Supermarket Income Investments UK Limited

(Company registration number 10871563)

Director's Report and Audited Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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Corporate information

Director Jonathan Martin Austen

Registered office The Scalpel, 18th Floor

52 Lime Street London EC3M 7AF

Independent Auditor BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

Administrator & Secretary JTC (UK) Limited

The Scalpel, 18th Floor

52 Lime Street London EC3M 7AF

Legal Advisers Macfarlanes LLP

20 Cursitor Street

London EC4A 1LT

Company Registration Number 10871563

Strategic Report

Review of the business

At the year-end date the Company holds investments in ten wholly owned subsidiaries. The total consideration paid by the Company for the issued share capital in these subsidiary entities totalled £534.9 million. The principal activity of the acquired entities is that of holding investment property which generates secure income streams from long term, inflation-linked leases with reputable tenants.

At 30 June 2022, the Group owned 9 (2021:9) investment properties with a weighted average unexpired lease term of 13.1 years (2021: 14.0 years).

The Group's profit before taxation for the year ended 30 June 2022 amounted to £19,578,955 (2021: £25,718,256). The Group has seen an increase in gross rental income of £1,502,883 compared to the prior year, due to rent review increases on existing assets and a full year's rental contribution from those properties acquired during the prior year. The Group carried out valuations of the investment properties twice during the year. The profit for the year includes a surplus of £9,276,506 on the revaluation of the Group's investment properties which were valued at £281,440,000 as at 30 June 2022. The Group's finance costs for the year increased by £619,526 compared to the prior year, which reflects the additional funds drawn under the £150m existing bank borrowing facility during the year and increase in the variable SONIA rate in the final quarter of the year. As at year end, all bank borrowings have been fully repaid.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group and Company will continue to meet their liabilities as and when they fall due, for the foreseeable future. In light of the significant impact of rising inflation, the energy crisis, the Ukrainian conflict and supply-chain issues on the UK economy, and the retail sector, the Director has placed a particular focus on the appropriateness of adopting the going concern basis in preparing the Group and Company financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2022. The Director believes that this basis is appropriate as the Group will be expected in future periods to benefit from secure rental income streams from leases on their investment properties. All contractual rental income due to the Group, during the period and subsequently, has been received on time.

The Group's net current assets as at 30 June 2022 amounted to £188,795 and the company's net current liabilities amounted to £26,009,910.

On 30 August 2017 the Group entered into a loan facility agreement with HSBC Bank plc for a total amount of £100m; this was subsequently increased by an additional £50m which expires in August 2023. In September 2022 the Group announced a one-year extension with HSBC and an additional one-year extension option to August 2025. The Group and its subsidiaries met their loan covenants throughout the year and have continued to do so thereafter. At the year end, the full amount from this loan facility was unutilised.

Based on the above, the Director believes that there are currently no material uncertainties in relation to the Group or Company's ability to continue in operation for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. The Director is, therefore, of the opinion that the going concern basis adopted in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The following are the key risks identified by the Director which may have an adverse impact on the future performance of the Group and Company. There is also the possibility of additional risks not yet identified or not yet deemed to have a potentially material adverse impact on the Group or Company's future performance:

a) Property risk

A lower-than-expected performance of the Group's investment properties could reduce the property valuations and/or revenues. Market conditions may also reduce revenues generated by the investment properties, which may affect the ability of Group entities to pay dividends and service their debt obligations as they fall due. A severe fall in the value of the investment properties may result in a forced sale of an asset to repay our loan commitments, resulting in a fall in the net asset value of the Group and/or Company.

Strategic Report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Mitigation

The main tenants of the investment properties are institutional-grade tenants with long term leases. The leases contain upward-only rent reviews, of which the majority are inflation linked. These factors help maintain the asset value

b) Risk of default by lessee

Our investment properties include large supermarket properties which means the Group directly relies on the performance of the various supermarket operators. Insolvencies or poor performance within the UK supermarket sector could affect Group revenues and property valuations which in turn could affect the potential to pay dividends in the future and service debt obligations as they fall due.

Mitigation

The investment properties held by the Group are let to some of the largest supermarket operators in the UK by market share. Ensuring investment properties are let to tenants with strong financial covenants and limiting exposure to smaller operators in the sector decreases the probability of a tenant default. The leases are either guaranteed by the parent company in the specific operator group or are a direct obligation of the main UK operating entity of the operator group.

c) Financial risk

The use of floating rate debt by the Group can expose it to underlying interest rate movements. Interest on bank borrowings is payable based on a margin over SONIA. Any adverse movements in SONIA could significantly impair profitability of subsidiaries and their ability to pay dividends to the Company (and in turn the Company's ability to pay dividends to its shareholder) and service their debt obligations as they fall due.

Mitigation

The Company and its subsidiaries as part of the Supermarket Income REIT Plc group continue to monitor interest rates and can enter into interest rate derivative contracts to partially mitigate the direct exposure to movements in SONIA, by capping the exposure to SONIA increases. The current exposure to SONIA interest rate movements was evaluated and an interest rate cap entered into post year end to hedge the exposure.

d) Inflation risk

The UK is experiencing historic price rises with the highest inflation rate in 40 years, and a slowing economy. The Bank of England has responded by successive interest rate increases which could lead to a sharp decline in economic activity, stock markets and possibly stagflation. A recessionary environment could impact real estate valuations. Continued high inflation may cause rents to exceed market levels and result in the softening of valuation yields. Where leases have capped rental uplifts, high inflation may cause rent reviews to cap out at maximum values, causing rental uplifts to fall behind inflation.

Mitigation

The rent review provisions within the Group's various property leases include a mixture of fixed, upward only capped as well as open market rent reviews, to hedge against a variety of inflationary outcomes.

e) Risk of the impact on the war in Ukraine

Russia's invasion of the Ukraine in February 2022 has led to a surge in global energy and food prices. The extent and impact of military action, resulting sanctions and further market disruptions is difficult to predict which increases the uncertainty, and challenges of tenant operators as well as consumer confidence and financial markets. This could lead to a recession should the conflict move towards a broader regional or global one.

Mitigation

Supermarket operators have historically been able to successfully pass on inflationary increases through increasing price increases to the end consumer. Whilst sales volumes may fall in a recessionary environment, the nature of food means that demand is relatively inelastic, where the end consumer may decide to substitute luxury brands for supermarket own-branded products. The Group's tenants have strong balance sheets with robust and diversified supply chains. The tenants are therefore well positioned to deal with any disruption that may occur. As a result, we believe any adverse impact for the Group would be minimal. The Group invests solely in UK properties.

f) Taxation risk

The Group entities are subject to the UK REIT regime as part of the Supermarket Income REIT Plc group. Any failure to comply with the UK REIT conditions could result in the group failing to remain a REIT for UK tax purposes, and any profits and gains generated by the Company and its subsidiaries being subject to UK corporation tax. This could impact the level of profits available for distribution in the future.

Strategic Report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Mitigation

The board of the ultimate parent company takes direct responsibility for ensuring adherence to the UK REIT regime, by monitoring the REIT compliance. The board of the ultimate parent company has also engaged third-party tax advisers to help monitor REIT compliance requirements and the AIFM also monitors compliance by the group with the REIT regime, the results of which are available to the Director for consideration.

This report was approved by the sole Director on 16 December 2022:

DocuSigned by:

Jonathan Martin Austen

Jon Austen

Director

Director's Report

The Director presents his report and the audited group financial statements of Supermarket Income Investments UK Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30 June 2022.

The Company was incorporated on 18 July 2017 as a private company under the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity is that of a holding company. The Group's principal activity is to invest in principally freehold and long leasehold operational properties let to UK supermarket operators, which benefit from long-term growing income streams with high quality tenant covenants.

The Company is wholly-owned by Supermarket Income REIT Plc, a real estate investment trust, traded on the Premium Segment of the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange.

Results and dividends

The results for the period are disclosed on page 10.

For the year ended 30 June 2022 interim dividends totalling £194,720,062 were declared and paid by the Company.

Post balance sheet events

Post balance sheet events are described in note 19 to the financial statements.

Other Companies Act 2006 disclosures

- Disclosures regarding the Group's financial risk management objectives and policies are included in note
 13 to the financial statements:
- Information on exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk is included in note 13 to the financial statements;
- During the year there were no political donations and expenditure for the Group headed by the Company;
- Qualifying indemnity insurance is provided for the Director
- The Group is considered to be a low energy user due to the fact it has no Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions and therefore is not required to make any disclosures under the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Framework. Information regarding Scope 3 emissions arising from the activities of the wider group of which this Group is a member are included within the Annual report and consolidated financial statements of Supermarket Income REIT Plc for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The Director of the Company who held office at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

Future developments

The Company and the Group are looking at new acquisitions which may become available in the future, where acquiring these would in return create additional rental income and help the growth of the Group and the Company.

Director

The Director of the Company who served during the year ended 30 June 2022 and subsequently is as follows:

Jonathan Martin Austen

Independent auditor

BDO LLP have confirmed their willingness to continue in office.

Director's Report (continued)

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

The Director is responsible for preparing the report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Companies law requires the Director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). Under company law the Director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Director is required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable standards under FRS 102 are followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Director confirms that he has complied with his responsibilities and with the above requirements throughout the year and subsequently.

This report was approved by the sole Director on 16 December 2022:

Jon Austen

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Jonathan Martin Austen Director

The Scalpel, 18th Floor 52 Lime Street London EC3M 7AF

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SUPERMARKET INCOME INVESTMENTS UK LIMITED

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Supermarket Income Investments UK Limited ("the Parent Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the year ended 30 June 2022 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 statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group and the 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The Director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report and Audited 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.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SUPERMARKET INCOME INVESTMENTS UK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

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

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 the Director's 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 by the Parent Company, 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;
- · certain disclosures of Director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities, the Director is 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 Director determines 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 Director is 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 Director either intends to liquidate the Group or the Parent Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

• As part of the audit we gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Group and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the Group that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. We considered the Group's and Parent Company's compliance with laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the financial statements including, but not limited to, UK company law, UK tax legislation (including the REIT regime requirements at a wider group level) and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SUPERMARKET INCOME INVESTMENTS UK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- In order to address the risk of non-compliance with the REIT regime, we considered a report from the wider group's external adviser, detailing the actions that the wider group has undertaken to ensure compliance. This paper was reviewed, and the assumptions challenged, by our own internal expert.
- Our tests included agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation
 where relevant, review of Board meeting minutes, enquiries with management and the Director as to the
 risks of non-compliance and any instances thereof, and we considered the appropriateness of the design
 and implementation of controls around procurement fraud.
- We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls by the testing of unusual journals
 and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by management and/or the Director that represented
 a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available 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 Parent 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 Parent 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 Parent Company and the Parent Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Christopher Wingrave (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor Gatwick, UK

Date: 16 December 2022

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

		Year ended 30 June 2022	Year ended 30 June 2021
	Notes	30 June 2022 £	30 June 2021 £
Gross rental income	4	14,886,337	13,383,454
Service charge income		7 85,875	481,557
Service charge expense		(842,317)	(567,656)
Net rental income		14,829,895	13,297,355
Administrative and other expenses		(1,340,845)	(1,431,553)
Operating profit before changes in fair value o	f		
investment properties		13,489,050	11,865,802
Changes in fair value of investment properties and			
rental guarantee	8	9,276,506	16,419,529
Operating profit	5	22,765,556	28,285,331
Finance costs		(3,186,601)	(2,567,075)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		19,578,955	25,718,256
Tax charge for the year	6		
Profit for the year		19,578,955	25,718,2 <u>56</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Change in fair value of interest rate derivatives		4,812	28,414
Total comprehensive income for the year		19,583,767	25,746,670

The Group has no recognised gains and losses other than those included above that would require disclosure in a separate statement of other comprehensive income.

No operations were discontinued in the period.

Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2022

Non-current assets	Notes 8	2022 £	2021 £
Non ourron access			
Non ourront seests	8		
Non-current assets	8		
Investment property		281,440,000	271,938,160
Total non-current assets		281,440,000	271,938,160
Current assets			
Rental guarantee		•	99,077
Trade and other debtors	10	434,885	582,517
Cash and cash equivalents		5,598,277	5,706,130
Total current assets		6,033,162	6,387,724
Total assets		287,473,162	278,325,884
Non-current liabilities			
Bank borrowings	12	_	105,353,889
Dank borrowings	12	_	100,000,000
Current liabilities			
Loan payable	11	747,626	75,376,428
Deferred income	11	3,525,836	3,565,468
Trade and other creditors	11	1,570,905	1,882,832
Total current liabilities		5,844,367	80,824,728
Total liabilities		5,844,367	186,178,616
, out the state of		<u> </u>	100,110,010
Total net assets		281,628,795	92,147,268
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	15	1,172	1,169
Share premium	15	1,112	1,105
Capital reduction reserve	15	226,301,366	41,204,586
Retained earnings	10	55,326,257	50,946,325
Cash flow hedge reserve		00,020,201	(4,812)
Total equity	· -	281,628,795	92,147,268

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the sole Director On 16 December 2022:

Docusigned by:

Jon Lustur

Jonathan Martin Austen

Director

Company statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2022

		30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Notes	£	£
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	7	280,774,137	124,275,849
Total non-current assets		280,774,137	124,275,849
Current assets			
Loans receivable	9	282,963	55,192,090
Trade and other debtors	10	264,600	236,333
Cash and cash equivalents		61,123	1,277
Total current assets		608,686	55,429,700
Total assets		281,382,822	179,705,549
Current liabilities			
Loans payable	11	26,352,995	101,087,436
Trade and other creditors	11	265,600	150,418
Total liabilities		26,618,595	101,237,854
Total net assets		254,764,228	78,467,695
Total Not doodlo		2011.01,220	1 2, 10. ,000
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	15	1,172	1,169
Share premium	15	-	· =
Capital reduction reserve	15	226,301,366	41,204,586
Retained earnings		28,461,690	37,266,752
Cash flow hedge reserve			(4,812)
Total equity		254,764,228	78,4 <u>67,69</u> 5

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption within section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to present its own profit and loss account. The total comprehensive income for the year dealt with the financial statements of the Company was £6,398,773 (2021: £14,106,027).

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the sole Director On 16 December 2022:

DocuSigned by:

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Jonathan Martin Austen Director

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium £	Capital reduction reserve £	Retained earnings £	Cash flow hedge reserve £	Total equity £
At 1 July 2020		1,167	19,192,808	15,181,765	25,228,069	(33,226)	59,570,583
Total comprehensive income							
Profit for the year Other Comprehensive		-	•	-	25,718,256	-	25,718,256
income for the year		-	-	•	-	28,414	28,414
Transactions with owners Shares issued during the							
period Share premium cancelled during the period and transferred to capital	15	2	77,054,003	-	-	-	77,054,005
reduction reserve	15	-	(96,246,811)	96,246,811	-	-	•
Dividends paid during the year		-	_	(70,223,990)	_	_	(70,223,990)
At 30 June 2021		1,169	-	41,204,586	50,946,325	(4,812)	92,147,268
711 00 00110 2021		.,		,,	,	(', ' - '	,···,
At 1 July 2021		1,169	•	41,204,586	50,946,325	(4,812)	92,147,268
Total comprehensive income					40.570.055		40.570.055
Profit for the year Other Comprehensive		-	-	-	19,578,955	-	19,578,955
income for the year		-	-	-	-	4,812	4,812
Transactions with owners							
Shares issued during the year Share premium cancelled during the year and transferred to capital	15	3	364,617,819	-	-	-	364,617,822
reduction reserve	15	=	(364,617,819)	364,617,819	-	-	-
Dividends paid during the year	15	-	-	(179,521,039)	(15,199,023)	-	(194,720,062)
At 30 June 2022		1,172	-	226,301,366	55,326,257	-	281,628,795

Company statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium £	Capital reduction reserve £	Retained earnings £	Cash flow hedge reserve £	Total equity £
At 1 July 2020		1,167	19,192,808	15,181,765	23,189,139	(33,226)	57,531,653
Total comprehensive							
income					4.4.077.040		44.077.040
Profit for the year		-	•	-	14,077,613	-	14,077,613
Other comprehensive						20 444	20 444
income of the year		-	-	-	-	28,414	28,414
Transactions with owners Shares issued during the							
period	15	2	77,054,003	_	-	_	77,054,005
Share premium cancelled		_	, , ,				, ,
during the period and							
transferred to capital							
reduction reserve		-	(96,246,811)	96,246,811	-	-	-
Dividends paid during the							
year	15	-	<u> </u>	(70,223,990)		-	(70,223,990)
At 30 June 2021		1,169	=_	41,204,586	37,266,752	(4,812)	78,467,695
_							
At 1 July 2021		1,169	•	41,204,586	37,266,752	(4,812)	78,467,695
Total comprehensive							
Income					6 202 064		6 202 064
Profit for the year		-	-	-	6,393,961	-	6,393,961
Other comprehensive income of the year						4,812	4,812
nicome of the year		-	-	-	-	4,012	4,012
Transactions with owners							
Shares issued during the							
year	15	3	364,617,819	-	-	=	364,617,822
Share premium cancelled							
during the year and							
transferred to capital							
reduction reserve	15	-	(364,617,819)	364,617,819	-	-	-
Dividends paid during the							
year	15	_		(179,521,039)	(15,199,023)	-	(194,720,062)
yea	10	-	-	(1/3,321,033)	(13,133,023)	-	(134,120,002)

Consolidated statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2022 £	Year ended 30 June 2021 £
Operating activities	•		
Profit for the period		19,578,955	25,718,256
Adjustments for:			
Changes in fair value of investment properties and associated rent guarantees		(9,276,506)	(16,420,131)
Finance costs		3,186,601	2,567,075
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in working capital		13,489,050	11,865,200
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		427,404	(299,750)
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred rental income		(39,632)	1,130,995
(Increase)/decrease in rental guarantees		24,417	(141,085)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables		(226,918)	603,133
Net cash flows from operating activities		13,674,321	13,158,493
Investing activities			,
Acquisition of investment properties		-	(120,785,165)
Acquisition of rental guarantees		-	(478,154)
Capitalised acquisition costs		-	(4,555,472)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	(125,818,791)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of ordinary share capital		286,358,638	77,054,004
Loans receivable from parent company		3,630,382	1,359,076
Bank borrowings drawn		180,033,743	352,913,677
Bank borrowings repaid		(286,141,020)	(246,806,400)
Loan arrangement fees paid		(365,217)	(648,484)
Bank interest paid		(2,248,191)	(1,287,651)
Bank commitment fees paid		(330,446)	(388,046)
Dividends paid to equity holders		(194,720,063)	(70,223,991)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(13,782,174)	111,972,185
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents in the period		(107,853)	(688,113)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		5,706,130	6,394,243
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		5,598,277	5,706,130

Notes to the financial statements

1. Basis of preparation

General information

Supermarket Income Investments UK Limited (the "Company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales. The register number is 10871563 and the registered address is The Scalpel, 18th Floor, 52 Lime Street, London, EC3M 7AF.

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 are prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment properties and rental guarantees which have been measured at fair value.

Disclosure exemptions adopted

In preparing the separate financial statements the Company took advantage of certain disclosure exemptions conferred by FRS 102.

Therefore, the separate financial statements of the Company do not include:

- · A Company statement of cash flows.
- · Financial instrument disclosures where equivalent disclosures have been provided in respect of the Group.
- The requirements of Chapter 33 Related Party Disclosure set out in paragraph 33.7 relating to key management personnel.

Convention

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is also the functional currency of each Group undertaking.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group and Company will continue to meet their liabilities as and when they fall due, for the foreseeable future. In light of the significant impact of rising inflation, the energy crisis, the Ukrainian conflict and supply-chain issues on the UK economy, and the retail sector, the Director has placed a particular focus on the appropriateness of adopting the going concern basis in preparing the Group and Company financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2022. The Director believes that this basis is appropriate as the Group will be expected in future periods to benefit from secure rental income streams from leases on their investment properties. All contractual rental income due to the Group, during the period and subsequently, has been received on time.

The Group's net current assets as at 30 June 2022 amounted to £188,795 and the company's net current liabilities amounted to £26,009,910.

On 30 August 2017 the Group entered into a loan facility agreement with HSBC Bank plc for a total amount of £100m; this was subsequently increased by an additional £50m which expires in August 2023. In September 2022 the Group announced a one-year extension with HSBC and an additional one-year extension option to August 2025. The Group and its subsidiaries met their loan covenants throughout the year and have continued to do so thereafter. At the year end, the full amount from this loan facility was unutilised.

Based on the above, the Director believes that there are currently no material uncertainties in relation to the Group or Company's ability to continue in operation for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. The Director is, therefore, of the opinion that the going concern basis adopted in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and all of its subsidiaries drawn up to 30 June 2022.

Subsidiaries are those entities including special purpose entities, directly or indirectly controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its investment with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, intra group balances, transactions and unrealised gains or losses are eliminated in full.

Uniform accounting policies are adopted for all entities within the Group.

2. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosures. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that would require material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities in future periods.

The judgements, estimates and assumptions that the Director considers to have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the Group's and/or Company's assets and liabilities within the next 12 months are outlined as follows.

Carrying value of investments

Investments in wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date. Such is the nature of each subsidiary, being an entity holding investment property at fair value, that the Director considers recoverable value can be assessed by reference to the net asset value of the subsidiary. In determining the fair value of its investment property, each subsidiary engages an independent valuer, further information is provided in each subsidiary's financial statements.

Fair valuation of investment property

The valuation of the Group's investment property is at fair value, which is determined by the Group's independent valuer on the basis of market value in accordance with the RICS Valuation – Global Standards (the 'Red Book'). Recognised valuation techniques are used by the independent valuer which are in accordance with those recommended by the International Valuation Standard Committee.

The independent valuer is considered to have sufficient current local and national knowledge of the supermarket property market and the requisite skills and understanding to undertake the valuation competently.

In forming an opinion as to fair value, the independent valuer makes a series of assumptions, which are typically market-related, such as those in relation to net initial yields and expected rental values. These are based on the independent valuer's professional judgement. Other factors taken into account by the independent valuer in arriving at the valuation of the Group's investment property include the length of the property lease, the location of the property and the strength of tenant covenants.

Operating lease contracts - the Group as lessor

The Group acquires investment properties subject to commercial property leases with tenants. The Director has concluded, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that the Group retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the property acquired and so has accounted for the leases as an operating leases rather than a finance leases. Such considerations are required each time that the Group acquires a new property.

Supermarket Income Investments UK Limited

Registered number: 10871563

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Rental income

Rental income arising on investment property is included in gross rental income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and is accounted for on an accruals basis.

Rental income from rent reviews linked to RPI is recognised when the results of those reviews are determinable and reasonably certain.

As permitted by FRS 102, the Group accounts for fixed or minimum guaranteed rent review uplifts as they arise in recognition of the fact that they were intended as a proxy for inflation.

Finance costs

Finance costs consist primarily of any amortisation of loan arrangement fees and interest payable relating to the Group's loan facility.

The loan arrangement fee is expensed using the effective interest method over the term of the relevant loan facility. Interest payable and other finance costs, including other commitment fees, which the Group incurs in connection with bank borrowings, are expensed in the period to which they relate.

Taxation

Entry to the UK-REIT regime

The Group entities are part of the Supermarket Income REIT plc group which obtained its UK-REIT status, effective from 21 December 2017. Entry to the regime results in, subject to continuing relevant UK-REIT criteria being met, the profits of the Group entities being exempt from UK taxation.

The Group as part of the Supermarket Income REIT plc group intends to ensure that it complies with the UK-REIT regulations on an on-going basis and regularly monitors the conditions required to maintain REIT status.

Non-REIT taxable income

Taxation on the Group's profit or loss for the period that is not exempt from tax under the UK-REIT regulations comprises current and deferred tax, as applicable. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised as direct movements in equity, in which case it is similarly recognised as a direct movement in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on any non-REIT taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the relevant period.

Investment property

Investment property consists of land and buildings which are held to earn income together with the potential for capital growth.

Investment property is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred and are measured initially at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given, including transaction costs. Transaction costs include transfer taxes and professional fees for legal services. Any subsequent capital expenditure incurred in improving the investment property is capitalised in the period incurred and included within the book cost of the property. All other property expenditure is written off in profit or loss as incurred.

After initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The carrying value of investment property is increased or reduced by the total of the unamortised lease incentive or accrued future rental income balances, where relevant. Any remaining balances in respect of properties disposed of are included in the calculation of the profit or loss arising at disposal.

Gains and losses on disposals of the investment property will be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the relevant asset. These will be recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries consist of shares held by the Company in its directly held subsidiaries.

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised when the Company becomes the legal owner of the shares in the acquired subsidiary and are initially measured at cost, being the fair value of the gross consideration paid for the acquired shares and subsequently carried at cost less provision for any impairment.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Where the time value of money is material, receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. A provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to recover balances in full.

Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank.

Trade and other creditors

Trade payables and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans receivable and loans payable

Loans receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. A provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to recover all amounts due to it. Loans payable are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Interest rate derivatives

The Company has utilised an interest rate derivatives for a portion of the year to manage its exposure to the cash flow risk arising from the loan facility taken out by the Company, along with certain of its directly held subsidiaries. Derivatives are measured at fair value at each reporting date. To the extent the derivative is effective as a cash flow hedge, movements in the fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in a separate cash flow hedging reserve. Any ineffective portions of those movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Share capital

The share capital relates to amounts subscribed for share capital at its par value.

Share premium

The surplus of net proceeds received from the issuance of new shares over their par value is credited to this account and the related issue costs are deducted from this account. The reserve is non-distributable.

Capital reduction reserve

The Company may by Special Resolution resolve to cancel the share premium of the Company. Subsequent to these resolutions being passed the Company transfers the funds to a capital reduction reserve. This is a distributable reserve.

4. Analysis of rental income

	Year ended 30 June 2022 £	Year ended to 30 June 2021 £
Rental income – Investment property*	14,886,337	13,383,454
Gross rental income	14,886,337	13,383,454

^{*}Derived from a single geographical location being the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

The audit fee for the year has been borne by Supermarket Income REIT Plc, the parent entity. The auditor's remuneration in respect of the Group amounted to £10,625 (2021: £20,700), which has been recharged by the parent entity.

The Group or Company had no employees and the Director, who is considered to represent the key management personnel, received no remuneration from the Group or Company during the current or prior period.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Taxaliyı

Analysis of the tax charge in the period:

	Year ended 30 June 2022	Year ended 30 June 2021	
	£	£	
Current tax:			
UK corporation tax	-	-	
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	-	

Factors affecting tax charge for period

The differences between the tax assessed and the standard rate of corporation tax for the period are explained as follows:

	Year ended 30 June 2022	Year ended 30 June 2021
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	19,578,955	25,718,256
Theoretical tax at UK standard corporation tax rate of 19%	3,720,001	4,886,469
Effects of:		
REIT exempt income and losses	(3,720,001)	(4,886,469)
Total tax charge	•	-

The Group as part of Supermarket Income REIT Plc ("SUPR") operates as a UK Group REIT. Subject to continuing compliance with certain rules, the UK REIT regime exempts the profits of the Group's property rental business from UK corporation tax. To operate as a UK Group REIT a number of conditions had to be satisfied in respect of SUPR's qualifying activities. Since 21 December 2017 SUPR has met all such applicable conditions.

A change in the UK corporation tax rate, announced in the Budget on 3 March 2021, was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. From 1 April 2023 the main corporation tax rate will increase from 19% to 25%. This may increase the Group's future tax charge accordingly.

7. Investment in subsidiaries

Company	Year ended 30 June 2022	Year ended 30 June 2021
	£	£
As at 1 July	124,275,849	59,283,749
Total acquisitions during the year	334,188,431	191,751,249
Total disposals during the year	-	(60,352,437)
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries	(177,690,143)	(66,406,712)
Closing value per Statement of Financial Position	280,774,137	124,275,849

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

7. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

At the period end date, the Company held the following investments:

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Ownership %	Ownership %
Name of subsidiary:		
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO1) LTD	100	100
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO2) LTD	100	100
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO4) LIMITED	100	100
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO10) LIMITED	100	100
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO11) LIMITED	100	100
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO16B) LIMITED	100	100
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO16C) LIMITED	100	100
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO19) LIMITED	100	100
TPP Investments Limited	100	100
T (Partnership) Limited	100	100
The TBL Property Partnership [^]	100	100

[^]The TBL Property Partnership is general partnership owned equally by TPP Investments Limited and T (Partnership) Limited as partners. The Company therefore indirectly owns 100% of the partnership.

The principal activity of each of the Company's subsidiaries is that of holding investment property

All of the Company's subsidiary undertakings are incorporated and operate in England and Wales. The registered address of these subsidiary undertakings is The Scalpel, 18th Floor, 52 Lime Street, London, EC3M 7AF.

The following subsidiaries are exempt from the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to the audit of individual accounts by virtue of Section 479A of that Act.

	Companies House
Company Name	Registration Number
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO1) LTD	10865893
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO2) LTD	10866226
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO4) LIMITED	11031632
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO10) LIMITED	12295148
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO11) LIMITED	12299485
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO16B) LIMITED	12631932
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO16C) LIMITED	12633422
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO19) LIMITED	12699950

8. Investment property

Group	Year ended 30 June 2022	Year ended 30 June 2021
Group	50 June 2022 £	£
As at 1 July	271,938,160	189,440,000
Acquisitions during the year	-	120,785,165
Acquisition costs capitalised during the year	-	4,555,472
Transfer to group entities	-	(59,500,000)
Revaluation movement	9,501,840	16,657,523
Closing value per independent valuation report	281,440,000	271,938,160
Closing fair value per Statement of Financial Position	281,440,000	271,938,160

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Investment property (continued)

The properties held by the Group have been independently fair valued by Cushman & Wakefield, an accredited independent valuer with recognised and relevant professional qualifications and with experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. The valuation has been prepared in accordance with the RICS Valuation - Global Standards incorporating the IVSC International Valuation Standards ("the Red Book").

The valuation is the ultimate responsibility of the Director. Accordingly, the critical assumptions used in establishing the independent valuation are reviewed and approved by the Director. The total historic cost of the investment properties at acquisition was £243.0 million (2021: £243.0 million).

A summary of the revaluation movement within the profit and loss is shown below:

	Year ended 30 June 2022	Year ended 30 June 2021
	£	£
Revaluation movement per above	9,501,840	16,657,523
Movements in associated rent guarantees	(225,334)	(237,995)
Changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss	9,276,506	16,419,528

Loans receivable

30 June	30 June
2022	2021
£	£
9,158	32,755,632
-	7,971,585
154	7,574,631
99	6,882,112
131	-
1,607	4,065
1,605	4,065
270,209	-
282,963	55,192,090
-	£ 9,158 - 154 99 131 1,607 1,605 270,209

^{*}The intercompany loans are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

10. Trade and other debtors

	30 June	30 June
Group	2022	2021
·	£	£
Trade debtors	93,865	288,868
Prepaid expenses and other debtors	341,020	293,649
Total trade and other debtors	434,885	582,517_
	30 June	30 June
Company	2022	2021
	£	£
VAT	1,127	2,738
Prepaid expenses and other debtors	263,473	233,595
Total trade and other debtors	264,600	236,333

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

11. Current liabilities

Loans payable

Daris payable		
	30 June	30 June
Group	2022	2021
	£	£
Loan payable from:		
Supermarket Income REIT Plc	747,626	75,376,428
Loans payable	747,626	75,376,428
Deferred income	3,525,836	3,565,468
Accruals	314,107	494,120
Other trade creditors	517,015	688,015
VAT	739,783	700,697
Total trade and other creditors	1,570,905	1,882,832
	30 June	30 June
Company	2022	2021
,	£	£
Loan payable to:		
Supermarket Income REIT Plc	372,726	75,047,583
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO19) LIMITED	-	2,056,310
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO16B) LIMITED	1,695,329	1,760,664
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO10) LIMITED	2,613,210	2,836,201
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO4) LIMITED	18,069,285	18,157,557
Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO2) LTD	3,602,445	-
The TBL Property Partnership	-	1,229,121
Loans payable*	26,352,995	101,087,436
Other trade creditors	265,600	150,418
Trade and other creditors	265,600	150,418

^{*} The intercompany loans are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

12. Non-current liabilities

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021 £
	£	
Non-current		
Amount utilised from loan facility	-	106,107,277
Unamortised loan arrangement fees [^]	<u> </u>	(753,388)
Bank borrowings*	-	105,353,889

[^]For the year ended 30 June 2022, the unamortised arrangement fee asset of £329,207 has been disclosed within trade and other debtors (see note 10) in the Statement of Financial Position.

The credit facility has a maturity of three years and contains options for extension of two years (split into two, one-year extensions). The extension options require the agreement of both the Company and its subsidiary undertakings and the counterparty bank in order to exercise. In September 2021, the Group agreed an increase of £10m to the credit facility and an extension to the maturity date to August 2023. In September 2022 the Group announced a two-year extension with HSBC to August 2025.

^{*}On 30 August 2017 the Group entered into a credit facility agreement with HSBC Bank plc for a total amount of £100m of which a total of £18.5m was initially drawn down by the Company. In September 2020, the facility was increased by £40m.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Non-current liabilities (continued)

The advances drawn under the credit facility have an interest charge which is payable quarterly based on a margin of 165 basis points above three-month LIBOR on the first £100m and 175 basis points above three-month LIBOR on the remaining £50m. The Group has entered into an interest rate derivative in order to manage its exposure to LIBOR as a result of entering into the credit facility. The aim is to mitigate its direct exposure to movements in LIBOR by capping its exposure to LIBOR increases. The Group transitioned the facility from LIBOR to interest based on daily compounded SONIA from October 2021. Any associated fees in arranging the bank borrowings that are unamortised as at the end of the period were offset against amounts drawn under the facility and are disclosed in the above table.

The bank borrowings are secured by way of charges over the individual investment properties held by the Group. The lending bank also holds charges over the shares of the Company and these entities and any other intermediary holding companies affiliated with the Company and its group affiliates.

At 30 June 2022, no amounts (2021: £106.1 million) had been drawn in total by the Group have all been repaid during the year. Prepaid loan arrangement fees continue to be amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the credit facility.

13. Categories of financial instrument

	30 June	30 June
	2022	2021
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Prepaid loan arrangement fee	329,207	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5,598,277	5,706,130
Trade and other receivables	93,865	288,268
Financial assets at fair value:		
Rent guarantee	-	99,077
Total financial assets	6,021,349	6,093,475
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Secured debt	-	105,353,889
Intercompany loan payable	747,626	75,376,428
Trade and other payables	831,122	1,182,135
Total financial liabilities	1,575,748	181,912,452

Financial risk management

Through the Group's operations and use of debt financing it is exposed to certain risks. The Group's financial risk management objective is to minimise the effect of these risks. The exposure to each financial risk considered potentially material to the Group, how it arises and the policy for managing it is summarised below.

Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Group's market risk arises from open positions in interest bearing assets and liabilities, to the extent that these are exposed to general and specific market movements.

The Group's interest-bearing financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents and bank borrowings. Changes in market interest rates therefore affect the Group's finance income and costs. Trade and other receivables and payables are interest free as long as they are paid in accordance with their terms, and have payment terms of less than one year, so it is assumed that there is no material interest rate risk associated with these financial instruments.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

13. Categories of financial instrument (continued)

The Group prepares its financial information in Sterling and all of its current operations are Sterling denominated. It therefore has no exposure to foreign currency and does not have any direct sensitivity to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Inflation risk arises from the impact of inflation on the Group's income and expenditure. The majority of the Group's passing rent at 30 June 2022 is subject to inflation linked rent reviews. Consequently, the Group is exposed to movements in the Retail Prices Index ("RPI"), which is the relevant inflation benchmark. However, all RPI-linked rent review provisions provide those rents will only be subject to upwards review and never downwards. As a result, the Group is not exposed to a fall in rent in deflationary conditions.

The Group does not expect inflation risk to have a material effect on the Group's administrative expenses, with the exception of the investment advisory fee which is determined as a function of the reported net asset value of the Group resulting from any upward rent reviews.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. The principal counterparties are the Group's tenants (in respect of rent receivables arising under operating leases) and banks (as holders of the Group's cash deposits).

The credit risk of rent receivables is considered low because the counterparties to the operating leases are considered by the Group to be high quality tenants and any lease guarantors are of appropriate financial strength. Rent collection dates and statistics are monitored to identify any problems at an early stage, and if necessary rigorous credit control procedures will be applied to facilitate the recovery of rent receivables. The credit risk on cash deposits is limited because the counterparties are banks with credit ratings which are acceptable to the Group and are kept under review each quarter.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Group's management of working capital and the finance costs and principal repayments on its secured debt. It is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Group seeks to manage its liquidity risk by ensuring that sufficient cash is available to meet its foreseeable needs. These liquidity needs are relatively modest and are capable of being satisfied by the surplus available after rental receipts have been applied in payment of interest as required by the credit agreement relating to the Group's secured debt.

Before entering into any financing arrangements, the Board assesses the resources that are expected to be available to the Group to meet its liabilities when they fall due. These assessments are made on the basis of both base case and downside scenarios. The Group prepares detailed management accounts which are reviewed at least quarterly to assess ongoing liquidity requirements and compliance with loan covenants. The Group also keeps under review the maturity profile of the Group's cash deposits in order to have reasonable assurance that cash will be available for the settlement of liabilities when they fall due.

Capital risk management

The primary objective when monitoring capital is to preserve the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, while ensuring it remains within its debt covenants so as to safeguard secured assets and avoid financial penalties.

Bank borrowings are secured on the Group's property portfolio by way of fixed charges over property assets and over the shares in the property-owning subsidiaries.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14. Net debt reconciliation

	1 July 2021 £	Cash flows £	Other non-cash changes	30 June 2022 £
Cash at bank	5,706,130	(107,853)	-	5,598,277
Bank loans	(105,353,889)	106,472,493	(789,397)	329,207
Amount due to parent company	(75,376,428)	(3,630,382)	78,259,184	(747,626)
	(175,024,187)	102,734,258	77,469,787	5,179,858

Non-cash movements relate to the amortisation of capitalised prepaid financing costs.

There are no restrictions over the use of the cash and cash equivalents balances which comprises cash at bank and in hand.

15. Share capital, share premium and capital reduction reserve

	Shares in issue	Share capital	Share premium	Capital reduction reserve	Total
	Number	£	£	£	£
As at 1 July 2020	116,594	1,167	19,192,808	15,181,765	34,375,740
Share issued on 3 July 2020	1	1	73,480,719	-	73,480,720
Share issued on 13 November 2020 Share premium cancelled during the year and transferred	1	1	3,573,284	-	3,573,285
to capital reduction reserve	-	-	(96,246,811)	96,246,811	-
Dividends paid during the year	_	-		(70,223,990)	(70,223,990)
As at 30 June 2021	116,596	1,169		41,204,586	41,205,755
As at 1 July 2021	116,596	1,169		41,204,586	41,205,755
Share issued on 12 November 2021	116,596	1, 109	136,201,454	41,204,366	136,201,455
Share premium cancelled during the year and transferred	ı	•	130,201,434		100,201,400
to capital reduction reserve	-	_	(136,201,454)	136,201,454	-
Share issued on 6 May 2022	1	1	150,157,183	· -	150,157,184
Share premium cancelled during the year and transferred					
to capital reduction reserve	-	-	(150,157,183)	150,157,183	-
Share issued on 8 June 2022	1	1	78,259,183	-	78,259,184
Share premium cancelled during the year and transferred					
to capital reduction reserve	-	-	(78,259,183)	78,259,183	-
Dividends paid during the year	_	-		(179,521,039)	(179,521,039)
As at 30 June 2022	116,599	1,172	<u> </u>	226,301,366	226,302,538

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

15. Share capital, share premium and capital reduction reserve (continued)

On 12 November 2021, the Company allotted one additional share with a nominal value of £1 for total consideration of £136,201,455. The consideration received in excess of the nominal value of the shares issued being £136,201,454, was credited to the share premium account.

On 12 November 2021, the Company by Special Resolution resolved to cancel the share premium of the Company as at that date. Subsequent to this resolution being passed the Company transferred £136,201,454 to a capital reduction reserve.

On 6 May 2022 the Company allotted an additional share with a nominal value of £1 for total consideration of £150,157,184. The consideration received in excess of the nominal value of the shares issued being £150,157,183, was credited to the share premium account.

On 6 May 2022 the Company by Special Resolution resolved to cancel the share premium of the Company as at that date. Subsequent to this resolution being passed the Company transferred £150,157,183 to a capital reduction reserve.

On 8 June 2022, the Company allotted an additional share with a nominal value of £1 for total consideration of £78,259,184. The consideration received in excess of the nominal value of the shares issued being £78,259,183, was credited to the share premium account.

On 8 June 2022, the Company by Special Resolution resolved to cancel the share premium of the Company as at that date. Subsequent to this resolution being passed the Company transferred £78,259,183 to a capital reduction reserve.

The shares have been issued at a par value of £1 each with all shares being allotted, issued and fully paid.

On 28 July 2021, the sole Director resolved to pay an interim dividend on ordinary shares totalling £4,555,000 (£39.07 per ordinary share in issue at that date).

On 17 September 2021, the sole Director resolved to pay an interim dividend on ordinary shares totalling £30,033,473 (£257.59 per ordinary share in issue at that date).

On 4 November 2021, the sole Director resolved to pay an interim dividend on ordinary shares totalling £3,580,000 (£30.70 per ordinary share in issue at that date).

On 15 November 2021, the sole Director resolved to pay an interim dividend on ordinary shares totalling £77,376,585 (£663.62 per ordinary share in issue at that date).

On 7 February 2022, the sole Director resolved to pay an interim dividend on ordinary shares totalling £4,450,000 (£38.17 per ordinary share in issue at that date).

On 10 January 2022, the sole Director resolved to pay an interim dividend on ordinary shares totalling £72,609,735 (£622.74 per ordinary share in issue at that date).

On 18 May 2022, the sole Director resolved to pay an interim dividend on ordinary shares totalling £2,115,000 (£18.14 per ordinary share in issue at that date).

16. Operating leases

The Group's investment properties are leased to third parties under a non-cancellable operating leases. The weighted average remaining lease term at 30 June 2022 is 13.1 years (2021:14.0 years). The Group's leases all contain upward-only fixed or inflation-linked uplifts.

The future minimum lease payments receivable are as follows:

	30 June	30 June
	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	14,652,922	14,979,080
Between one and five years	57,252,200	60,053,610
More than five years	131,158,708	116,621,916
	203,063,830	191,654,606

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

17. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

As at the reporting date the Company and Group did not have any significant commitments in place.

The Company is party to a loan facility provided to its subsidiary undertakings which is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings. At 30 June 2022, there was no outstanding loan drawn under this facility.

18. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

As at 30 June 2022, the Company was a wholly owned subsidiary of Supermarket Income REIT Plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales, who is the ultimate holding company that prepares consolidated financial statements incorporating both the Company and the subsidiaries of the Company.

The consolidated financial statements of Supermarket Income REIT Plc are available to the public through its website, www.supermarketincomereit.com.

There is no ultimate controlling party.

19. Subsequent events

On 22 July 2022 the Company allotted an additional 1 share at £36,966,524 with a nominal value of £1. The consideration received in excess of the nominal value of the share issued was credited to the share premium account. The share was issued at a par value of £1 each with all shares being allotted, issued and fully paid.

On 22 July 2022, the Company by special resolution resolved to cancel the share premium of the company as at the date. Subsequent to this resolution being passed the Company transferred £36,966,523 to a capital reduction reserve.

On 5 August 2022, the Company allotted an additional 1 share at £150,177,188 with a nominal value of £1. The consideration received in excess of the nominal value of the share issued was credited to the share premium account. The share was issued at a par value of £1 each with all shares being allotted, issued and fully paid.

On 5 August 2022, the Company by special resolution resolved to cancel the share premium of the company as at the date. Subsequent to this resolution being passed the Company transferred £150,177,187 to a capital reduction reserve.

On 1 July 2022, the sole Director resolved to pay interim dividends on ordinary shares totalling £77,328,682 and £72,671,318 (£663.20 and £623.26 per ordinary share respectively).

On 8 August 2022, the sole Director resolved to pay an interim dividend on ordinary shares totalling £3,925,000 (£33.66 per ordinary share).

On 20 September 2022, the sole Director resolved to pay an interim dividend on ordinary shares totalling £5,187,000 (£44.49 per ordinary share).

On 22 September 2022, the sole Director resolved to pay an interim dividend on ordinary shares totalling £85,511,826 (£733.37 per ordinary share).

On 3 November 2022, the sole Director resolved to pay an interim dividend on ordinary shares totalling £3,165,301 (£27.15 per ordinary share).

In July 2022, Supermarket Income Investments UK (NO40) LIMITED, a newly incorporated directly held subsidiary of the Company, purchased on a Sainsbury's supermarket and an M&S Foodhall in Glasgow with non-grocery units for £34.5 million (excluding acquisition costs). The unexpired lease terms of the two stores are 10 and 4 years respectively and are both subject to 5-yearly upwards only, open market rent reviews.

In September 2022, a two-year extension to the Group's revolving credit facility with HSBC, inclusive of a one-year accordion option at lender's discretion was agreed.

On 22 September 2022, the Company entered into an interest rate cap for a term of 2 years to hedge £96.5 million of the HSBC facility at a cost of £5.9 million. The average cap rate is 1.08%.

There were no other material subsequent events which require disclosure in these financial statements.