Stokes Place
St. Stephen's Green
Dublin 2
D02 DE03
Ireland

Independent auditor's report to the members of Capespan International Limited

1 Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Capespan International Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 set out on pages 10 to 53, which comprise the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is UK Law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council (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.

We have nothing to report on going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Capespan International Limited (continued)

1 Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the strategic and directors' report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information 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 other information.

Based solely on the work on the other information;

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report or the strategic report;
- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report and the strategic report is consistent with the financial statements;
- in our opinion, the directors' report and the strategic report 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 regard to these matters.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Capespan International Limited (continued)

2 Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, 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 they 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has 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 fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our 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.

Colm O'Sé (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
1 Stokes Place
St. Stephen's Green
Dublin 2
Ireland

30 August 2018

Capespan International Limited

Income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue	2	38,057	59,275
Cost of sales		(35,617)	(55,197)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit		2,440	4,078
Other operating income	5	550	470
Administrative expenses		(2,564)	(6,830)
Other operating expenses	6	(1,633)	(77)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Loss from operating activities	4	(1,207)	(2,359)
Financial income	7	537	666
Financial expense	7	(429)	(538)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Loss before tax		(1,099)	(2,231)
Income tax charge	8	-	(172)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Loss for the financial year attributable to equity shareholders		(1,099)	(2,403)
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The notes on pages 16 to 53 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the board



A.J. De Klerk
Director

Capespan International Limited

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2017

	<i>Note</i>	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Loss for the financial year		(1,099)	(2,403)
Other comprehensive income			
Movement in liability in relation to minimum funding requirement on defined benefit pension scheme obligation	21	(118)	-
Total other comprehensive loss		(118)	-
Total other comprehensive loss attributable to equity shareholders		(1,217)	(2,403)

The notes on pages 16 to 53 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Capespan International Limited

Balance sheet

as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Assets			
Non-current			
Property, plant and equipment	10	76	1,014
Intangible assets	11	204	650
Investments in subsidiaries	12	-	-
Other receivables	13	4,413	4,413
Total non-current assets		4,693	6,077
Current			
Inventories	14	547	1,337
Trade and other receivables	13	7,332	10,059
Assets held for sale	15	425	-
Cash and cash equivalents		2,497	1,711
Total current assets		10,801	13,107
Total assets		15,494	19,184
Equity			
Called-up share capital	16	3,452	3,452
Retained earnings		5,324	6,541
Capital contribution	26	22	34
Total equity		8,798	10,027
Liabilities			
Non-current			
Trade and other payables	17	205	308
Finance lease	17	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		205	308

Capespan International Limited

Balance sheet *(continued)*

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Current			
Trade and other payables	17	6,472	7,980
Provisions	19	-	805
Derivative financial liabilities	25	19	64
Total current liabilities		6,491	8,849
Total liabilities		6,696	9,157
Total equity and liabilities		15,494	19,184

The notes on pages 16 to 53 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 24th August 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



A.J. De Klerk
Director

Capespan International Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Capital contribution £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	3,452	8,944	23	12,419
Comprehensive income				
Loss for the financial year	-	(2,403)	-	(2,403)
Other comprehensive income <i>Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement</i>				
Recharge of share based payment from parent undertaking (note 26)	-	-	11	11
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	11	11
Total comprehensive loss	-	(2,403)	11	(2,392)
Balance at 31 December 2016	3,452	6,541	34	10,027
Balance at 1 January 2017	3,452	6,541	34	10,027
Comprehensive income				
Loss for the financial year	-	(1,099)	-	(1,099)
Other comprehensive income <i>Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement</i>				
Movement in liability in relation to minimum funding requirement on defined benefit pension scheme obligation	-	(118)	-	(118)
Recharge of share based payment from parent undertaking (note 26)	-	-	(12)	(12)
Total other comprehensive income	-	(118)	(12)	(130)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(1,217)	(12)	(1,229)
Balance at 31 December 2017	3,452	5,324	22	8,798

The notes on pages 16 to 53 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Capespan International Limited

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Operating activities		
Loss for the financial year	(1,099)	(2,403)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Income tax charge	-	172
Depreciation	141	422
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	375	-
Amortisation	69	107
Impairment of intangible assets	377	-
Provision – non-cash movement	(564)	805
Settlement of s.75 liability	(241)	-
Employee benefit costs and settlement gains	(118)	-
Foreign exchange movements	(44)	(11)
Net finance income	(108)	(128)
Movement in inventories	790	(99)
Movement in trade and other receivables	2,844	(292)
Movement in trade and other payables	(1,527)	63
Taxation received	-	1
Share based payment (credit)/charge	(12)	11
Cash flows from operating activities	883	(1,352)
Financing activities		
Interest received	-	2
Interest paid	(9)	(13)
Repayment of loan received	(103)	(103)
Repayment of finance lease	-	(57)
Realised exchange movements	18	73
Cash flows from financing activities	(94)	(98)
Investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(3)	(179)
Intangible assets under construction	-	(137)
Cash flows from investing activities	(3)	(316)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	786	(1,766)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,711	3,477
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2,497	1,711

Capespan International Limited

Notes

forming part of the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

Reporting entity

Capespan International Limited ("the Company") is a company domiciled and incorporated in the UK. The Company's registered office is at East Kent Storage, Western Link, Kent ME13 7TZ. The Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 present the financial information of the Company as a single entity. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to prepare consolidated financial statements provided by section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, as it is a subsidiary undertaking of Capespan Group Limited, a Company incorporated in South Africa, which prepares consolidated accounts including the results of this Company.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 24th August 2018.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 are set out below.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and their interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as adopted by the EU.

The IFRSs adopted by the EU and applied by the Company in the preparation of these financial statements are those that were effective at 1 January 2017.

Basis of preparation – going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the Company will have sufficient funding and cash resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future. The Board acknowledges the trading challenges experienced in the financial year and the losses incurred which are reflected in the income statement on page 10. Nonetheless, the Company's balance sheet includes a significant surplus of assets over liabilities which insures that the Company continues to have sufficient liquid assets available to discharge all liabilities as they fall due.

The Board has prepared a business plan and approved financial and cash flow projections for the Company for the period up to 31 December 2019, based on assumptions in relation to future business levels, income and costs which they consider appropriate in light of their plans and expectations. These projections indicate that the trading environment will continue to be challenging in 2018 as the business takes appropriate actions. However, the Board expects the Company to return to profitability in 2019. The Board believes that, throughout 2018 and 2019, the Company will continue to generate sufficient cash so as to allow the Company to discharge all liabilities as they fall due in the ordinary course and therefore to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Accordingly, the Board considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation

The financial statements, which are presented in sterling, the Company's functional currency, rounded to the nearest thousand, have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and pension obligations which are stated at their fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

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.

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRSs that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in Note 27.

Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year except for the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations adopted by the Company as of 1 January 2017 but which did not have any material impact:

- Amendments to IAS 7 : *Disclosure initiative* (29 January 2017)
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle (Amendments to IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities) (issued on 8 December 2016)
- Amendments to IAS 12: *Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses* (19 January 2017)

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost less impairment. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Expenditure incurred to replace a component of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property, plant and equipment. All other expenditure including repairs and maintenance costs is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by equal annual instalments over the estimated useful economic lives of the assets. The rates of depreciation are as follows:

Computer equipment	Between 20% and 33% per annum
Fixtures, fittings and other equipment	Between 10% and 20% per annum
Buildings	Between 5% and 20% per annum

The residual value of assets, if not significant, and the useful life of assets is reassessed annually.

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are recognised on the completion of sale. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds received with the carrying amount and are included in operating profit.

Intangible assets – computer software

Computer software, including computer software which is not an integrated part of an item of computer hardware, is stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises purchase price and any other directly attributable costs.

Computer software is recognised if it meets the following criteria:

- an asset can be separately identified;
- it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefit;
- the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Costs relating to the development of computer software for internal use are capitalised once the recognition criteria outlined above are met. Computer software is amortised over its expected useful life, which ranges from 3 to 10 years, by charging equal instalments to the income statement from the date the assets are ready for use.

Capespan International Limited

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Foreign currency including net investment hedges

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets carried at historic cost are not subsequently retranslated. Non-monetary assets carried at fair value are subsequently re-measured at the exchange rate at the date of valuation.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into functional currencies at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement.

Any movements that have arisen since 29 December 2003, the date of transition to IFRS, are recognised in the currency translation reserve and are recycled through the income statement on disposal of the related business. Translation differences that arose before the date of transition to IFRS in respect of all non-sterling denominated operations are not presented separately.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets, other than inventories, (which are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value), certain financial assets (which are carried at fair value) and deferred tax assets, (which are recognised based on recoverability), are assessed for impairment when an event or transaction indicates that an impairment may have occurred except for goodwill and indefinite lived intangibles which are assessed annually for impairment. If any such indication exists, an impairment test is carried out and the asset is written down to its recoverable amount as appropriate.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its net selling price 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 an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss, other than in the case of goodwill, is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises the direct cost of fruit to the Company. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less all further marketing and selling costs. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, comprise cash balances and call deposits, including bank deposits of less than three months maturity. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense as the related employee service is received.

Retirement benefit obligations

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the income statement as services from employees are received. Under such schemes, the Company has no obligation to make further contributions to these schemes beyond the contracted amount.

The defined benefit pension asset or liability in the balance sheet comprises the total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation less any past service cost not yet recognised and less the fair value of plan assets (measured at bid value) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

The liabilities and costs associated with the Company's defined benefit pension schemes are assessed on the basis of the projected unit credit method by professionally qualified actuaries and are arrived at using actuarial assumptions based on market expectations at the balance sheet date. The discount rates employed in determining the present value of the scheme's liabilities are determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on high quality credit rated bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. All actuarial gains and losses as at 29 December 2003, the date of transition to IFRS, were recognised in full against retained earnings. Actuarial gains and losses for subsequent periods are recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income. Current and past service costs, interest on scheme liabilities and expected return on assets are recognised in the income statement and included in operating profit.

Taxation

Taxation on the profit or loss for the year comprises deferred tax. Taxation is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income in which case the related tax is recognised in other comprehensive income. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. If the temporary difference arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction does not affect accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not recognised. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Assets held under leases

Finance leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where the Company retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased item and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance charges so as to achieve a constant interest charge on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in interest bearing loans and borrowings, allocated between current and non-current as appropriate. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of their expected useful lives or the lease term, taking into account the time period over which benefits from the leased assets are expected to accrue to the Company.

Operating leases

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases, net of incentives received from the lessor, are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. Income earned from operating leases is credited to the income statement when earned.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Financial instruments

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and are thereafter measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is recognised when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade and other payables

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

Equity investments

Equity investments held by the Company are classified as being available-for-sale and are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss being recognised directly in other comprehensive income (in the available for sale reserve), except for impairment losses and, in the case of monetary items such as debt securities, foreign exchange gains and losses. When a devaluation of these assets is significant or prolonged, it is removed from its fair value reserve and shown as an impairment loss in the income statement. When these investments are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised directly in other comprehensive income is recognised in the income statement. Where these investments are interest-bearing, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the income statement.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments

Foreign currency derivatives are entered into only when they match an existing foreign currency asset or liability or where they are used to hedge a forecasted transaction. The Company does not enter into speculative transactions. Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value at each reporting date and the movement in fair value is recognised in the income statement unless they are designated as cash flow hedges under IAS 39. Where such instruments are designated as cash flow hedges, and subject to the satisfaction of certain criteria relating to documentation of the risk, objectives, and strategy for the hedging transaction and the ongoing measurement of its effectiveness, they are accounted for under hedge accounting rules. In such cases, any gain or loss arising on the effective portion of the derivative instrument is recognised in the hedging reserve, as a separate component of equity. Gains or losses on any ineffective portion of the derivative are recognised in the income statement. When the hedged transaction matures, the related gains or losses in the hedging reserve are transferred to the income statement.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

Revenue

Revenue comprises the fair value of amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the sale of fruit and allied products and services. Revenue is recognised in the income statement when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue from services rendered is recognised in the income statement in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due and associated costs.

Finance income and finance expense

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss. Interest income is recognised as it is accrued in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance expense comprise expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, dividend on preference shares classified as liabilities, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, impairment losses recognised on financial assets, and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss. All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Exceptional items

The Company has adopted an Income Statement format which seeks to highlight significant items within its results for the financial year. The Company believes that this presentation provides a more helpful analysis as it highlights one off items. Such items may include significant impairments of investments and intangible assets, onerous contracts, restructuring and prior period costs. Judgement is used by the Company in assessing the particular items, which by virtue of their scale and nature, should be disclosed in the Income Statement and related notes as exceptional items.

New standards and interpretations not applied

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to adopt these standards early; instead it will apply them from their effective dates as determined by their dates of EU endorsement. The Company is still reviewing the impact of the upcoming standards to determine their impact:

	Effective date - for accounting periods beginning on or after
Standard/Interpretation	
IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers (May 2014) including amendments to IFRS 15: Effective date of IFRS 15 (11 September 2016)	1 January 2018
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (24 July 2014)	1 January 2018
IFRS 16: Leases (13 January 2017)	1 January 2019

The Directors anticipate that the adoption of the above standards and interpretations issued by the IASB or the IFRIC will not have a material impact on the Company's earnings.

2 Revenue

Revenue represents gross sales less rebates of fresh produce and allied products marketed, sold and distributed to customers in the UK.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

3 Information regarding directors and employees

Directors' emoluments	2017 Number	2016 Number
Number of directors who are members of a defined benefit pension scheme	-	-
	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Total directors' emoluments, excluding pension contributions	274	260
Pension contributions	14	12
Remuneration of the highest paid director, excluding pension contributions	111	158

Certain directors received remuneration from other group undertakings and this information is disclosed in those Company's financial statements.

Employees

The average number of employees, including executive directors, during the year was as follows:

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Sales and distribution	25	63
Administration	11	15
	36	78

Employee benefits

The aggregate employee costs for the Company are as follows:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Wages and salaries	1,564	2,914
Social security contributions	193	287
Section 75 pension (release) / charge (Note 19)	(564)	805
Pension costs - defined contribution schemes	72	139
Other costs (including other benefits and training)	187	259
	1,452	4,404

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

4 Statutory and other information

Loss for the financial year is stated after charging:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Depreciation of owned property, plant and equipment	141	422
Amortisation of Intangible assets	69	107
Auditor's remuneration for audit services	28	28
Auditor's remuneration for non-audit services	10	32
Operating lease rentals	125	205

5 Other operating income

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Licence income	2	2
Procurement service fee	504	457
Exchange gain	44	11

Total	550	470
--------------	------------	------------

6 Other operating expenses

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Market analysis	58	77
Impairment of intangible assets (Note 11)	377	-
Impairment and disposal of property, plant and equipment assets (Note 10)	98	-
Impairment of assets held for sale (Note 15)	257	-
Redundancy costs	394	-
Contract termination and relocation costs	449	-

Total	1,633	77
--------------	--------------	-----------

During the year, the Company had a significant shift in its core customers. As a result, the Company elected to perform a rationalisation of its operations, IT systems and support functions, to align these areas with its core business.

After a review of all property, plant and equipment, contracts and employee functions relating to these operations, the Company decided to outsource the fruit packing operations, which it had previously brought in house, and consolidate its office facilities to a single location. As a result, the Company incurred significant one-off charges relating to redundancy, contract terminations and impairment of operating assets.

Capespan International Limited

Notes *(continued)*

7 Financial income and expense	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Interest income	66	74
Imputed interest income	471	592
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Financial income	537	666
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Imputed interest expense	(429)	(538)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Financial expense	(429)	(538)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

8 Income tax charge

Recognised in the income statement	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
<i>Current tax:</i>		
UK corporation tax at 19.25% (2016: 20%)	-	-
Adjustments relating to prior periods	-	(1)
Total current tax	-	(1)
<i>Deferred tax expense</i>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	173
Adjustments relating to prior periods	-	-
Impact of changes in tax rates	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	173
Total income tax charge	-	172

	2017 %	2017 £'000	2016 %	2016 £'000
Reconciliation of effective tax rate				
Profit before tax		(1,099)		(2,231)
Taxation based on UK Corporate rate	19.25	(212)	20	(446)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	0.9	(9)	(1.5)	33
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(4.6)	51	0.6	(14)
Tax losses not recognised	(15.5)	170	(19.1)	427
Adjustments relating to prior years	-	-	-	(1)
Write down of deferred tax asset (Note 18)	-	-	(7.7)	173
	0.0	-	(7.7)	172

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Movement on deferred tax asset/(liability) recognised directly in equity		
Relating to employee benefit schemes	-	-
Total movement on deferred tax recognised in equity	-	-

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) were enacted on 26 October 2015. Finance Bill 2016 further reduced the 18% rate to 17% from 1 April 2020, following substantive enactment on 6 September 2016. Together this will reduce the Company's future tax charges accordingly.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

9 Dividends to equity shareholders

No dividends were declared during the year (2016: £nil).

10 Property, plant and equipment

**Plant and
equipment
£'000**

Cost

Balance at 31 December 2016	2,542
Additions	3
Disposals	(513)
Transfer to asset held for sale	(1,613)

Balance at 31 December 2017

419

Depreciation and impairment losses

Balance at 31 December 2016	1,528
Depreciation charge for the year	141
Impairment (Note 6)	98
Disposals	(493)
Transfer to asset held for sale	(931)

Balance at 31 December 2017

343

Net book value

At 31 December 2017

76

At 31 December 2016

1,014

Plant and equipment are stated at depreciated historic cost.

Capespan International Limited

Notes *(continued)*

11 Intangible assets	Computer Software £'000
Cost	
Balance at 31 December 2016	757
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2017	757
	<hr/> <hr/>
Amortisation and impairment losses	
Balance at 31 December 2016	107
Amortisation charge for the year	69
Impairment (Note 6)	377
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2017	553
	<hr/> <hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	204
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2016	650
	<hr/> <hr/>

The Company impaired computer software during the year as part of the Company wide restructure. Computer software is stated at amortised cost.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

12 Investments in subsidiaries

<i>Shares in subsidiaries</i>	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Cost		
At beginning of year	-	5,879
Dissolved during the year	-	(5,879)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Impairment		
At beginning of year	-	5,879
Dissolved during the year	-	(5,879)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value		
At end of year	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At beginning of year	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Company has the following principal investment entities:

	Shareholding %	Type	Incorporated and trading in
Fruit Services Holdings Limited	100	Subsidiary	Great Britain

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

13 Trade and other receivables	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Non-current		
Amounts owed by parent and group undertakings (note 23)	4,413	4,413
Current		
Trade receivables	2,642	8,375
Amounts owed by parent and group undertakings (note 23)	2,929	640
VAT receivable	76	281
Advances to suppliers	1,293	400
Other receivables	5	13
Prepayments and accrued income	387	350
	7,332	10,059

The amounts owed by parent and group undertakings include trading balances and loans. Trading balances are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand. Loan balances are unsecured, but have a market rate of interest and a repayment schedule.

A review of the balances in the current year has resulted no impairment (2016: £82k) being recognised on trade receivables. Please refer to Note 25 for further analysis.

14 Inventories	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Goods for resale	547	1,150
Materials	-	168
Consumable stores	-	19
	547	1,337

Total stock write downs of £18,898 were expensed to the P&L during the year (2016: £110,804). This included a write down of stock to NRV at the year end of £18,898 (2016: £110,804).

Capespan International Limited

Notes *(continued)*

15 Assets held for sale

In 2017, management committed to a plan to sell machinery that was part of the operational facility of the Company. Accordingly, these assets have been presented as assets held for sale. At 31 December 2017, the assets were stated at fair value less costs to sell. Subsequent to the initial transfer, the carrying value of these assets was reduced having regard to expected values which are expected to be realised on disposal.

	Plant equipment £'000
Balance at 31 December 2016	-
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	682
Impairment (Note 6)	(257)
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2017	425
	<hr/>

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

16 Share capital	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Authorised		
4,997,000 ordinary voting shares of £1 each	4,997	4,997
1,000 non-voting B ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1,000 non-voting C ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1,000 non-voting D ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
Total authorised share capital	5,000	5,000
Called up, allotted and fully paid		
3,450,000 ordinary voting shares of £1 each	3,450	3,450
1,000 non-voting B ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1,000 non-voting C ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
Total called up, allotted and fully paid share capital	3,452	3,452

The non-voting B, C and D shares are entitled to a dividend as may be declared by the directors but in the event of the Company being wound up they rank behind the voting ordinary shareholders in proceeds from the final liquidation. The B, C and D non-voting shares rank pari passu.

17 Trade and other payables	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Non-current		
Amounts owed to parent and group undertakings (note 23)	205	308
Finance lease	-	-
Current		
Trade payables	808	3,655
Amounts owed to parent and group undertakings (note 23)	594	233
Other taxes and social security	39	84
Other payables	16	56
Accruals and deferred income	5,015	3,894
Finance lease	-	58
	6,472	7,980

The amounts due to group and related undertakings include both trading and loan balances. Trading balances are unsecured and interest free. Loan balances owed to parent and group undertakings are interest bearing.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

18 Deferred taxation	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
At the beginning of the year	-	173
Write-down of deferred tax assets	-	(173)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net deferred tax asset recognised	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In the prior year, the directors formed the view that it was appropriate to write-down the carrying value of the deferred tax asset recognised, given the uncertainty regarding the availability of future profits against which to recover the asset in future periods.

The following deferred tax asset was not recognised in the financial statements:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	112	68
Losses	719	430
Pensions Liability – s75 Pensions Act 1995	-	137
Other timing differences	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deferred tax asset not recognised	832	637
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

19 Provisions

The Company has recognised the following provision:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Section 75 pension liability		
At beginning of year	805	-
Provisions made during the year	-	805
Provisions used during the year to settle obligation	(241)	-
Provisions reversed during the year	(564)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	-	805
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Capespan International Limited ("the Company") was a member of a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan ("the Scheme"). The Company, in line with IAS 19, historically classified the scheme as a defined contribution scheme. Accordingly, the Company had not previously recognised any share of the Scheme's gross assets or gross liabilities on its balance sheet. Contributions made in each financial year by the Company as an employer have been expensed in the income statement.

With effect from 30 June 2016, the Company ceased to employ any active members in the Scheme whilst at least one other employer continued to employ members. Consequently, the Company became liable to a debt to the Scheme calculated in accordance with UK regulations, specifically, Section 75 of the Pensions Act 1995. The liability recognised in 2016 related to the Company's obligation to the Scheme in lieu of no longer making annual contributions. The obligation was measured by actuaries appointed by the Trustees, and the Company recognised the maximum liability on its balance sheet, whilst continuing to work towards reducing this debt. The provision recognised was charged within administrative expenses in the income statement.

During 2017, the liability was settled in full with the Trustees of the scheme at an amount which was less than the maximum liability provided for, and therefore the residual provision was released back through administrative expenses in the income statement.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

20 Lease obligations

The Company has the following obligations under finance leases expiring.

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Less than one year	-	57
Between one and five years	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	57
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Leases as lessee

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as set out below. These amounts represent the minimum future lease payments, in aggregate, that the Company is required to make under existing lease agreements.

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Less than one year	50	196
Between one and five years	24	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	74	219
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Company leases office buildings and some equipment under operating leases.

During the year ended 31 December 2017, £125,263 was recognised as an expense in the income statement in respect of operating leases (2016: £204,123).

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

21 Pension schemes

The Company operates an externally funded defined benefit and defined contribution pension scheme. The schemes are set up under trusts and the assets of the schemes are therefore held separately from those of the Company.

The accompanying disclosures in respect of the year ended 31 December 2017 relate to the Company's defined benefit retirement scheme in the UK, the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange Limited pension and life assurance scheme ("SACCE").

A full actuarial valuation was carried out as at 1 February 2015. The results of that valuation have been projected to 31 December 2017 by a qualified, independent actuary. The actuarial reports are not available for public inspection. However, the results of the valuations are advised to members of the schemes.

The net pension credit recognised in the income statement for the year in respect of the Company's defined benefit scheme was £51,000 (2016: £67,000). The cost recognised in the income statement in respect of the Company's defined contribution schemes was £72,133 (2016: £138,512).

The latest full actuarial valuation was completed 1 February 2015. The valuation showed that the SACCE pension scheme had a funding shortfall of £103k. By 30 September 2015, the funding shortfall was eliminated, and in December 2016 the Trustees signed a statement to confirm that no further funding contributions would be required. The present value of the future contributions amounts to £Nil (2016: £Nil) which is reflected in the SACCE figures below.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

Gains and losses are recognised immediately on the balance sheet and pass through the statement of comprehensive income.

The amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Fair value of scheme assets	19,014	18,547
Present value of scheme liabilities	(16,201)	(16,492)
Surplus in the scheme	2,813	2,055
Deferred tax asset	-	-
Adjustment in respect of surplus restriction	(2,813)	(2,055)
Net asset recognised at year end	-	-

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

21 Pension schemes (continued)

The amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (continued)

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Cumulative amount recognised	(2,693)	(2,693)
Additional amount released/(recognised) in year in respect of the net present value of company contributions to the agreed funding plan	-	-

The cumulative amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income is from 28 December 2003.

Amounts recognised in the income statement	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Interest cost	(420)	(525)
Expected return on pension scheme assets	471	592
Total income statement charge	51	67

Principal actuarial assumptions	2017	2016
Inflation assumption	2.25%	2.65%
Rate of increase in salaries	0.00%	0.00%
Increases for pensions in payment	3.70%	3.80%
Revaluation of deferred pensions	2.25%	2.65%
Liability discount rate	2.40%	2.60%
Expected return on assets at end of year	2.40%	2.60%
Proportion of employees opting for early retirement	0.00%	0.00%
Proportion of employees commuting pension for cash	50.00%	50.00%
Future expected lifetime of current pensioner at age 65:		
Male born in 1951:	23.1	23
Female born in 1951:	25.3	25.3
Future expected lifetime of current pensioner at age 45:		
Male born in 1971:	44.5	24.5
Female born in 1971:	46.8	26.8

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

21 Pension schemes (continued)

The assets in the scheme are invested in	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Equities	2,923	4,635
Bonds	6,994	9,281
Diversified Growth Funds	2,278	-
Absolute return fund	3,783	3,745
Private Market	2,081	-
Insured policies	691	835
Cash	264	51
	19,014	18,547

The scheme has no investments in the Company or in property owned by the Company.

Asset and liability reconciliation

Reconciliation of assets	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Fair value of assets at beginning of year	18,547	16,721
Interest income	471	592
Return on assets	1,054	2,582
Benefits paid	(774)	(1,417)
Administration expenses	(157)	(144)
Impact of death of insured pensioner	(127)	213
Fair value of assets at end of year	19,014	18,547
Actual return on scheme assets	1,525	3,174
Reconciliation of liabilities	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Value of scheme obligations at the start of the year	(16,492)	(14,829)
Interest on scheme obligations	(420)	(525)
Benefit payments	774	1,417
Actuarial loss	(277)	(2,411)
Experience adjustment	96	(144)
Adjustment in respect of minimum funding requirement recognised in statement of comprehensive income	118	-
Value of scheme obligations at the end of the year	(16,201)	(16,492)

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

21 Pension schemes (continued)

Amounts for the current and previous four periods are as follows:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Scheme assets	19,014	18,547	16,721	18,522	17,165
Scheme liabilities	(16,201)	(16,492)	(14,829)	(19,989)	(18,751)
Restriction on scheme surplus					
Adjustment in respect of present value of agreed future employer contributions under funding contribution plan	-	-	1,476	(79)	(2)
Scheme surplus/(deficit)	2,813*	2,055*	1,892*	(1,467)	(1,586)
Experience adjustments on scheme assets	-	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities	214	(144)	1,319	(962)	106

* In 2015, 2016 and 2017 the surplus on the fund was restricted on the basis that the Company has no rights to the surplus. From 2010 through to 2014, the net deficit represents the net present value of the agreed contribution plan in place at the year-end date. The adjustment is reflected through the movement in scheme liabilities.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

22 Commitments and contingencies

(a) Capital commitments

The directors have authorised capital expenditure of £Nil (2016: £Nil) at the balance sheet date.

(b) Other commitments and contingencies

From time to time, the Company is involved in other claims and legal actions, which arise in the normal course of business. Based on information currently available to the Company, and legal advice, the directors believe such litigation will not, individually or in aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the financial statements and that the Company is adequately positioned to deal with the outcome of any such litigation.

23 Related parties

Identity of related parties

The Company has a related party relationship with its ultimate parent company, Capespan Group Limited and its subsidiary and associated companies, its immediate parent Company (Capespan International Holdings Limited and its other subsidiary companies), its defined benefit pension schemes, and with the key management personnel (including directors) of the Company and subsidiaries.

Payments to Key Management Personnel:	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Short term employee benefits	421	534
Post-employment benefits	16	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	437	557
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

23 Related parties (continued)

Related party transactions with associated companies

The Company trades in the normal course of its business, in some situations under long term supply contracts, with its associated companies. A summary of transactions with these related parties during the year ended 31 December 2017 is as follows (revenue and purchases including interest, management and administration fees):

	2017 Revenue £'000	2017 Purchases £'000	2016 Revenue £'000	2016 Purchases £'000
Ultimate parent companies	-	32	-	27
Parent company	66	-	66	-
Other group companies	2,318	2,375	94	3,394
	<u>2,384</u>	<u>2,407</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>3,421</u>
	Debtor £'000	Creditor £'000	Debtor £'000	Creditor £'000
Ultimate parent companies	-	13	105	4
Other group companies	7,342	786	4,948	537
	<u>7,342</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>5,053</u>	<u>541</u>

24 Ultimate parent undertakings

Capespan International Limited is owned by Capespan International Holdings Limited, incorporated in the United Kingdom. The ultimate holding company of Capespan International Limited in the Capespan group is Capespan Group Limited with the ultimate holding company of Capespan Group Limited being PSG Group Limited, a company incorporated in South Africa.

Capespan International Limited has taken advantage of the exemption not to prepare consolidated financial statements provided by Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, as it is a subsidiary undertaking of Capespan Group Limited, a Company incorporated in South Africa, which prepares consolidated financial statements which include the results and financial position of the Company.

Accounts of the ultimate parent undertaking are available from:

The Secretary, Capespan Group Limited, Vineyards Square North, the Vineyards Office Estate, 99 Jip de Jager, Bellville, PO Box 6133, Tyger Valley, 7536 Republic of South Africa.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

25 Financial instruments and financial risk

	Designated at fair value 2017 £'000	Loans and receivables 2017 £'000	Available for sale 2017 £'000	Liabilities at amortised cost 2017 £'000	Total carrying amount 2017 £'000	Fair value 2017 £'000
Trade and other receivables (Note 13)	-	11,745	-	-	11,745	11,745
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,497	-	-	2,497	2,497
	-	14,242	-	-	14,242	14,242
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	-	-	-	(6,677)	(6,677)	(6,677)
	-	-	-	(6,677)	(6,677)	(6,677)

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

25 Financial instruments and financial risk (continued)

	Designated at fair value 2016 £'000	Loans and receivables 2016 £'000	Available for sale 2016 £'000	Liabilities at amortised cost 2016 £'000	Total carrying amount 2016 £'000	Fair value 2016 £'000
Trade and other receivables (Note 13)	-	14,472	-	-	14,472	14,472
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,711	-	-	1,711	1,711
	-	16,183	-	-	16,183	16,183
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	-	-	-	(8,288)	(8,288)	(8,288)
	-	-	-	(8,288)	(8,288)	(8,288)

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

25 Financial instruments and financial risk (continued)

Estimation of fair values

Set out below are the major methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities disclosed in the preceding table.

Short term bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents

For short term bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents, all of which have a remaining maturity of less than three months, the nominal amount is deemed to reflect fair value.

Trade and other receivables/payables

For receivables and payables with a remaining life of less than six months or demand balances, the carrying value less impairment provision, where appropriate is deemed to reflect fair value. All other receivables and payables are discounted to fair value in the balance sheet.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings

For interest bearing loans and borrowings with a contractual repricing date of less than six months, the nominal amount is deemed to reflect fair value. For loans with a repricing date of greater than six months, the fair value is calculated based on the present value of the expected future principal and interest cash flows.

Risk exposures

The Company's multinational operations expose it to various financial risks that include credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company has a risk management program in place which seeks to limit the impact of these risks on the financial performance of the Company and it is the policy to manage these risks in a non-speculative manner.

The Company has exposure to the following risks:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- currency risk
- interest rate risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this note.

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. Risk evaluation and recommendations for strategic change are reviewed by the Board at quarterly Board meetings.

Capespan Group Limited has established a strong internal audit function under the direction of its Audit Committee. This internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of the Company's risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Group's Audit Committee.

The Board has reviewed the process for identifying and evaluating the significant risks affecting the business and the policies and procedures by which these risks will be managed effectively. The board has embedded these structures and procedures throughout the Company and considers these to be a robust and efficient mechanism for creating a culture of risk awareness at every level of management.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

25 Financial instruments and financial risk (continued)

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk arises from credit risk to customers and associates arising on outstanding receivables and outstanding transactions as well as cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. There is no concentration of credit risk by dependence on individual customers or geographically.

The Company has detailed procedures for monitoring and managing the credit risk related to its trade receivables based on experience, customer's track record and historic default rates. Individual risk limits are generally set by customer and risk is only accepted above such limits in defined circumstances. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. The impairment provisions accounts are used to record impairment losses unless the Company is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is possible, at that point the amount is considered irrecoverable and is written off directly against the trade receivable.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments. The main components of this allowance are specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified.

Cash and short term bank deposits

Cash and short term bank deposits are invested with institutions with the highest credit rating with limits on amounts held with individual banks or institutions at any one time. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated banks with a minimum rating of "A" are accepted.

The carrying amount of financial assets, net of impairment provisions represents the Company's maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at year end was as follows:

	Note	Carrying amount 2017 £'000	Carrying amount 2016 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents		2,497	1,711
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	13	11,358	14,122
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		13,855	15,833
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

25 Financial instruments and financial risk (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables

The Company has detailed procedures for monitoring and managing the credit risk related to its trade receivables. Trade receivables are monitored by geographic region and by largest customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk for third party trade receivables at the reporting date by geographic region based on the location of customers was:

	Carrying Amount 2017 £'000	Carrying amount 2016 £'000
Euro – zone	127	91
Middle East	192	46
Other	-	98
United Kingdom	2,323	8,140
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,642	8,375
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following table details the ageing of gross third party trade receivables, and the related impairment provisions in respect of specific amounts expected to be irrecoverable:

	2017 Gross £'000	2017 Impairment £'000	2016 Gross £'000	2016 Impairment £'000
Not past due	2,463	-	8,059	-
Past due 0 – 30 days	161	-	343	-
Past due 31 – 90 days	18	-	18	-
Past due 91 – 120 days	-	-	-	-
Past due more than 120 days	-	-	37	82
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,642	-	8,457	82
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

25 Financial instruments and financial risk (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Other receivables

The following table details the ageing of gross third party other receivables, and the related impairment provisions in respect of specific amounts expected to be irrecoverable:

	2017 Gross £'000	2017 Impairment £'000	2016 Gross £'000	2016 Impairment £'000
Not past due	80	-	293	-
Past due 0 – 30 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 31 – 90 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 91 – 120 days	-	-	-	-
Past due more than 120 days	-	-	-	-
	<u>80</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>-</u>

Analysis of movement in impairment provisions:

Trade receivables – impairment provision

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Balance at beginning of year	(82)	(61)
Utilised during year	4	-
Released during the year	78	-
Movement during year	-	(21)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(82)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>(82)</u>

Other receivables – impairment provision

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Balance at beginning of year	-	-
Movement in year	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

25 Financial instruments and financial risk (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible to the best of their ability that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

It is the policy of the Company to have adequate committed undrawn facilities available at all times to cover unanticipated financing requirements.

The following are the contractual maturities of the financial liabilities and cash and cash equivalents, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	2017 Carrying amount £'000	2017 6 months or less £'000	2016 Carrying amount £'000	2016 6 months or less £'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	6,677	6,421	8,288	7,928

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes market prices and indices, such as foreign exchange rates, and interest rates. It will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of the Company's risk management strategy is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return earned by the Company. The Company has two types of market risk namely currency risk and interest rate risk each of which are dealt with as follows.

Currency risk

The majority of the Company's operations are carried out in the UK, mitigating currency risk. A large portion of the Company's costs, particularly product purchases and shipping costs, are denominated in Euros and US Dollars.

As a result, the Company is exposed to currency fluctuations of the Euro and US Dollar. Foreign exchange risk also arises from assets and liabilities. Management requires all Company operations to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. These currency risks are monitored on a daily basis and managed by utilising spot and forward foreign currency contracts.

Exposure to currency risk

The Company's exposure to transactional foreign currency risk is minimal, due to the fact that the majority of trade receivables are held in the Company's own functional currency. The split below details the sterling receivable and payables with minimal amounts due from and payable to euro and dollar denominated companies. Therefore the majority of amounts held in own functional currencies are not exposed to transactional risk.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

25 Financial instruments and financial risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

	2017 Euro £'000	2017 Sterling £'000	2017 US Dollar	2016 Euro £'000	2016 Sterling £'000	2016 US Dollar £'000
Trade and other receivables	296	2,297	50	1,218	7,013	144
Cash and cash equivalents	156	2,319	22	251	1,248	212
Derivative financial instrument liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	131	6,546	-	1,243	7,032	13

Sensitivity analysis

Based on the above table, a sensitivity analysis was not deemed necessary.

Derivative financial instruments

At 31 December 2017, the Company had Euro and US Dollar denominated forward foreign exchange contracts in place as a cash flow hedge against future payments to suppliers.

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
<i>Fair value of derivative financial instruments</i>		
Financial asset arising from financial instruments	-	14
Financial liability arising from financial instruments	(19)	(78)

Interest rate risk

Due to the relatively modest amount of variable interest-bearing liabilities and the nature of certain of these borrowings, the Company's current policy is not to hedge against the risk of interest rate fluctuations.

There is no significant difference between the effective interest rates on the Company's loans and market rates.

The Company holds both interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities. In general, the approach employed by the Company to manage its interest exposure is to maintain the majority of its cash, short term bank deposits and interest bearing borrowings on floating rates. The Company does not use fixed-rate instruments.

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

25 Financial instruments and financial risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

At year-end, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Carrying amount 2017 £'000	Carrying amount 2016 £'000
Variable rate instruments		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,497	1,711
Capespan Continent Loan	(308)	(411)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,189	1,300
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

At 31 December 2017, the average interest rate being earned on the Company's cash and cash equivalents was 0.00% (2016: 0.00%). At 31 December 2017, the average interest being paid on the Company's net borrowings was 2.20% (2016: 2.20%).

An increase or decrease of 50 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have had the following effect on the income statement and equity. This analysis assumes that all other variables in particular foreign currency rates remained constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2016.

	50 basis point increase		50 basis point decrease	
	Income statement £'000	Equity £'000	Income statement £'000	Equity £'000
31 December 2017				
Variable rate instruments	(2)	(2)	-	-
30 December 2016				
Variable rate instruments	(2)	(2)	-	-

Capespan International Limited

Notes (continued)

25 Financial instruments and financial risk (continued)

Accounting for derivatives and hedging activities

All derivatives are initially recorded at fair value on the date the contract is entered into and subsequently, at reporting dates measured to fair value. The gain or loss arising on remeasurement is recognised in the income statement within financial income or financial expense.

The fair value of the derivative at the balance sheet date is set out as follows:

	Assets 2017 £'000	Liabilities 2017 £'000
Forward currency contracts	-	(19)
	Assets 2016 £'000	Liabilities 2016 £'000
Forward currency contracts	14	(78)

26 Capital contribution

During the year ended 31 December 2014, a long-term bonus scheme was implemented through a share option scheme, operated by the Capespan Group Share Incentive Trust. Capespan International Limited's ultimate holding company, Capespan Group Limited, has assumed the obligation to settle any share options granted under the share option scheme and thus the obligation rests with Capespan Group Limited. Share options are granted to participants (which include executive directors and senior management of Capespan International Limited) on grant date at market price. The settlement of the purchase consideration payable by the participant in terms of the share options granted occurs on vesting. Vesting of share options occur in tranches of 25% each after 2, 3, 4 and 5 years from grant date, respectively.

The equity-settled share-based payment charge (calculated making use of a Black-Scholes valuation model and the inputs set out below) will be recognised over the specified service periods in light of the services being rendered by the participants to Capespan International Limited.

During the year, previous options granted had expired and were reversed out through the income statement and new share options were also granted during the year. The equity-settled share-based payment charge, offset by the reversal of the expired options, resulted in a net credit being recognised in the income statement amounting to (£11,995). This credit, net of the related tax effect, was debited to a capital contribution reserve.

During the year under review, 423,729 share options vested to participants rendering services to Capespan International Limited at a total consideration of £22,029. Each share option awarded entitles the participant to acquire one ordinary share in the issued share capital of Capespan Group Limited and the obligation to settle same remains with Capespan Group Limited. The maximum number of shares which may be offered to participants is 38,818,693.

Capespan International Limited

Notes *(continued)*

27 Accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Management discussed with the Audit Committee the development, selection and disclosure of the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates and the application of these policies and estimates.

Particular areas which are subject to accounting estimates and judgements in these financial statements are areas such as impairment testing and in relation to judgemental provisions and accruals.

Impairment testing of assets involves estimating the recoverable value. The estimation of employee benefit costs requires the use of actuaries and the determination of appropriate assumptions such as discount rates and expected future rates of return as set out in Note 21.

28 Post balance sheet events

There were no post balance sheet events since 31 December 2017 which affect the Company.