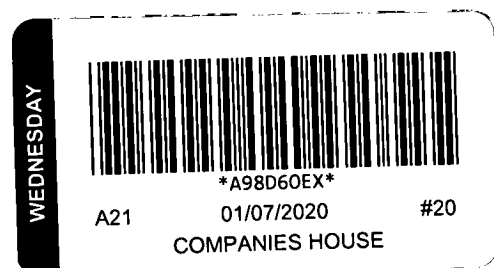


Company Registration Number:

07441672

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED

Directors' Report and Financial Statements
Period ended 27 September 2019



GREENCORE FOODS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Period ended 27 September 2019

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GREENCORE FOODS LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

M Evans
E Tonge (Irish) (resigned 24/04/2020)
P Haden (appointed 01/08/2019, resigned 10/01/2020)
N Blakey (appointed 01/08/2019, resigned 10/01/2020)
C Robinson (appointed on 01/08/2019)
C Bradshaw (resigned on 01/08/2019)
K Moore (appointed 24/04/2020)
C Evans (appointed 24/04/2020)
C O'Leary (resigned 29 January 2019)

SECRETARY

M Evans

REGISTERED OFFICE

Greencore Group UK Centre
Midland Way, Barlborough Links Business Park
Barlborough
Chesterfield
S43 4XA

BANKERS

HSBC
69 Pall Mall
London
SW1Y 5EY

SOLICITORS

Eversheds LLP
Bridgewater Place
Water Lane
Leeds
LS11 5DR

AUDITOR

Deloitte Ireland LLP
Deloitte & Touche House
29 Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present their strategic report for Grencore Foods Limited (the "Company") for the period ended 27 September 2019 in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES, REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company is a member of Grencore Group plc ("the Group"). The Company's principal activities are that of a holding Company and the provision of consultancy services to other members of the Group.

The directors use a range of key performance indicators to measure progress achieved in building shareholder value. Performance of the key performance indicators was as follows:

- Turnover for the financial period was £102,000 (2018: £146,000);
- Gross profit for the financial period was £102,000 (2018: £146,000);
- Profit on ordinary activities after tax for the financial period was £49.1 million (2018: profit £2.0 million); and
- Average number of persons, including executive directors, employed by the Company during the financial period was 302 (2018: 286).

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the period after taxation was £49.1 million (2018: profit £2.0 million). A dividend of £45m was paid during the period (2018: £nil).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of commercial risks that include the effects of price risk, competitor activity, retailer strategy, credit risk and the recoverability of investments.

Credit Risk

The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. Where debt finance is utilised, this is subject to pre-approval by the board of directors and such approval is limited to financial institutions with an AA rating or better.

The Company's receivables from fellow Group undertakings are payable on demand. The directors are satisfied that these could be repaid using alternative sources of finance if required.

Recoverability of Investments

The financial position of the Company could be materially impacted by the failure to recover the carrying value of investments. The directors are satisfied that the Company's financial assets are stated at, at least their recoverable amounts.

Brexit

The Company has been engaged in Brexit planning since the result of the referendum was first announced and monitors closely the potential implications of Brexit on its business, particularly in the areas of volume, material sourcing and labour availability. A multi-functional team meets on an ongoing basis to assess Brexit-related risks, build mitigation plans, test alternative scenarios and support dialogue with our customers, government, the wider industry and other stakeholders.

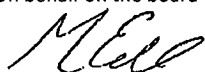
The Company continues to believe that the risks from Brexit are manageable in the medium-term, while acknowledging potential near-term challenges associated with a disorderly exit.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is financed by fellow Group undertakings and these loans are repayable on demand. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern should such a demand be received depends on the Company's ability to source alternative financing. The directors are satisfied that such financing facilities would be available if required.

Interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk are actively managed by the Group's Treasury Department which operates within strict Grencore Group plc Board approved policies and guidelines. This is discussed further in the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

On behalf on the board



Michael Evans
Director
25 June 2020

GREENCORE FOODS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the financial statements for Greencore Foods Limited ("the Company") for the period ended 27 September 2019.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE STRATEGIC REPORT, THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable matter related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal 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.

CREDITOR PAYMENT POLICY

The Company's policy is to comply with the terms of payment agreed with a supplier. Where terms are not negotiated, the Company endeavours to adhere to the supplier's standard terms.

GOING CONCERN

In March 2020, the UK went into social 'lockdown' as a result of its response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The directors, after making enquiries, have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue operating as a going concern for the foreseeable future. In particular, the directors have taken into consideration cashflow projections from potential stress scenarios regarding the duration of the current COVID-19 lockdown and the impact as the measures on social distancing are eased.

The Company, along with other members of the Group, has provided guarantees in relation to the payment of borrowings of the Group from several banks. As at the date of signing, the directors have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity is available to the Company for the likely duration of the crisis and the recovery period. Subsequent to period end the Group has secured formal agreement with its lending syndicate of banks and agreement in principle with its Private Placement holders to waive its Net Debt: EBITDA covenant condition for the September 2020 and March 2021 test periods.

Given the resources available to the Company, the directors adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Financial Statements.

GREENCORE FOODS LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

EMPLOYEES

During the period, the Company gave full and fair consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons having regard to their particular aptitudes, when related to any suitable opportunities available.

Company policy provides that existing employees who become disabled shall continue employment with the Company, if at all possible, subject to any appropriate training.

Training, career development and promotion apply equally to all employees, taking into consideration their aptitudes and abilities.

CHARITABLE AND POLITICAL DONATIONS

Charitable donations during the period amounted to £Nil (2018: £Nil). No political donations or contributions were made by the Company (2018: £nil).

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the period and during the period to the date of approval of these financial statements are as follows:

M Evans

E Tonge (Irish) (resigned 24/04/2020)

P Haden (appointed 01/08/2019, resigned 10/01/2020)

N Blakey (appointed 01/08/2019, resigned 10/01/2020)

C Robinson (appointed on 01/08/2019)

C Bradshaw (resigned on 01/08/2019)

K Moore (appointed 24/04/2020)

C Evans (appointed 24/04/2020)

C O'Leary (resigned 29 January 2019)

DIRECTORS' AND COMPANY SECRETARY'S INTERESTS

None of the directors or the Company secretary have any beneficial interest in the share capital of the Company.

The Company has taken out insurance for the directors and officers against liabilities which may be incurred in relation to the Company.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Since the year end, in March 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on the UK economy and in response the UK Government implemented a social restriction lockdown. The Company is managing through this challenging trading environment with three priorities – keeping our people safe, feeding the UK, and protecting our flexible business. The Company has taken prudent measures to protect profitability and cashflows including availing of the Government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme in furloughing a number of employees in the Company.

As set out in Note 1, subsequent to the period end, the Group secured formal agreement with its lending syndicate of banks and agreement in principle with its Private Placement holders to waive Net Debt: EBITDA covenant condition for September 2020 and March 2021. The Company is party to this agreement as a guarantor for the debt as set out in note 14.

Subsequent to year end, the company received a dividend of £24 million from a subsidiary undertaking Uniq Limited and declared a dividend of £24 million.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

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

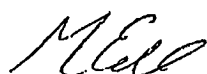
- so far as he/she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- he/she has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's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

This information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AUDITOR

The auditor, Deloitte Ireland LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, was appointed during the period and pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, will be deemed to be reappointed and therefore continue in office.

On behalf of the board



Michael Evans, Director
25 June 2020

Independent auditor's report to the members of Greencore Foods Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Greencore Foods Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 27 September 2019 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the accounting policies set out in note 1; and
- the related notes 1 to 20.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

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

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 this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Greencore Foods Limited

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), the auditor exercises professional judgment and maintains professional scepticism throughout the audit. The auditor also:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the entity's (or where relevant, the consolidated) financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the auditor's opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtains an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's (or where relevant, the group's) internal control.
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Concludes on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's (or where relevant, the group's) ability to continue as a going concern. If the auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, the auditor is required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. The auditor's conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity (or where relevant, the group) to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluates the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation (i.e. gives a true and fair view).

The auditor communicates with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that the auditor identifies during the audit.

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Greencore Foods Limited

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

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



James Schmidt (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP
Statutory Auditor
Dublin, Ireland

26 June 2020

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the period ended 27 September 2019

	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Turnover	2	102	146
Gross profit		102	146
Administration costs		(2,261)	(865)
Other income	4	13,968	13,199
Operating profit before exceptional items		11,809	12,480
Exceptional items	5	(3,963)	(12,058)
Profit on ordinary activities before interest and tax		7,846	422
Income from shares in Group undertakings	8	45,000	5,943
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(3,720)	(4,362)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		49,126	2,003
Taxation	7	-	-
Profit for the financial period		49,126	2,003
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial (loss)/gain on defined benefit pension scheme	17	(31,142)	28,159
Other comprehensive (loss)/gain for the period		(31,142)	28,159
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		17,984	30,162

The results for the period are wholly attributable to the continuing operations of the Company.

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

As at 27 September 2019

	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Fixed Assets			
Financial assets	8	239,983	174,653
Investment Property	9	471	-
		240,454	174,653
Current Assets			
Debtors			
- due within one year	10	89,629	71,440
		89,629	71,440
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(141,111)	(53,581)
Net Current (Liabilities)/Assets		(51,482)	17,859
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		188,972	192,512
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year			
Pension liability	17	(126,618)	(103,142)
Total Net Assets		62,354	89,370
Share Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital	12	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		48,628	75,644
Other reserves	13	12,726	12,726
Shareholders' Funds		62,354	89,370

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 25 June 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:



Michael Evans
Director, 25 June 2020

Registered number: 07441672

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

As at 27 September 2019

		Share capital	Profit and loss account	Other reserves	Total equity
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 29 September 2017		1,000	45,482	12,726	59,208
Profit for the financial period		-	2,003	-	2,003
Other comprehensive income					
Net actuarial gain on defined benefit pension schemes	17	-	28,159	-	28,159
Total comprehensive income		-	30,162	-	30,162
At 28 September 2018		1,000	75,644	12,726	89,370
Profit for the financial period		-	49,126	-	49,126
Other comprehensive income					
Net actuarial loss on defined benefit pension schemes	17	-	(31,142)	-	(31,142)
Total comprehensive income		-	17,984	-	17,984
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity					
Dividends		-	(45,000)	-	(45,000)
At 27 September 2019		1,000	48,628	12,726	62,354

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the period ended 27 September 2019

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Grencore Foods Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability Company incorporated, domiciled and registered in the United Kingdom. The registered number of the Company is 07441672 and its registered address is Grencore Group UK Centre, Midland Way, Barlborough Links Business Park, Barlborough, Chesterfield, S43 4XA.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s.400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Acts 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Grencore Group plc, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Grencore Group plc are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from Grencore Group plc, 2 Northwood Avenue, Northwood Business Park, Santry, Dublin, Ireland.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel;
- disclosures in respect of capital management;
- comparative period reconciliations for share capital and tangible fixed assets;
- disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs
- disclosures in respect of financial instruments and certain disclosures in respect of revenue from contracts with customers.

As the consolidated financial statements of Grencore Group plc include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemption under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments Disclosures*; and
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial.

The financial statements of the Company are prepared to the last Friday in September each period. Accordingly, these financial statements were prepared for the 52 week period ended 27 September 2019. Comparatives are for the 52 week period ended 28 September 2018. The balance sheets for 2019 and 2018 were prepared as at 27 September 2019 and 28 September 2018 respectively.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical costs, except where assets and liabilities are stated at fair value in accordance with relevant accounting policies.

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the period ended 27 September 2019

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the Company's functional currency, and are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. In the opinion of the directors, no material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In March 2020, the UK went into social 'lockdown' as a result of its response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The directors, after making enquiries, have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue operating as a going concern for the foreseeable future. In particular, the directors have taken into consideration cashflow projections from potential stress scenarios regarding the duration of the current COVID-19 lockdown and the impact as the measures on social distancing are eased.

The Company, along with other members of the Group, has provided guarantees in relation to the payment of borrowings of the Group from several banks. As at the date of signing, the directors have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity is available to the Company for the likely duration of the crisis and the recovery period. Subsequent to period end the Group has secured formal agreement with its lending syndicate of banks and agreement in principle with its Private Placement holders to waive its Net Debt: EBITDA covenant condition for the September 2020 and March 2021 test periods.

Given the resources available to the Company, the directors adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Financial Statements.

Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect application of the Company accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Such estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively. There are no significant judgements or estimation uncertainties in these financial statements.

The critical accounting judgements exercised in applying the Company accounting policies are:

Accounting for exceptional items

The Company considers that items of income or expense which are material by virtue of their nature and amount should be disclosed separately if the Financial Statements are to fairly present the financial position and financial performance of the entity. The Company labels these items collectively as 'exceptional items'.

Determining which transactions are to be considered exceptional in nature is often a subjective matter. However, circumstances that the Company believes would give rise to exceptional items for separate disclosure are outlined in the exceptional accounting policy. These items are disclosed separately on the face of the Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income Statement.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company has identified Post-Retirement Benefits as a significant source of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the Financial Statements. The estimation of, and accounting for, retirement benefit obligations involves assessments made in conjunction with independent actuaries. These involve estimating the actuarial assumptions including mortality rates of members, increase in pension payments and inflation linked to certain obligations and discount rates used in estimating the present value of the schemes assets and liabilities.

New Standards and Interpretation

The following new standards, interpretations and standard amendments became effective for the Company from 29 September 2018:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

GREENCORE FOODS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the period ended 27 September 2019

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments was effective for the Company from 29 September 2018 and replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The new standard introduces new classification and measurement for financial assets, new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The Company has transitioned to the new standard using the modified retrospective transition option and in accordance with the provisions of the new standard. Comparative figures have not been restated. The Company's evaluation of the effect of IFRS 9 is outlined below.

The Company has assessed the business models and contractual cash flows which apply to its financial assets and liabilities and classified them into the appropriate IFRS 9 categories. The classification under IFRS 9 did not impact the measurement or carrying amount of the financial assets on transition.

The new impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses rather than just incurred credit losses. The standard provides a simplified approach as a practical expedient in assessing impairment of trade receivables, which the Company has adopted on transition. The Company assessed its historic credit loss experience on aged trade receivables adjusting for future economic conditions however this did not result in any change to the trade receivables impairment provision.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate when fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

Following the adoption of IAS 32, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

(a) they include no contractual obligations upon the Company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company; and

(b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the Company's own equity instruments, it is either a nonderivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the Company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the Company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments. To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the Company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost net of allowance for expected credit losses. An allowance is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will be unable to recover balances in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses ('ECL') permitted by IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the trade receivables. The Company uses an allowance matrix to measure the ECL's of trade receivables based on its credit loss rates. Expected loss rates are based on historical payment profiles of sales and the corresponding historical credit loss experience. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward economic factors if there is evidence to suggest these factors will effect the ability of the customer to settle receivables. The Company has determined the ECL default rate using market default risk probabilities with regards its key customers. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

GREENCORE FOODS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the period ended 27 September 2019

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company's receivables at 27 September 2019 amounted to £89.6m (2018: £71.4m). None of these balances include an allowance for expected credit losses and all amounts are expected to be recoverable in full.

Any trade and other receivables included in non-current assets are carried at amortised cost in accordance with the effective interest rate method.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently at the higher of cost or payment or settlement amounts. Where the time value of money is material, payables are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Financial assets

Investments in subsidiaries and associated undertakings are held at cost. The Company assesses investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an investment may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of its recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an investment exceeds its recoverable amount, the investment is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') or fair value through profit and loss ('FVPL'). The classification is based on the business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual terms of the cashflows. Reclassification of financial assets is required only when the business model for managing those assets changes. Financial assets are derecognised when the Group's contractual rights to the cashflows from the financial assets expire, are extinguished or are transferred to a third party.

Investment Property

Investment property is land and/or a building, or part of a building, held by the owner to earn rentals and/ or for capital appreciation rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes or sale in the ordinary course of business. Investment property is shown at cost less depreciation and any impairment. The cost of investment property comprises its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing it into working condition for its intended use. Investment property is depreciated so as to write off the cost, less residual value, on a straight-line basis over the expected life of each property. Freehold buildings held as investment property are depreciated over their expected useful life, normally assumed to be 40-50 years. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Rental income arising on investment property is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term of the ongoing leases and is recognised within other income.

In relation to the recognition of income on the disposal of property, income is recognised when there is an unconditional exchange of contracts, or when all necessary terms and conditions have been fulfilled.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. 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.

Taxation

The expense charge for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income or directly in equity.

Current tax represents the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the financial position date along with any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous period.

The Company provides in full for deferred tax assets and liabilities (using the liability method), arising from temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements except where they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability that at the date of initial recognition does not affect accounting or taxable profit or loss on a transaction that is not a business combination. Such differences result in an obligation to pay more tax or a right to pay less tax in future periods.

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the period ended 27 September 2019

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

A deferred tax asset is only recognised where it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences giving rise to the asset can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not subject to discounting and are measured at the tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position date. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Share-based payment

The Company's ultimate parent may grant rights to its equity instruments to the Company's employees, which are accounted for as equity-settled in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent Company. The Company accounts for these share-based payments as cash-settled, therefore amounts recharged by the parent are recognised as a recharge liability with a corresponding debit to employee costs within the profit and loss account.

To the extent that the Company receives a tax deduction relating to services paid for by means of share awards or options, deferred tax is provided on the basis of the difference between the market price of the underlying equity as at the date of the and the exercise price of the option. As a result, the deferred tax impact of share options will not directly correlate with the expense reported in the profit or loss. To the extent that the deductible difference exceeds the cumulative charge to the profit or loss, it is recorded in equity.

Dividends

Dividends unpaid at the balance sheet date are recognised as a liability at that date only to the extent that they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the Company. Unpaid or proposed dividends which do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established.

Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

For defined benefit schemes the amounts charged to operating profit are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past service costs are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits adjacent to interest. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of other comprehensive income.

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar expenses include interest payable, finance expense on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy). Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial time to be prepared for use, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are those that are separately disclosed by virtue of their nature or amount in order to highlight such items within the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income and results for the period. Examples of such items may include but are not limited to, significant reorganisation programmes, profits or losses on termination of operations, impact of significant plant development and related onboarding of business, significant impairments of assets, transaction and integration costs related to acquisition activity, transaction costs related to disposal activity and litigation costs and settlements. Management exercises judgement in assessing each particular item which, by virtue of its scale or nature, should be highlighted and disclosed in the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income and notes to the Financial Statements as exceptional items. Exceptional items are included within the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income caption to which they relate and are separately disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements.

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****For the period ended 27 September 2019****2. TURNOVER**

Turnover, all of which is derived from the principal activity of the Company by market supplied is as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Ireland	102	146

3. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Auditor's remuneration is borne by a fellow Group Undertaking.

The Company is a member of Greencore Group plc ("the Group"). The Company's principal activities are that of a holding Company and the provision of consultancy services to other members of the Group.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available to it not to disclose separately information about fees for non-audit services provided to the Company as this information is available in the consolidated financial statements of Greencore Group plc. There were no employees in the current or prior periods.

The directors are remunerated by other Group undertakings in respect of their services to the Group. It is not possible to ascertain the amounts paid in respect of their services to the Company. Mr E Tonge and Mr P Hayden are directors of the ultimate parent and their emolument are disclosed in the Greencore Group Plc Annual Report.

4. OTHER INCOME

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Pension contributions from group undertakings	13,968	13,199

5. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Guaranteed Minimum Pension ('GMP') equalisation	(3,000)	-
Transaction Costs (see note 8)	(1,812)	-
Reorganisation and integration	849	(12,058)
	(3,963)	(12,058)

Guaranteed Minimum Pension ('GMP') equalisation

Due to a ruling in the High Court of Justice of England and Wales in October 2018, pension schemes are under a duty to equalise benefits for all members, regardless of gender, in relation to minimum pension benefits. At 29 March 2019, an estimate was made of the impact of equalisation for the Company, which increased the legacy defined benefit pension scheme liabilities in the UK by £3.0m with a corresponding charge to exceptional items. Whilst guidance has been issued by the Department of Work and Pensions, legislative provisions regarding the change are still being finalised. Therefore in the continued absence of guidance, the Company has maintained the estimate of £3.0m as at 27 September 2019.

Transaction costs

In the period, the Company recognised a charge of £1.8m, comprising of transaction costs in relation to the acquisition of Freshtime UK Limited.

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
For the period ended 27 September 2019

5. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS (continued)

Reorganisation and integration costs

During the period, the Company released accruals of £0.8m relating to the restructuring of the UK business. During the prior period, the Company recognized a charge of £12.1 million relating to the restructuring of the UK business.

6. INTEREST

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interest payable and similar charges		
Interest payable to Group undertakings	924	675
Interest on defined benefit obligation	2,796	3,687
	3,720	4,362

7. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

(a) Analysis of tax (charge) for the period

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Current tax		
United Kingdom corporation tax	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-
Total tax	-	-

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

The tax assessed for the period differs from that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences arise as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	49,126	2,003
Tax @ 19% thereon:	9,334	381
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	341	1
Non-taxable income	(8,550)	(1,129)
Other timing differences	(38)	43
UK-UK transfer pricing adjustment	77	92
Impact of defined benefit pension scheme	(1,457)	(1,757)
Group relief	293	2,369
Tax charge for the period	-	-

Finance Act 2015 was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015 and reduced the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% from 01 April 2017 and to 18% from 01 April 2020. Finance Act 2016 was substantively enacted on 06 September 2016 and further reduced the rate to 17% from 01 April 2020, instead of the reduction to 18% as originally planned. However, in March 2020, the UK Government announced their intention to reverse the previously enacted cut in the rate of corporation tax from 19% to 17%. The reversal was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020.

GREENCORE FOODS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the period ended 27 September 2019

7. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (continued)

(c) Unrecognised deferred tax

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Unrecognised deferred tax balance:		
Short term timing differences	235	73
Pensions	21,525	17,534
	<u>21,760</u>	<u>17,607</u>

A deferred tax asset has not been recognised due to uncertainty regarding its future recoverability.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Total £'000
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	
At beginning of period	174,653
Investment in Freshtime UK Limited	<u>65,330</u>
At end of period	<u>239,983</u>

On 3 September 2019, the Group acquired 100% of Freshtime UK Limited ('Freshtime'). Freshtime is a well-established supplier of meal salads, chilled snacking and prepared produce in the UK. Its products are distributed primarily in the grocery and convenience channels and the business operates from a single facility in Boston, Lincolnshire.

During the period income from shares in Group undertakings amounted to £45 million (2018: £5.9 million).

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Class of shares held	Percentage of shares and voting rights held	Country of incorporation
Uniq Limited	Food Processor	Ordinary	100%	England & Wales
Greencore Grocery Limited	Food Processor	Ordinary	100%	England & Wales
Greencore Prepared Meals Limited	Food Processor	Ordinary	100%	England & Wales
Greencore Pension Trustee Limited	Pension Trustee	Ordinary	100%	England & Wales
Greencore SLPCO Limited	Holding Company	Ordinary	100%	Scotland
Greencore Convenience Foods (SLP)	Holding Company	Ordinary	100%	Scotland
Greencore Convenience Foods LLP (LLP)	Holding Company	Ordinary	100%	England & Wales
Greencore Food to Go Limited	Food Processor	Ordinary	100%	England & Wales
St Ivel Limited	Holding Company	Ordinary	100%	England & Wales
The Sandwich Factory Holdings Limited	Food Processor	Ordinary	100%	England & Wales
The Bay Group Limited	Food Processor	Ordinary	100%	England & Wales
Freshtime UK Limited	Food Processor	Ordinary	100%	England & Wales
Providore Limited	Holdings Company	Ordinary	100%	England & Wales

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the period ended 27 September 2019

9. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Investment Property £'000	Total £'000
Cost		
At beginning of period	-	-
Transfer from Group Company	471	471
At end of period	471	471
Amortisation		
At beginning of period	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Charge for the period	-	-
At end of period	-	-
Net book value		
At beginning of period	-	-
At end of period	471	471

During the period the Company acquired an investment property site from Hazlewood (Blackditch) limited, a fellow Group undertaking. The investment property is land and is therefore not depreciated.

10. DEBTORS

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	-
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	83,971	68,402
Prepayments	5,658	3,038
	89,629	71,440

All amounts due from Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Bank overdrafts	42,888	24,838
Trade creditors	516	17
Accruals	2,880	360
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	92,513	23,484
Other creditors	2,314	4,882
	141,111	53,581

Loans of £82.1 million (2018: £16.5 million) due to Group undertakings, bear interest at rates based on LIBOR and are repayable upon demand. All other amounts due to Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand. Bank overdrafts are also unsecured.

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the period ended 27 September 2019

12. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital		
100,000,100 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000

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.

13. OTHER RESERVES

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
At beginning of period	12,726	12,726
At end of period	12,726	12,726

Other reserves comprise of a capital contribution received from the Company's immediate parent in 2011.

14. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENCIES

Commitments on behalf of group undertakings

The Company, along with other members of the Group, has provided guarantees in relation to the payment of borrowings of the Group from several banks. Details of these borrowings are set out in the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

15. EMPLOYEES

The average number of persons (including executive directors) employed by the Company during the financial period was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Average number of employees - Administration	302	286

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Wages and salaries	17,607	15,081
Social security costs	2,237	2,203
Other pension costs	1,582	1,757
Share-based payments	408	1,215
	21,834	20,256

16. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Company is availing of the exemption under FRS 101 not to disclose share based payments as equivalent disclosures were provided in the group annual report of Grencore Group plc. Certain employees of the Company are members of the Performance Share Plan, UK Share Save Scheme and the Deferred Bonus Plan of Grencore Group Plc. Details of these schemes are set out in the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

The charge recognised for the period for the cost of these employee share schemes was £0.408 million (2018: £1.215 million).

17. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Amounts included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligations in respect of defined benefit schemes are as follows:

	2019	2018
Fair value of scheme assets	231,470	197,144
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(358,088)	(300,286)
Deficit in scheme	(126,618)	(103,142)

The fair value of the plan assets relating to the defined benefit pension scheme increased to £231.5 million at 27 September 2019 from £197.1 million at 28 September 2018. The present value of the pension liability for the scheme increased to £358.1 million from £300.3 million over the same period.

Assumptions

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on information from published statistics and experience in all geographic regions and are selected to reflect the characteristics and experience of the membership of the relevant plans. In relation to the UK, this has been done by adjusting standard mortality tables to reflect recent research into mortality experience in the UK (S2Y08 CMI) tables combined with an underpin for improvement factors. The average life expectancy, in years, of a pensioner retiring at 65 is 23 years (2018: 23 years) for a male and 23 years (2018: 23 years) for a female.

The following are the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages)

	2019	2018
Discount rate	2.9%	2.9%
Pension increases in payment (LPI 5%)	3.1%	3.1%
Inflation	3.2%	3.2%

The overall expected return on assets is calculated as the weighted average of the expected return of each asset class. The expected return on equities is the sum of dividend growth and capital growth net of investment expenses. The return on gilts and bonds is the current market yield on long term bonds. Expected return on property has been set equal to that expected on equities less a margin. The expected return on other assets is the rate earned by the scheme on cash.

The information disclosed below is in respect of the whole of the plans for which the Company is either the sponsoring employer or has been allocated a share of cost under an agreed group policy throughout the periods shown.

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the period ended 27 September 2019

17. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Interest on scheme

Amounts recognised in interest in respect of these defined benefit schemes are as follows:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Interest cost	8,539	8,930
Expected return on scheme assets	(5,743)	(5,243)
	2,796	3,687

Actuarial remeasurements

Amounts recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit schemes are as follows:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Return on plan assets	26,767	3,053
Actuarial (loss)/gains arising on scheme liabilities	(57,909)	25,106
	(31,143)	28,159

Analysis of scheme assets:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Debt instruments	42,643	55,527
Cash and cash equivalents	1,063	2,014
Real estate	20,455	20,059
Equity instruments	135,283	66,478
Investment funds	32,026	53,066
	231,470	197,144

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
At the beginning of period	300,286	331,025
Interest costs	8,539	8,930
Past service cost	3,000	-
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	(2,607)	(2,025)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	60,516	(6,363)
Effect of experience adjustments	-	(16,718)
Benefits paid	(11,646)	(14,563)
At the end of period	358,088	300,286

GRENCORE FOODS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

For the period ended 27 September 2019

17. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Movements in the fair value of scheme assets were as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
At the beginning of period	197,144	190,479
Interest income	5,743	5,243
Actuarial gains	26,767	3,053
Contributions from sponsoring companies	13,968	13,411
Administrative expenses	(506)	(479)
Benefits paid	(11,646)	(14,563)
At the end of period	231,470	197,144

The Company is the principal employer of the Grencore UK defined benefit pension scheme. The scheme is a funded defined benefit pension scheme for the benefit of the Company's employees and employees of fellow Group undertakings. The scheme was previously operated by Hazlewood Foods Limited. The scheme assets are held in separate trustee administered funds. Contributions to these funds, which are charged against profits, are based across the Group on independent actuarial advice following the most recent valuation of such funds. Details of the latest valuation are set out in the accounts of Grencore Group Plc.

Full actuarial valuations were carried out between 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2017. In general, actuarial valuations are not available for public inspection, however, the results of valuations are advised to the members of the various schemes.

This scheme had a net deficit at 27 September 2019 of £126.6 million (2018: £103.1 million) as measured on an IAS 19 employee benefits basis. The contribution by the Group for the period was £13.9 million (2018: £13.4 million). The scheme closed to future benefit accrual on 1 January 2010.

The Company also made contributions to a defined contribution scheme, which was previously operated by Hazlewood Foods Limited and was transferred to the Company as part of the Group streamlining process.

Contributions amounting to £1.9 million (2018: £1.8 million) were made in the period. Included in creditors at 27 September 2019 is £0.1 million (2018: £0.1 million) owed to the pension fund.

18. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate holding Company is Grencore Beechwood Limited, a Company incorporated in the UK, with a registered office at Grencore Group UK Centre, Midland Way, Barlborough Links Business Park, Barlborough, Chesterfield S43 4XA.

The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up, and of which the Company is a member, is Grencore Group plc. The ultimate controlling party is Grencore Group plc. Copies of the Group financial statements may be obtained from Grencore Group plc at 2 Northwood Avenue, Northwood Business Park, Santry, Dublin 9.

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Since the year end, in March 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on the UK economy and in response the UK Government implemented a social restriction lockdown. The Company is managing through this challenging trading environment with three priorities – keeping our people safe, feeding the UK, and protecting our flexible business. The Company has taken prudent measures to protect profitability and cashflows including availing of the Government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme in furloughing a number of employees in the Company.

As set out in Note 1, subsequent to the period end, the Group secured formal agreement with its lending syndicate of banks and agreement in principle with its Private Placement holders to waive Net Debt: EBITDA covenant condition for September 2020 and March 2021. The Company is party to this agreement as a guarantor for the debt as set out in note 14.

Subsequent to year end, the company received a dividend of £24 million from a subsidiary undertaking Uniq Limited and declared a dividend of £24 million.

GREENCORE FOODS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
For the period ended 27 September 2019

20. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised them for issue on 25 June 2020.