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LACTALIS NESTLÉ CHILLED DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER 5849220

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors;	Marc Ducre (Resigned: 22 March 2018) Michel Peslier Anthony Sharpe Alan Prior Jean-Paul Mouchotte (Appointed: 22 March 2018)
Registered number;	5849220
Registered office;	Red Central, 60 High Street, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 1SH, United Kingdon
ndependent auditors;	Ernst & Young LLP I. More London Place London SE1 2AF United Kingdom

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LACTALIS NESTLÉ CHILLED DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

BUSINESS REVIEW

Group turnover for the year amounted to £121,774,000 which was a 4% decrease from £127,474,000 in 2017, reflecting the business performance in a declining market. The profit before tax, however, increased to £4,316,000 from £1,076,000 in 2017, driven by improvements in mix, lower logistics costs and the resolution of some commercial issues.

Our sustained investment in improving the quality of our products increased customer satisfaction and was reflected in a reduction in customer complaints. We achieved over 98% (2017: 98%) for fulfilment and on time delivery of all customer orders.

The Group had total assets of £47,434,000 as at 31 December 2018 (2017: £51,369,000).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the Group and the execution of its strategy are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including current economic conditions and a declining market with strong competitive environment. The Group can rely upon a portfolio of strong brands and a well placed programme of promotion and innovation activities to mitigate these.

Changes in customer demands & profitability

Risk area and potential impact

We operate in extremely competitive markets. If we fail to compete effectively or are subject to higher input prices that cannot be recovered by raising selling prices without losing volumes we could lose sales and profits. Ultimate customers could move away from dairy products for economic and other reasons, leading to lower sales and profits.

Mitigating controls

We continually strive to widen our customer base and range of listings in various customers. Despite challenging trading conditions we have significant investment in marketing our key brands. We continue to generate new products that appeal to customers whilst maintaining high quality levels. We recognise the importance of strong customer relationships and executive management play an active part in maintaining and developing these and are also involved in major customer negotiations.

Consequences on the organisation of the UK exit from the EU

Risk area and potential impact

At this stage, there remains significant uncertainty about the withdrawal process; its timeframe; and the outcome of the negotiations about the future trading arrangements between the UK and the EU. As a result of the uncertainty, exposure to foreign currency risk for the Company has increased. The impact of leaving the single market and customs union in a disorderly manner, will likely impact our supply chain.

Mitigating controls

A risk assessment will be undertaken once key elements are known. Transactional currency exposures that could significantly impact the Group are managed, typically using forward purchases of foreign currencies.

Credit Risk

Risk area and potential impact

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the inability or unwillingness of a counterparty to meet their obligations as and when they fall due. Credit risk arises from trading and is an inherent part of the Group's business.

Mitigating controls

The Group monitors the exposure, credit ratings and outlook of all significant counterparties on a regular basis.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The market is still challenging and we don't expect this to change in the immediate future. Over the next 12 months our focus is achieving a balance between profitability and volume, maintaining relationships with our customers and building a path to future growth. A continuous improvement mentality to cost savings will also be a key area of focus in 2019.

This report was approved by the board on 29 March 2019 and signed on its behalf.

Me

Anthony Sharpe

Director

LACTALIS NESTLÉ CHILLED DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Directors present their report and the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is the principal trading company of the Lactalis Nestlé Group in the United Kingdom and is engaged in the import, manufacturing and sale of chilled dairy products. Our objective is to continue to grow in the chilled dairy sector and drive value in this category.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £4,183,000 (2017: £1,317,000). The Directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2017: £NIL).

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served during the year were: Marc Ducre (Resigned: 22 March 2018) Michel Peslier Anthony Sharpe Alan Prior Jean-Paul Mouchotte (Appointed: 22 March 2018)

The Directors have no interest in the share capital of Lactalis Nestlé Chilled Dairy Limited as at 31 December 2018 (2017: £NIL).

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The Group made no political or charitable donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2017; £NIL).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

There were a number of research and development projects across the year that have resulted in either new product launches or minor process improvements.

EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT

Employees are recognised as key assets of the Group and their quality and motivation are essential for the Group to compete successfully in its markets. To help achieve corporate aims and objectives the Group maintains and develops formal and informal systems of communication with its employees to discuss matters of mutual interest. Information on matters of concern to employees is given through bulletins, meetings reports and newsletters, and includes information to enable them to gain awareness of financial and economic factors affecting the Group.

The Group fully supports the rights of individuals to seek, obtain and hold employment without discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, religion, origin, sex, sexual orientation, disability or marital status. The Group seeks to provide a working environment free of any harassment or intimidation. Policies relating to training, career development and succession are applied equally to disabled and able-bodied employees. Employees who become disabled are retained, where possible, through redeployment and retraining, to enable them to perform work identified as appropriate to their aptitudes and abilities.

MATTERS COVERED IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

The business review and principle risks and uncertainties for the Group are now included in the Strategic Report on page 2.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- · so far as that Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's auditor is unaware; and
- that Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant
 audit information and to establish that the Group and the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

LACTALIS NESTLÉ CHILLED DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED DIRECTOR'S REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

AUDITOR

Ernst & Young LLP was appointed the auditor of Lactalis Nestle Chilled Dairy Company Limited in 2018. Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Ernst & Young LLP will therefore continue in office.

This report was approved by the board of Directors and signed on its behalf.

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Anthony Sharpe

Director

Registered Address: 60 Red Central High Street Redhill

Surrey RH1 ISH Date: 29 March 2019

LACTALIS NESTLÉ CHILLED DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

Group law requires the directors to prepare consolidated financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the consolidated financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). Under Group law the directors must not approve the consolidated financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the profit and loss of the Group for that period. In preparing these consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements; and
- prepare the consolidated financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group 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 Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This statement was signed on behalf of the board of Directors on 29 March 2019 by

of James Anthony Sharpe

Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LACTALIS NESTLE CHILLED DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lactalis Nestle Chilled Dairy Company Limited ('the parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Company Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement, and the related notes 1 to 24, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The 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.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LACTALIS NESTLE CHILLED DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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.

Gordon Cullen (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

London

Date: 29 March 2019

LACTALIS NESTLÉ CHILLED DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	£000	000£
Turnover	3	121,774	127,474
Cost of sales	4 _	(88,770)	(96,756)
Gross profit		33,004	30,718
Distribution expenses		(12,424)	(13,684)
Other income		145	383
Administrative expenses	5 _	(16,396)	(16,314)
Operating profit		4,329	1,103
Interest receivable and similar income	8:	14	4
Interest payable and similar charges	9 _	(27)	(3.1)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		4,316	1,076
Current tax (expense)/credit	10	(133)	241
Profit for the financial year	E	4,183	1,317
Other comprehensive income			
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges		-	_
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges recycled to profit or loss	_	138	323
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	=	138	323
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,321	1,640

All amounts related to continuing operations.

LACTALIS NESTLÉ CHILLED DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Intangible assets	11	11,935	13,401
Property, plant and equipment	12	6,433	6,960
		18,368	20,361
Current assets			
Inventories	14	3,328	3,732
Trade and other receivables	15	14,472	17,791
Financial assets	21	1,146	1,005
Deferred tax assets	18	•	116
Cash at bank and in hand	_	10,120	8,364
	-	29,066	31,008
Total assets	-	47,434	51,369
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	26,295	34,533
Deferred tax liabilities	18	17	<u> -</u> `
Government grants received	<u>i</u> 7	26	35
		26,338	34,568
Non current liabilities	17	128	154
Government grants received	_		
Total liabilities	-	26,466	34,722
Equity			
Share capital	20	74,327	74,327
Other reserves		948	810
Retained earnings	_	(54,307)	(58,490)
	_	20,968	16,647
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	=	47,434	51,369

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of Directors on 29 March 2019 and were signed on its behalf by;

Anthony Sharpe

Director

LACTALIS NESTLÉ CHILLED DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Intangible assets	11	10,853	12,238
Investment in a subsidiary	13	3,924	3,924
·		14,777	16,162
Current assets			
Inventories	14	2,395	2,294
Trade and other receivables	15	19,039	18,646
Financial assets	21	1,146	1,005
Cash at bank and in hand		7,878	8,361
		30,458	30,306
Total assets		45,235	46,468
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	24,836	30,011
Total liabilities		24,836	30,011
Equity			
Share capital	20	74,327	74,327
Other reserves		948	810
Retained earnings		(54,876)	(58,680)
		20,399	16,457
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		45,235	46,468

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of Directors on 29 March 2019 and were signed on its behalf by;

Anthony Sharpe

Director

LACTALIS NESTLÉ CHILLED DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Cash flow hedge reserves £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 January 2017	74,327	(59,807)	487	15,007
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income		1,317	323	1,317 323
Balance at 31 December 2017	74,327	(58,490)	810	16,647
At 1 January 2018	74,327	(58,490)	810	16,647
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	- 	4,183	138	4,183 138
Balance at 31 December 2018	74,327	(54,307)	948	20,968

LACTALIS NESTLÉ CHILLED DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018.

	Share capitat £000	Retained earnings £000	Cash flow hedge reserves £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 January 2017	74,327	(61,227)	487	13,587
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income		2,547	323	2,547 323
Balance at 31 December 2017	74,327	(58,680)	810	16,457
At 1 January 2018	74,327	(58,680)	810	16,457
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income		3,804	1.38	3,804 138
Balance at 31 December 2018	74,327	(54,876)	948	20,399

LACTALIS NESTLÉ CHILLED DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Note £000 .	
Cash flows from operating activities	
Profit before tax 4,316	1,076
Adjustments for:	
- Amortisation 11 1,466	1,466
- Depreciation 12 902	850
- Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (5)	(17)
- Other income and foreign exchange gain (3) - Net finance costs 13	(128) 27
- Net finance costs 13 6,689	3,274
·	3,214
Changes in: - Trade and other receivables 3,485	(4,790)
- Inventories 404	(886)
- Trade and other payables (8,238)	8,434
- Grant relicases (35)	(103)
	(300)
(4,384)	2,655
Cash generated from operating activities 2,305	5,929
	,
Interest paid (27)	(31)
Interest received 14	4
Income taxes paid (167)	(1)
Net each from operating activities 2,125	5,901
Cash flows from investing activities	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	40
Acquisition of property plant and equipment 12 (379)	(4,080)
(5/5)	(1,000)
Net cash used in investing activities (369)	(4,040)
Net cash from financing activities -	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 1,756	1,861
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 8,364	6,503
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 10,120	8,364

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Lactalis Nestlé Chilled Dairy Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiary (together "the Group") is primarily involved in the manufacture, import, marketing and sale of chilled dairy products.

The Company and its subsidiary are incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

Basis of accounting

These consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS102 issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied. They were authorised for issue by the Group's board of directors on 29 March 2019.

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the Group's functional currency. All amounts in the consolidated financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

Disclosure exemptions

The Company as a qualifying entity under FRS102 has elected to take advantage of the disclosure exemptions set out in paragraph 1.12

- 1.12 (b) The requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows and paragraph 3.17(d),
- 1.12 (c) The requirements of paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b), 11.48(c), 12.26 (in relation to those cross-referenced paragraphs from which a disclosure exemption is available), 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b), and 12.29A,
- 1.12 (d) The requirements of paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23 and
- 1.12 (e) The requirement of paragraph 33.7.

The group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of Lactalis Nestle Chilled Dairy Limited and its subsidiary drawn up to 31 December each year. No profit and loss account is presented for Lactalis Nestle Company Limited as permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

2.1 Measurement convention

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

2.2 Going concern

The Group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report on page 2. At 31 December 2018 the Group had net assets of £20,968,000 (2017: £16,647,000). The Directors have strategies in place to ensure the business meets its objectives for 2019. The Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for the period to 31 December 2019 and are satisfied that the Group will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The immediate parent entity, Lactalis Nestlé Produits Frais S. A. S. has provided the Company with an undertaking that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company and in particular will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. This should allow the Company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment. As with any company placing its reliance on other group entities for financial support, the Directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe it will not do so.

Therefore, after taking into account the above factors, the Directors believe that the Group can manage its business risks successfully and are satisfied that it has sufficient financial resources to enable them to continue operating in the foreseeable future. The Directors therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary undertaking made up to 31 December 2018. The acquisition method of accounting has been adopted. Under this method, the financial statements of the subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated.

2.4 Foreign currency

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effecting are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.5 Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

2.6 Government Grants

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are initially recognised as deferred income at fair value. They are then recognised in profit or loss as other income over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned. Other grants are credited to the profit or loss as the related expenditure is incurred.

2.7 Operating leases

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

2.8 Intangible assets

Goodwill in the Company is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of the trade and assets of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. Goodwill in the Group is the Company goodwill plus the goodwill arising on the acquisition of the subsidiary. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Goodwill has no residual value, the finite useful life of goodwill is estimated to be 20 years. This lifespan is based on discounted cash flow and continued synergies from this transaction.

The Company reviews the amortisation period and method when events and circumstances indicate that the useful life may have changed since the last reporting date. Goodwill is tested for impairment in accordance with Section 27 Impairment of assets when there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item or property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.9 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows;

Freehold property - 20 years

Dairy equipment - 10 years

Fixtures & fittings - 3 - 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventories. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

2.11 Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets (including trade and other receivables)

Financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes;

- default or delinquency by a debtor;
- restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- indications that a debtor will enter bankruptcy.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the entity's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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.

The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing is allocated to cash-generating units, or ("CGU") that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

For the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, if goodwill cannot be allocated to individual CGUs or groups of CGUs on a non-arbitrary basis, the impairment of goodwill is determined using the recoverable amount of the acquired entity in its entirety, or if it has been integrated then the entire group of entities into which it has been integrated.

· 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.11 Impairment (continued)

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. 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.

2.12 Basic Financial Instruments

Trade and other receivables and payables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other payables are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs.

2.12 Basic Financial Instruments (continued)

Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade receivables.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

2.13 Hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency exposures. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value; any directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in Other comprehensive income and accumulated in the hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The amount accumulated in equity is retained in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged item affects profit or loss.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

2.14 Turnover

Sale of goods

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the Group in respect of goods supplied during the year. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The risks and rewards are transferred on delivery.

Revenue is measured net of returns, trade discounts, volume rebates and net of Value Added Tax.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

2.16 Interest receivable and Interest payable

interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on runds invested, interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

2.17 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans and the reversal of temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3	TURNOVER	2018 £000	2017 £000
	A geographical analysis of turnover is as follows:		
	United Kingdom Rest of European Union	117,668 4,106	123,002 4,472
		121,774	127,474
	The Group is engaged in the manufacture, import, marketing and sale of chilled dairy view of management, operates under only one segment. Therefore no further segment	products and therefor	ore, in vided.
4	COST OF SALES	2018 £000	2017 £000
	Costs of inventories recognised as an expense Staff costs Other costs	79,475 2,464 6,831	86,788 2,403 7,565
		88,770	96,756
5	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2018 £000	2017 £000
	Depreciation Amortisation	902	850
	Staff costs	1,466 4,101	1,466 4,122
	Auditors' remuneration	65	60
	Marketing and other expenses	9,862	9,816
		16,396	16,314
	There have been no amounts received by the auditors in respect of other services.		
6	STAFF COSTS		
	The average number of persons employed by the Group (including		
	directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:	2018	2017
	Administration	No.	No.
	Production and administration	47 80	55 88
	Sales	19	19
		146	162
	The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Wages and salaries	5,738	5,686
	Social security costs	519	501
	Contributions to defined contribution plans	212	214
	Other employee-related expenses	96	124
		6,565	6,525

		2018 £000	2017 £000
7	DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION		
	Directors' remuneration Company contributions to money purchase pension plans	436	414 10
	Amounts paid to third parties in respect of directors' services	2	2
	-	438	426
	During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2017: 2) in respect of schemes. The highest paid director received remuneration of £240,864 (2017: £231,49		pension
8	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME	2018 £000	2017 £000
	Interest receivable on financial assets at amortised cost	14	4
	Interest receivable and similar income includes income from group undertakings of £8	259 (2017: £4,263)	
9	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES	2018 £000	2017 £000
	Interest payable on loans from group undertakings	(27)	(31)
10	TAXATION	2018	2017
	Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account.	£000	£000
	Analysis of charge/(credit) for the period Current tax		
	Current tax on income for the period Adjustments in respect of prior periods	- 	(165) (17)
	Total current tax	-	(182)
	Deferred tax Deferred tax for the current year Adjustments in respect of prior periods	133	(59)
	Total deferred tax	133	(59)
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	133	(241)
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 199 (2017: 19.25%). The differences are explained below:	6	
	A TO STATE OF THE	2018	2017
		£000	£000
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,316	1,076
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 19.25%)	820	207
	Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	27	
	Deferred tax not recognised	27 (697)	(448)
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods and differences in tax rates.	(17)	
	Total current tax charge/(credit) (see above)	133	(241)

11 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Group £000	Company £000
Cost		
At 1 January 2017	65,243	63,621
At 31 December 2017	65,243	63,621
At 31 December 2018	65,243	63,621
Amortisation and impairment		
At 1 January 2017	(50,376)	(49,998)
Amortisation for the year	(1,466)	(1,385)
At 31 December 2017	(51,842)	(51,383)
Amortisation for the year	(1,466)	(1,385)
Balance at 31 December 2018	(53,308)	(52,768)
Net book value		
At 31 December 2017	13,401	12,238
At 31 December 2018	11,935	10,853

Amortisation and impairment charge

The amortisation was recognised in the administrative expenses.

The goodwill in the company is the difference between the amount paid upon acquisition of the trade and assets of the business, and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. Goodwill in the Group is the company goodwill plus the goodwill arising on the acquisition of the subsidiary. Both are amortised to the statement of comprehensive income over their estimated useful life of 20 years. The goodwill is tested for impairment annually.

12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

			Fixtures		
	Land and buildings £000	Plant and equipment £000	and fittings £000	Construction in progress £000	Total £000
Cost					
At 1 January 2017	2,630	9,735	474	864	13,703
Additions	339	3,722	-	19	4,080
Transfers	385	479	-	(864)	
Disposals	<u>.</u>	(632)			(632)
At 31 December 2017	3,354	13,304	474	19	17,151
Additions		301	-	78	379
Transfers	_	19	_	(19)	
Disposals		(72)	<u> </u>	<u></u>	(72)
At 31 December 2018	3,354	13,552	474	78	17,458
Depreciation					
At I January 2017	(1,650)	(7,832)	(468)	-	(9,950)
Depreciation charge for the year	(122)	(727)	(1)	-	(850)
Disposals		609			609
At 31 December 2017	(1,772)	(7,950)	(469)	_	(10,191)
Depreciation charge for the year	(133)	(767)	(2)		(902)
Disposals				<u> </u>	68
Balance at 31 December 2018	(1,905)	(8,649)	(471)		(11,025)
Net book value					
At 31 December 2017	1,582	5,354	5	19	6,960
At 31 December 2018	1,449	4,903	3	78	6,433

13 INVESTMENT IN A SUBSIDIARY

The Company	v has the	following	investment	in a	subsidiary:

Name	Number of shares	Class of shares held	Ownership %
Rachel's Dairy Limited	50,000	Ordinary £1	100
Investment in subsidiary company		2018 £000	2017 £000
Cost	:	3,924	3,924
Net book value		3,924	3,924

14 INVENTORIES

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Raw materials and consumables	927	1,407	•	-
Finished goods	2,401	2,325	2,395	2,294
	3,328	3,732	2,395	2,294

15 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Grou	p	Compan	ıy
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Trade receivables	8,665	1.0,310	8,628	10,283
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	-	-	4,958	1,516
Amounts owed by other related parties	5,206	6,293	5,206	6,268
Other debtors	498	841	237	535
Prepayments and accrued income	103	347	10	44
	14,472_	17,791	19,039	18,646
Due within one year	14,472	17,791	19,039	18,646
Due after more than one year				
	14,472	17,791	19,039	18,646

Included in the amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings is a £4,950,000 loan (2017: £1,450,000) to Rachel's Dairy Limited which is repayable on demand and incurs interest of 0.6% per annum.

16 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year	£000	£000	£000	£000
Trade creditors	2,550	4,605	997	2,807
Amounts owed to subsidiary company	(1)	-	1,450	1,385
Amounts owed to other related parties	16,251	18,451	15,628	17,776
Taxation and social security	150	163	97	103
Accruals and deferred income	7,345	8,133	6,664	7,940
Bank overdraft		3,181		
	26,295	34,533	24,836	30,011

Included in the amounts owed to other related parties is a £3,914,493 loan (2017: £3,914,493) from Lactalis Nestlé Produits Frais S.A.S. which is repayable on demand and incurs interest of 0.25% per annum.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS	Gro	oup
	2018	2017
Government grants received	000£	£000
The maturity of government grants is as follows:		
Amounts falling due within one year	26	35
Amounts falling due after more than one year up to five years	. 98	104
Amounts falling due after five years	30	50
	154	189
The movement of government grants can be summarised as follows:		
At beginning of the year	189	292
Release to statement of comprehensive income	(35)	(103)
Totál	154	189

These grants were received from the Welsh Assembly Government towards spansion and investment in the factory over the period 2003 to 2008. The total amount received was £2,500,000. The grants are treated as deferred income and are released to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the expected useful life of the asset concerned.

1	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	Group	
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	The provision for deferred tax is made up as follows:		
	Deferred taxation movements		
	Deferred tax asset at beginning of year (Debit)/credit in statement of comprehensive income	116 (133)	57 59
	Deferred tax (liability)/asset at end of year	(17)	116
	Deferred taxation analysis		
	Deferred taxation provided in the financial statements is as follows;		
	Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	(97)	(76)
	Movement in government grants	28	33
	Other timing differences	52	159
	Deferred tax (liability)/asset	(17)	116

The Group has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £5,707,000 (2017: £6,524,000) at the year end. This amount has not been recognised as the directors are of the opinion that recoverability of the deferred tax asset is uncertain.

On 26 October 2015, the government enacted legislation setting the Corporate Tax main rate (for all profits except ring fence profits) at 19% for the years starting 1 April 2017, 2018 and 2019 and at 18% for the year starting 1 April 2020 (previously 20% from 1 April 2015). On 6 September 2016 the government enacted a further reduction to the Corporation Tax main rate (for all profits except ring fence profits) for the year starting 1 April 2020, setting the rate at 17%. The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2018 has been calculated based on these rates.

19 EMPLOYEE BÉNEFITS

17

18

Defined contribution plans

The Group operates a defined contribution pension plan. The total expense relating to these plans in the current year was £212,000 (2017: £214,000).

20 SHARE CAPITAL

2010	2017
2018	2017
000£	£000
74,327	74,327

Allotted, called up and fully paid

74,326,895 ordinary shares of £1 each

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

21 FINANCIAL ASSETS

The amount of all financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Forward exchange contract assets	1,146	1,005	1,146	1,005

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is based on their listed market price, if available. If a listed market price is not available, then fair value is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds).

22	OPERATING LEASES	2018 £000	2017 £000
,	Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:		
	Less than one year	94	.80
	Between one and five years	38	
		132	80

During the year £109,000 was recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in respect of operating leases (2017: £122,000).

23 RELATED PARTIES

During the year the Group entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. Transactions entered into, and trading balances outstanding at 31 December 2018, are as follows:

	Sales	to	Purchases	Purchases from	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Fellow subsidiaries in Lactalis Group	-	-	78,738	97,451	
Fellow subsidiaries in Nestlé Group			4,028	3,898	
•			82,766	101,349	
			Creditorputsta	nding	
			2018	2017	
			£000.	£000	
Fellow subsidiaries in Lactalis Group			6,811	7,320	
Fellow subsidiaries in Nestlé Group		-	43	12	
		=	6,854	7,332	

24 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is controlled by Lactalis Nestlé Produits Frais S.A.Ś, by virtue of its 100% holding of the Company's ordinary share capital. The ultimate parent company is B.S.A. incorporated in France.

The largest group in which the consolidated financial statements are consolidated is that headed by B.S.A. and may be obtained from 33 Avenue du Maine, Montparnasse, 75755 Paris, France.