Company registration number: NI066355

Sysco Foods NI Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 04 July 2021

Sysco Foods NI Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 04 July 2021

Contents

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report on the Company for the year ended 04 July 2021.

Review of the business
The principal activity of the Company is the specialist supply of frozen, chilled and ambient foods as well as catering supplies and equipment to the catering industry in Northern Ireland and in the Republic of Ireland. The Company has built a reputation for quality food and unrivalled service and offer an extensive range of own-branded products, supplemented by well-known supplier brands and a range of local products.

The results of the Company for the year are set out in the income statement on page 8. The results for the Company show a pre-tax profit from continuing operations of £1,149,000 (2020: £11,172,000 loss) for the year and end revenue of £47,076,000 (2020: £19,861,000). Turnover increased by £27,215,000 mainly due to the transfer of the Northern Ireland trade of Sysco Foods Ireland Unlimited Company, a group undertaking, on 27 June 2020.

Impact of Covid-19
The circumstances resulting from Covid-19 have had and still do have an impact on the trading performance in the year ended 4 July 2021. However, with the lifting of Covid 19 lockdown restrictions from the Spring in Europe, the Company is seeing an increase in operating volumes which is expected to continue.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The directors of the Company manage the risks of the Company through the Company's parent company Brake Bros Limited. The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company relate to foreign currency risks, credit risks, as well as liquidity risks.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange risks primarily with respect to the Euro within trade payables and trade receivables. The Company's credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the Company by failing to discharge an obligation. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The immediate parent undertaking Brake Bros Limited has a group risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects of financial risks for its subsidiary undertakings including those of the Company (see the Director's report for further details).

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

Sarah Whibley

S Whibley
Director
23 June 2022

Directors' report

The directors present their directors' report for the year ended 04 July 2021.

General information
Sysco Foods NI Limited is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. On 20 January 2021, the Company changed its name from Brakes Foodservice NI Limited.

The immediate parent undertaking is Brake Bros Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Sysco Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States.

Future outlook and going concern
At year end, the Company had net current liabilities amounting to £31,435,000 (2020: £31,150,000). In assessing whether the financial statements for the Company should be prepared on the going concern basis, the directors have considered the future outlook of the Company. Furthermore, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking Sysco Corporation has confirmed that they will continue to support the Company in order to allow the Company to satisfy its financial obligations in the normal course of business for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the balance sheet. The Directors are satisfied that the ultimate parent undertaking Sysco Corporation has the ability to provide this support, should it be required. The Directors of the parent forecast to have sufficient liquidity through the going concern period even under its most downside forecast scenario and before any further mitigation actions it may take. The directors are satisfied that the Company will have sufficient funds to repay its liabilities as they fall due. Consequently, the financial statements of the Company are prepared on the going concern basis.

With the lifting of Covid 19 lockdown restrictions from Spring in Europe, the Company is seeing an increase in operating volumes which is expected to continue.

Post balance sheet event
No material events have occurred since the statement of financial position date which would affect the financial statements of the Company.

Dividends
No interim dividends (2020: £nil) have been paid and the directors do not recommend a final dividend (2020: £nil).

Directors
The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise stated, are given below:

S Whibley	(Appointed 29 December 2020)
M Lee	(Appointed 03 May 2022)
T O Jorgensen	(Appointed 04 July 2021, Resigned 03 May 2022)
M Ball	(Resigned 27 January 2021)
A H Kamp	(Resigned 04 July 2021)

Directors' third party indemnity provisions
A qualifying third-party indemnity provision as defined in Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006 is in force for the benefit of each of the directors and the company secretary in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office, to the extent permitted by law. In respect of those liabilities for which directors may not be indemnified, the Company maintained a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy throughout the financial year, and to the date of approval of these financial statements.

Employment report
The Company aims to keep employees aware of all material factors affecting them as employees and the performance of the Company. It encourages good communication through regular meetings between management and staff, enabling senior managers to consult and ascertain employees' views on all appropriate matters. This is supplemented by regular briefings, intranet and e-mail bulletins and divisional newsletters. Employees are encouraged to participate in the performance of the Company by way of bonus schemes.

The Company employs 21 people. We provide extensive training and career development programmes. It is our policy to achieve and maintain a high standard of health and safety at work and to ensure everyone, regardless of race, religion or sex, and including disabled people where reasonable and practicable, is treated in the same way as regards employment, training, career development and promotion. Every effort is made to help with the rehabilitation of anyone injured during their employment, and to that end we have embarked on an Employee Care Programme.

Health and safety
As a business the Company is strongly committed to providing a safe and responsible place to work. Concern for the wellbeing of our staff is a key element in our drive to be "a great place to work" and we demonstrate this commitment through ongoing training and education of all our employees; working closely with our insurance providers and equipment suppliers to ensure sharing of best practice and leading edge health and safety solutions.

Directors Duties
The Directors of the Company are required to act in accordance with a set of general duties which are detailed in section 172 of the UK Companies Act 2006. A Director of a Company must act in a way that they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders as a whole, and fairly, and in doing so have regard (along with other matters) to:

- the likely consequence of the decisions in the long-term;
- the interest of the company's employees;
- the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the impact of the company's operations on the community and environment;
- the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct.

The following paragraphs summarise how the Directors fulfil their duties:

Risk Management
The Risk Management framework is established at the Brake Bros Limited group level. The Board of Directors of Brake Bros Limited have the responsibility for setting the risk management policies, in compliance with Sysco Corporation risk management policies and applied throughout the Brake Bros Limited group of companies. This framework identifies, monitors, measures and implements strategies to manage and mitigate risk across the group. Further detail on Financial Risk management are set out further below in our description of Financial Risk Management.

Our people
Our people are the heart of our business. The Company and Group is committed to being a responsible employer and managing the performance, needs and expectations of our employees in a fair and transparent manner. The Company and Group operates a number of initiatives promoting employee engagement, health and well being.

Business relationships
Our Customers and suppliers are key to our success. We foster long term relationships with our supplier network, fostering close collaboration and development of sustainable quality chains of supply. Our relationships with Customers is paramount to the ongoing success of the business. The needs and expectations of our customers are integral in our business strategy and planning to ensure the Company and Group delivers to the highest safety and high quality standards.

Community and environment
Food distribution is not only our business — it is also our best opportunity to make a positive difference in the communities where we operate and live. The Company and Group participates in a number of Community based programmes to raise money for good causes and provide goods to those in need.

The Company and group is committed to delivering a better tomorrow. In 2019 the Brake Bros Group of Companies set out its Corporate and Social Responsibility goals and targets to continue to reduce the groups carbon footprint and commitment to sourcing sustainable, ethically sourced produce.

Shareholders
The Company's ultimate parent company is Sysco Corporation, a Company incorporated in the United States. The Company is aligned to the strategic vision of the Shareholder and discusses both short term and long term financial performance and business objectives regularly with Sysco management team.

Financial risk management:
The Company's principal financial risks relate to foreign currency risks, credit risks, as well as liquidity risks.

The parent undertaking Brake Bros Limited has a group risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects of financial risks for its subsidiary undertakings including those of the Company.

The Board of Directors of Brake Bros Limited have the responsibility for setting the risk management policies, in compliance with Sysco Corporation risk management policies, applied by the Brake Bros Limited group of companies. The policies are implemented by the central group treasury department that receives regular reports from the operating companies to enable prompt identification of financial risks so that the appropriate actions may be taken. The key financial risks that the Company may be exposed to are:

(a) Foreign currency exchange risk
The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange risks primarily with respect to the Euro within trade payables and trade receivables.
(b) Credit risk
The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For banks, independently rated parties with minimum band 'B' rating are used for the Company's main banking requirements. For customers, risk control assess the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales commence.
(c) Liquidity risk
The Company's funding is derived from amounts funded from parent undertakings that are designed to ensure the company has sufficient available funds for operations and planned expansions.

The group manages cashflow and liquid reserves centrally and have committed to providing sufficient liquidity to manage through the impact on the Company's ability to meet its financial commitments.

Independent auditors
Ernst & Young shall remain in office until the Company or Ernst & Young otherwise determine.

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that so far as each of the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware and the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) Statement

The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018, requires large UK enterprises to include a statement of annual energy consumption and associated GHG emissions within company annual reports. We have chosen to include this information within the annual report of our parent organisation, Brake Bros Ltd, Companies House number 02035315.

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 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 state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed by order of the board:

S Whibley
Director
23 June 2022

Company registration number: NI066355

Registered office:
221 Hillhall Road
Lisburn
Country Antrim
Northern Ireland
BT27 5JQ

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SYSCO FOODS NI LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sysco Foods NI Limited for the year ended 04 July 2021 which comprise the income statement, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity, and the related notes 1 to 23, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 04 July 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of matter – Effects of COVID-19

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which describes the economic and social consequences the company is facing as a result of COVID-19 which impacted supply chains, consumer demand and personnel available for work. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SYSCO FOODS NI LIMITED (Continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. 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 or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 101 and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant tax compliance regulation in the United Kingdom.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management to understand how the Company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas and corroborated this by reviewing supporting documentation. We made enquiries of management, those charged with governance and the entity's internal counsel around actual and potential litigation and claims. We made enquiries of management to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, including communications with regulators. We read minutes of board meetings and reviewed the financial statement disclosures to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management override and by assuming revenue recognition to be a fraud risk. We tested specific transactions backing to source documentation or independent confirmation, ensuring appropriate authorisation of the transactions.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved testing journals identified by specific risk criteria.

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

Use of our report

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

Ernst & Young

Andrew P. Clery (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young, Statutory Auditor
Limerick
Date: 24 June 2022

Income statement

For the year ended 04 July 2021

Continuing operations	Notes	For the year ended 04 July 2021 £'000	For the year ended 28 June 2020 £'000
Revenue	2	47,076	19,861
Operating costs		(48,670)	(30,266)
Operating loss	2	(1,594)	(10,405)
Analysed as:			
Operating loss before exceptional items		(1,048)	(6,320)
Exceptional items	2	(546)	(4,085)
Finance income / (costs)	3	2,743	(767)
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		1,149	(11,172)
Income tax credit	4	263	2,080
Profit / (loss) for the year from continuing operations		1,412	(9,092)

The Company has no recognised income and expenses other than those included in the income statement above, and therefore no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 04 July 2021

	Notes	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Goodwill	5		2,557		2,557
Intangible assets	6		6,600		6,945
Property, plant and equipment	7		5,606		5,376
Deferred tax	14		2,611		527
			17,374		15,405
Current assets					
Inventories	8	365		27	
Trade and other receivables	9	44,172		11,876	
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,566		2,998	
		48,103		14,901	
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	11	(79,184)		(45,246)	
Financial liabilities - borrowings	12	(206)		(214)	
Provisions	13	(148)		(591)	
		(79,538)		(46,051)	
Net current liabilities			(31,435)		(31,150)
Non-current liabilities					
Financial liabilities - borrowings	12	(234)		(81)	
Provisions	13	(312)		(193)	
			(546)		(274)
Net liabilities			(14,607)		(16,019)
Equity					
Share capital	15		-		-
Equity reserve	16		(12)		(12)
Accumulated deficit	17		(14,595)		(16,007)
Total equity			(14,607)		(16,019)

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 6 to 20 were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 June 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

S Whibley
Director

Company registration number: NI068355

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 04 July 2021

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Equity reserve £'000	(Accumulated deficit) £'000	Total equity £'000
At 28 June 2020		-	(12)	(16,007)	(16,019)
Profit for the year and total comprehensive expense	16	-	-	1,412	1,412
At 04 July 2021		-	(12)	(14,595)	(14,607)

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Equity reserve £'000	(Accumulated deficit) £'000	Total equity £'000
At 29 June 2019			(12)	(6,937)	(6,949)
Adoption of IFRS 16				22	22
Loss for the year and total comprehensive expense				(9,092)	(9,092)
At 28 June 2020		-	(12)	(16,007)	(16,019)

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

General information
These financial statements are the financial statements of Sysco Foods NI Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 04 July 2021, and were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 June 2022. For practical reasons, the Company prepares its financial statements to the Sunday closest to the Company reference date of 30 June.

Sysco Foods NI Limited is a company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The nature of its operations and principal activities are set out in the strategic report on page 1. The address of the registered office is given on page 3.

The Company has applied Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101") issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC).

Significant accounting policies
The Company's principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation and going concern
The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101") issued by the Financial Reporting Council. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash-flow statement, financial instruments, remuneration of key management personnel and related party transactions. Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group accounts of Sysco Corporation. The group accounts of Sysco Corporation are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 22 to the financial statements.

These separate financial statements contain information about Sysco Foods NI Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiaries are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Brake Bros Limited. Details of how to obtain these financial statements can be found in note 22 to the financial statements.

The Company's industry and business have been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, governmental authorities in Ireland, UK and other countries in which the Company operates, and in which the Company's customers are present and suppliers operate, have imposed mandatory closures, sought voluntary closures and imposed restrictions on, or advisories in respect to, travel, business operations and public gatherings or interactions. Among other matters, these actions have required or strongly urged various venues where foodservice products are served, including restaurants, schools and hotels, to reduce or discontinue operations, which has negatively affected demand in the foodservice industry, including the demand for the Company's products and services. The industry is considered an essential service, so the Company has continued to operate in other foodservice sectors. Immediately after the onset of the crisis, the Company took action to ensure liquidity, reduce variable and structural costs and pivot the business to maximise sales during a period of disruption.

With the lifting of Covid 19 lockdown restrictions from Spring in Europe, the Company is seeing an increase in operating volumes which is expected to continue.

At year end, the Company had net current liabilities amounting to £31,435,000 (2020: £31,150,000).

The directors have considered the applicability of the going concern basis in the preparation of these financial statements. This included a review of financial results and projections, which show, taking into account probable changes in financial performance, that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Furthermore, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking Sysco Corporation has confirmed that they will continue to support the Company in order to allow it to satisfy its financial obligations in the normal course of business for a period of 12 months from date of approval of the balance sheet. The Directors are satisfied that the ultimate parent undertaking Sysco Corporation has the ability to provide this support, should it be required. Given the continued parental support, the Directors deem it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The Company has used a true and fair view override in respect of the non-amortisation of goodwill (see intangible assets section below).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Revenue

The Company generates revenue primarily from the distribution and sale of food and related products to its customers. Substantially all revenue is recognized at the point in time in which the product is delivered to the customer. The company grants certain customers sales incentives, such as rebates or discounts, which could result in variable consideration. The variable consideration is based on amounts known at the time the performance obligation is satisfied and, therefore, requires minimal judgment. Revenue is recognised at the transaction price net of any sales incentives, rebates or discounts which is agreed at contract inception.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment is shown at historical cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment.

Cost represents invoiced cost plus any other costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. The Company capitalises borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset and for non-qualifying assets charges borrowing costs to the income statement.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

Depreciation is provided on all other property, plant and equipment to write down their cost or, where their useful economic lives have been revised, their carrying amount at the date of revision to their estimated residual values on a straight line basis over the periods of their estimated, or revised, remaining useful economic lives respectively. These lives are considered to be:

Freehold buildings	- between 17 and 40 years
Leasehold buildings	- the period of the lease or 40 years whichever is the shorter
Motor vehicles	- between 5 and 10 years
Plant and equipment	- between 5 and 40 years
Information technology hardware	- between 3 and 5 years

Asset lives and residual values are reviewed each financial period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Profits and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within the income statement.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets
(a) Goodwill
Goodwill arising represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired.

The Companies Act 2006 requires goodwill to be reduced by provisions for depreciation on a systematic basis over a period chosen by the directors, not exceeding its useful economic life. However, under IFRS 3 Business Combinations, goodwill is not amortised. Consequently, the Company does not amortise goodwill but reviews it for impairment on an annual basis or whenever there are indicators of impairment. The Company is therefore invoking a "true and fair view override" to overcome the prohibition of the non-amortisation of goodwill in the Companies Act 2006. The Company is not able to reliably estimate the impact on the financial statements of the true and fair view override on the basis that the useful life of goodwill cannot be predicted with a satisfactory level of reliability, nor can the pattern in which goodwill diminishes be known.

(b) Computer software
Acquired computer software licences are capitalised as an intangible asset on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring into use the specific software. Directly attributable costs associated with the development of software that are expected to generate future economic benefits are capitalised as part of computer software.

Where software costs are capitalised they are amortised using the straight-line basis to write them down to their estimated realisable value over their estimated useful economic lives, which are considered to be between three and five years.

The residual value and useful economic life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate at each statement of financial position date.

Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Provision is made for obsolete and slow-moving items. Cost comprises direct purchase costs and overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Direct purchase cost is calculated on a weighted average cost basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Financial assets
The Company classifies its financial assets in the following category: loans and receivables. The classification is based on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the date of the statement of financial position. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the statement of financial position.

Trade receivables
Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 2 months overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of a trade receivables impairment account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. When a trade receivable is uncollectable it is written off against the trade receivables impairment account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank (being the cash book balance) and in hand, short-term deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments. Bank overdrafts are presented in current liabilities to the extent that there is no right of offset with cash balances.

Trade payables
Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are non interest-bearing, are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Current and deferred income tax
The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised. Deferred income tax is measured on an undiscounted basis.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Employee benefits
The Company is a member of a defined contribution pension scheme operated by Brake Bros Limited, the parent undertaking of the Company, for its employees. Further detail is set out in Note 19.

Defined contribution plan
For defined contribution plans, the Company pays contributions to pension plans on a contractual basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as an employee benefit expense when they are due.

Foreign currencies
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currency at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the statement of financial position. Differences arising on translation are charged or credited to the income statement except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges or qualifying net investment hedges.

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1. Accounting policies (continued)

Exceptional items
Where items of income and expense included in the income statement, including losses in respect of businesses exited or being exited are considered to be material and / or outside the normal course of business, separate disclosure of their nature and amount is provided in the financial statements. These items are classified as exceptional items. The Company considers the size and nature of an item both individually and when aggregated with similar items, when considering whether it is material.

Borrowings and finance costs
Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, being the issue proceeds net of any transaction costs incurred.

Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is adjusted for the amortisation of any transaction costs. The amortisation is recognised in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the date of the statement of financial position.

Finance income
Finance income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Share capital
Where the Company issues shares or other financial instruments, these financial instruments are classified as a financial liability, financial asset or equity according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, or its component parts. Dividends or interest arising on such financial instruments are recognised according to the classification of the financial instrument.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates
The Company makes judgements and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimate will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements and key sources of estimation that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are discussed below.

(a) Impairment review of goodwill
The Company tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated above. The recoverable amounts of the cash-generating unit has been determined based on value-in-use calculation. This calculation require the use of estimates (see note 5).

A sensitivity analysis has been performed on the key assumptions used for assessing the goodwill. The directors have concluded that there are no reasonably possible changes in key assumptions which would cause the carrying amount of goodwill to exceed its value-in-use.

Notes to the financial statements

2. Revenue and operating loss

	For the year ended 04 July 2021 £'000	For the year ended 28 June 2020 £'000
Revenue	47,076	19,861
Direct purchase cost	(37,620)	(16,024)
Gross profit	9,456	3,837
Distribution and selling costs	(2,712)	(4,392)
Trading profit / (loss)	6,744	(555)
Administrative expenses	(7,792)	(5,765)
Exceptional items (see below)	(546)	(4,085)
Total administrative expenses	(8,338)	(9,850)
Operating loss from continuing operations	(1,594)	(10,405)

The Company's revenue relates primarily of sales of products to customers within Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is arrived at after charging:	For the year ended 04 July 2021 £'000	For the year ended 28 June 2020 £'000
Employee costs (see note 18)	905	2,610
Inventories		
- cost of inventories recognised as an expense (included in direct purchase cost)	37,578	16,024
- write downs and losses incurred in the year	42	-
Depreciation of property plant and equipment	584	682
Depreciation of right-to-use assets	567	480
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	448
Repairs and maintenance expenditure on property, plant and equipment	86	160
Trade receivables impairment	518	2,261
Government grants/subsidies received	(130)	(149)
Fees payable to the auditor for statutory audit services	40	30

Exceptional items
The Company's ultimate parent undertaking Sysco Corporation has initiated an integration programme in respect of its operations in Ireland. As a result of this project, the Company has incurred exceptional costs amounting to £546,000 (2020: £4,085,000) primarily on the restructure on the lease of the Lisburn distillery, information systems' infrastructure and rebranding costs. These costs will cease to be incurred upon the conclusion of the programme.

3. Finance income / (costs)

	For the year ended 04 July 2021 £'000	For the year ended 28 June 2020 £'000
Finance income / (costs):		
Interest on leases	(11)	(4)
Other loans and charges	(4)	(8)
Foreign exchange income / (losses)	2,758	(755)
Total finance costs	2,743	(767)

Notes to the financial statements

4. Income tax (credit)

Taxation is based on the loss for the year and comprises:

	For the year ended 04 July 2021 £'000	For the year ended 28 June 2020 £'000
Current tax		
- Current year charge	321	-
- current year group relief	-	(1,465)
- over-provision in respect of prior year	-	(400)
Deferred taxation		
- origination and reversal of temporary differences	36	(215)
- over-provision in respect of prior year	(620)	-
Total current and deferred taxation (credit)	(263)	(2,080)

A reconciliation of the tax (credit) for the year compared to the effective standard rate of corporation tax is summarised below:

	For the year ended 04 July 2021 £'000	For the year ended 28 June 2020 £'000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	1,149	(11,172)
At 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	218	(2,123)
Effects of:		
Unrecognised tax losses	-	137
Over-provision in respect of prior year	(620)	(400)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes and other adjustments	139	306
Total current taxation (credit)	(263)	(2,080)

The main UK corporation tax rate has been 19% since 1 April 2017. During the year ended 4 July 2021 the Chancellor announced a change in the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from 1 April 2023.

5. Goodwill

	Total £'000
Cost and carrying amount	
At 28 June 2020 and 04 July 2021	2,557

	Total £'000
Cost and carrying amount	
At 29 June 2019 and 28 June 2020	2,557

Impairment review
An overview of the impairment review performed is set out below. The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on internal forecasts approved by management covering the next year. Subsequent cash flows beyond are extrapolated using the estimated growth rate stated below.

The cash-generating unit ("CGU") is the Sysco Foods NI Limited business.

Notes to the financial statements

5. Goodwill (continued)

The key assumptions in the value in use calculations were:

- Revenue growth. This was based on expected levels of activity under existing major contractual arrangements together with growth based upon medium term historical growth rates and having regard for expected economic and market conditions for other customers.

- Operating cost growth. This assumption was based upon management's expectation for each significant product line, having regard for contractual arrangements and expected changes in market conditions.

- Discount rate. The discount rate applied to the cash flow projections are based on an appropriate weighted average cost of capital for the company and reflect specific risks relating to the CGU.

- Long term GDP growth rate. The long term growth rates applied to the cash flow projections are based on economic forecasts relating to the CGU.

The forecasts are based on the approved management plan covering the next three financial years. Subsequent cash flows have been forecast to increase by 3.0% (2020: 3.0%) in line with the long term GDP growth rate and including inflation, reflecting minimum management expectations based on historical growth. The cash flows were discounted using a pre-tax discount rate of 11.0% (2020: 9.0%). The results of the impairment review undertaken indicated that the CGU has recoverable amount in excess of the carrying value of the goodwill. For the impairment review a sensitivity analysis (included in 'critical accounting estimates and assumptions' in note 1 to the financial statements) has been performed on the key assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount of the CGU.

6. Intangible assets

	Software £'000	Total Intangibles £'000
At 28 June 2020	6,945	6,945
Reclassifications	493	493
As at 04 July 2021	7,438	7,438
Accumulated depreciation:		
At 28 June 2020	-	-
Charge for the year	838	838
As at 04 July 2021	838	838
Carrying amount at 04 July 2021	6,600	6,600
Carrying amount at 28 June 2020	6,945	6,945

Included in intangible assets for the Company at 04 July 2021 was an amount of £nil (2020: £6,945,000) for computer software under construction.

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Plant and equipment £'000	Information technology hardware £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 28 June 2020	547	1,482	270	5,509	7,808
Intercompany transfers	-	217	117	-	334
Reclassifications	-	-	(1,522)	1,029	(493)
Additions	559	46	1,224	-	1,829
Disposals	(472)	-	-	(102)	(574)
At 04 July 2021	634	1,745	89	6,436	8,904
Accumulated depreciation					
At 28 June 2020	547	1,101	-	784	2,432
Intercompany transfers	-	108	79	-	187
Depreciation / Amortisation	559	149	10	433	1,151
Disposals	(472)		-	-	(472)
At 04 July 2021	634	1,358	89	1,217	3,298
Carrying amount at 04 July 2021	-	387	-	5,219	5,606
Carrying amount at 28 June 2020	-	381	270	4,725	5,376

Land and buildings comprise:	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000
Cost		
Leasehold	559	472
Freehold	75	75
	634	547
Accumulated depreciation		
Leasehold	559	472
Freehold	75	75
	634	547

7. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Property, plant and equipment comprises of owned and leased assets:

	At 04 July 2021 £'000
Property, plant and equipment owned	5,531
Right-of-use assets	75
	5,606

The Company leases many assets including building and motor vehicles. The movement during the year is as follows:

	Land and buildings £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Balance 28 June 2020	-	111	111
Additions to right-of-use assets	559	-	559
Others	-	(28)	(28)
Depreciation	(559)	(8)	(567)
Balance 04 July 2021	-	75	75

Additions to right-of-use assets during the year were £559,000.

8. Inventories

	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	60	16
Finished goods and goods for resale	305	11
	365	27

The difference between the purchase price of inventories and their replacement cost is not material.

9. Trade and other receivables

	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000
Trade receivables	7,892	5,534
Less: provision for impairment of receivables	(754)	(2,060)
Trade receivables - net	7,138	3,474
Amounts owed by group undertakings	36,980	541
Amounts owed by parent undertakings	-	7,649
Other receivables	-	68
Prepayments	54	144
	44,172	11,876

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited due to the Company's customer base being large and unrelated. Due to this, management believe there is no further credit risk provision required in excess of normal provision for doubtful receivables. Therefore, the maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

As of 04 July 2021, trade receivables of £5,006,000 (2020: £2,088,000) were fully performing.

As of 04 July 2021, trade receivables of £2,132,000 (2020: £1,386,000) were past due but not impaired. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000
Up to 3 months	1,551	446
3 to 6 months	483	940
Over 6 months	98	-
	2,132	1,386

9. Trade and other receivables (continued)

As of 04 July 2021, trade receivables of £754,181 (2020: £2,060,000) were impaired and provided for. The amount of the provision was £754,181 as of 04 July 2021 (2020: £2,060,000). The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000
Up to 3 months	54	-
3 to 6 months	6	-
Over 6 months	694	2,060
	754	2,060

The book value of trade and other receivables with a maturity of less than one year are assumed to approximate to fair value.

The carrying amounts of the Company's trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000
Pounds Sterling	28,622	11,730
Euros	15,550	146
	44,172	11,876

Movements on the provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	£'000	£'000
At 28 June 2020 / 29 June 2019	2,060	154
Provision for receivables impairment	518	2,261
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(1,824)	(355)
At 04 July 2021 / 28 June 2020	754	2,060

The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000
Cash at bank and in hand	3,566	2,978
Short term deposits	-	20
	3,566	2,998

The effective interest rate on cash at bank and in hand is 0% (2020: 0%).

11. Trade and other payables

	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000
Trade payables	566	400
Amounts owed to parent undertakings	16,455	49
Amounts owed to group undertakings	61,230	44,290
Accruals	933	507
	79,184	45,246

Amounts owed to parent and group undertakings are unsecured, bear no interest and are repayable on demand.

The carrying amounts of the Company's trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000
Pounds Sterling	18,595	956
Euros	60,589	44,290
	79,184	45,246

12. Financial liabilities - borrowings

Current	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000
Lease obligations	206	214
	206	214

Non-current	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000
Lease obligations	440	295
	440	295
Less amounts falling due within one year	(206)	(214)
	234	81

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows	At 04 July 2021 £'000
Less than one year	214
One to five years	228
More than five years	16
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 04 July 2021	458

The carrying amounts of the Company's lease liabilities are denominated in pounds sterling.

Borrowing facilities
The Company has no commited borrowing facilities available at 04 July 2021 (2020: £nil).

13. Provisions

Property and other provisions	At 04 July 2021 £'000	At 28 June 2020 £'000
At 28 June 2020 / 29 June 2019	784	-
(Credit) / charge to the income statement during the year	(324)	784
At 04 July 2021 / 28 June 2020	460	784
Non-current	312	193
Current	148	591
	460	784

Property provisions at 04 July 2021 are for dilapidation obligations of £126,000 and onerous lease provisions of £334,000 relating to leasehold property held by the Company.

14. Deferred tax

The movement on the deferred tax account is as shown below:

	£'000	£'000
Deferred tax assets		
At 28 June 2020 / 29 June 2019	527	312
Transfer from intercompany	2,120	
(Credit) / charge for the year	(36)	215
At 04 July 2021 / 28 June 2020	2,611	527

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset where there is a legally enforceable right of offset and there is an intention to settle the balances net.

The deferred tax asset has been recognised for depreciation in excess of capital allowances amounting to £491,000 (2020: £527,000) and losses to be utilised of £2,120,000 (2020: £Nil).

There are unrecognised deferred tax assets of £709,000 (2020: £678,000) in respect of unutilised tax losses.

15. Share capital

Authorised, issued and fully paid	Number	£	Number	£
'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each				
At 28 June 2020 and 04 July 2021 / 29 June 2019 and 28 June 2020	80	80	80	80
'B' Ordinary shares of £1 each				
At 28 June 2020 and 04 July 2021 / 29 June 2019 and 28 June 2020	20	20	20	20
At 28 June 2020 and 04 July 2021 / 29 June 2019 and 28 June 2020		100		100

No shares have been issued during the year.

16. Equity reserve

	£'000	£'000
At 28 June 2020 / 29 June 2019	(12)	(12)
Movements in equity reserve	-	-
At 04 July 2021 / 28 June 2020	(12)	(12)

17. Accumulated deficit

	£'000	£'000
At 28 June 2020 / 29 June 2019	(16,007)	(6,937)
Adoption of IFRS 16	-	22
Profit / (loss) for the year	1,412	(9,092)
At 04 July 2021 / 28 June 2020	(14,595)	(16,007)

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18. Employees and directors' emoluments

Average monthly number of people employed by the Company during the year:	For the year ended 04 July 2021 Number	For the year ended 28 June 2020 Number
Distribution, manufacturing and selling	15	39
Administration	6	11
	21	50

	For the year ended 04 July 2021 £'000	For the year ended 28 June 2020 £'000
The costs incurred in respect of these employees were:		
Wages and salaries	753	2,140
Social security costs	82	251
Other pension costs	70	219
	905	2,610

The emoluments of the directors are paid by the parent undertaking which makes no recharge to the entity. The directors are directors of the parent and a number of fellow subsidiaries and it is not possible to make a reasonable apportionment of their emoluments in respect of each of the subsidiaries. Accordingly, the above details include no emoluments in respect of the directors. Their total emoluments are included in the aggregate of key management compensation disclosed the in financial statements of the parent undertaking.

Certain employees have transferred across to be directly employed by Sysco Foods Ireland Unlimited, resulting in a reduction in the employees in the Company.

19. Retirement benefit obligations

The Company is a member of defined contribution pension schemes operated by Brake Bros Limited, the parent undertaking of the Company, for its employees.

The Brakes Group Personal Pension Plan was opened on 1 April 2013 and is a qualifying workplace pension scheme that the Company is using to meet the automatic enrolment legislative requirements. It is contracted into the state pension scheme and for auto-enrolment members the contribution rates are 5% of pensionable salary for members and 3% for employers and for elected members has contribution rates of 5% of pensionable salary for members and from 4% for employers, with higher employers contributions for managers. Funds are invested with Legal & General Investment Management.

The Brakes Money Purchase Pension Plan closed on 31 March 2015 with all existing members auto-enrolled into the Brakes Group Personal Pension Plan. Minimum contribution rates for ex-members of the Brakes Money Purchase Pension Plan are 3% of pensionable salary for members and 4% for employers, with higher employers contributions for managers.

The Company did not operate any defined benefit schemes during the financial year ended 04 July 2021.

Pension costs for defined contribution schemes are as follows:

	For the year ended 04 July 2021 £'000	For the year ended 28 June 2020 £'000
Defined contribution scheme	70	219

Notes to the financial statements

20. Commitments

At the financial year end the Company had no capital commitments (2020: nil).

21. Related party transactions

As a wholly-owned subsidiary and qualifying entity the Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 101 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with other wholly-owned members of the Group.

22. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Brake Bros Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Sysco Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States.

The parent undertaking of the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements is Brake Bros Limited and the parent undertaking of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Sysco Corporation. Copies of Brake Bros Limited and Sysco Corporation consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary at Enterprise House, Eureka Business Park, Ashford, Kent, TN25 4AG, and from 1390 Enclave Parkway, Houston, Texas, United states respectively.

23. Post balance sheet events

No material events have occurred since the statement of financial position date which would affect the financial statements of the Company.