

# **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

## PERIOD ENDED 16 SEPTEMBER 2006

(Registered Number 315158)

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# Directors' Report and Financial Statements

CONTENTS	Page
General Information	1
Directors' Report	2 - 4
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	5
Auditor's Report	6
Profit and Loss Account	7
Note of Historical Cost Profits and Losses	8
Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses	9
Balance Sheet	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11 - 27

### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Directors

H J Davenport

J W Sutcliffe

K L Carter

D R Langlands

M I Carr

M Rowlands (appointed on 16 February 2006)

R Rankin (appointed on 6 July 2006)

#### Secretaries

R S Mendelsohn
S J Smith (appointed on 14 July 2006)
Subsequent to the year-end Simon Smith resigned on 29 September 2006
and then Rosalyn Mendelsohn was re-appointed as Secretary

Registered Office

Weston Centre, 10 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 4QY

Head Office

Sugar Way, Peterborough, PE2 9AY

#### **Directors' Report**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the 52 week period ended 16 September 2006

#### 1 Principal Activities

The company's principal activities during the period continued to be the processing of sugar beet and the manufacture and sale of sugar, animal feeds and molasses These activities are expected to continue in the foreseeable future

#### 2 Review of Business

The profit and loss account for the period is set out on page 7. Both the level of business and the period end position remain satisfactory. Changes to the EU Sugar Regime were implemented by the EU Commission in July 2006 and as one of the most efficient European sugar producers, British Sugar is well placed to meet the challenges of reform and take advantage of any opportunities it offers. In order to maintain this position British Sugar announced a rationalisation of its operations that will result in the closure of its Allscott and York factories with processing being consolidated at its remaining 4 sites. This has resulted in an exceptional charges in the period for asset impairment (£ 67.8 million) and redundancy & other closures costs (£29.2 million)

#### 3 Dividends

On 9 January 2006 the company paid an interim dividend of £110 million (2005 £90 million) The directors did not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2005 NIL)

#### 4 Directors

The directors at 16 September 2006, all of whom have been directors for the whole of the 52 week period ended on that date unless stated otherwise, and secretary of the company are shown on page 1

D R Langlands and J W Sutcliffe retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election at the Annual General Meeting

#### 5 Corporate Governance

British Sugar plc is a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated British Foods plc Particulars of that company's compliance with the Combined Code are set out in its financial statements

#### 6 Going Concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts

#### 7 Research and Development

The company continued its expenditure on research and development and during the period this amounted to £4 8 million (2005 £5 0 million) It is anticipated that this level of expenditure will continue

#### 8 Property Values

The directors are of the opinion that the market value of interests in land and buildings at the end of the period exceeded the amounts included in the balance sheet, but they are unable to quantify the excess

#### **Directors' Report** continued

#### 9 Charitable Donations and Political Contributions

Donations to UK charities are funded through the British Sugar Foundation, a charitable organisation funded and managed by British Sugar plc The Foundation has particular interests in projects in the areas of health and healthcare, education, environment and enterprise, with employee inspired community projects receiving special attention. The Foundation matches employees' efforts pound for pound. Donations amounted to £0.1 million (2005 £0.1 million)

No political contributions were made (2005 NIL)

#### 10 Employment Policies

The company aims to involve employees in all aspects of British Sugar's development and achievements. This is achieved through well established communication channels and consultative systems that exist between management, trades unions, works advisory committees and individual employees which help to foster the mutual trust and recognition of common goals, essential to the smooth running of the business

Every effort is made to ensure that procedures and prejudices regarding race, religion, age or sex do not hinder people from obtaining jobs or in the development of their careers

Comprehensive training programmes are designed to give employees the opportunity of improving their skills

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitude and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of employees becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person not suffering from a disability.

#### 11 Creditor Payment Policy

The company has an agreement for the purchase of sugar beet with all of the growers who supply the company. The agreement is called the Inter Professional Agreement ("IPA") and its terms are regularly reviewed with the National Farmers' Union ("NFU") acting on behalf of all growers. Copies of the IPA may be obtained from either the company or the NFU.

For all other suppliers, it is the company's policy to apply the company's standard terms of payment which are advised to suppliers at the time of placing orders, and then to make payment in accordance with those standard terms

The outstanding trade creditors at the balance sheet date, as a proportion of the invoices received from suppliers during the year, represent 47 days purchases (2005 45 days)

#### 12 Disclosure of Information to Auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information

### **Directors' Report** continued

### 13 Auditors

In accordance with Section 384 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG Audit Plc as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

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By Order of the Board

R S Mendelsohn Secretary

13th April 2007

# Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors report and financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law & regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period, under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards. The financial statements are required by law to 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- 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 proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They safeguard the assets of the company and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

#### Independent auditor's report to the members of British Sugar plc

We have audited the financial statements of British Sugar plc for the 52 week period ended 16 September 2006 which comprise of the Profit and Loss Account, the note of Historical Cost Profits & Losses, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains & Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The Directors' Responsibilities for preparing of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), are set out in the statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 5

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion, the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition, we report to you if, in our opinion the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent mustatements within it

#### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

#### Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 16 September 2006 and of its loss for then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and

the information given in the Directors report is consistent with the financial statements

**KPMG** Audit Ple

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor

KIMG fult In

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London

13 April 2007

# Profit and Loss Account (£ millions)

Notes		52 week period to 16 September 2006	52 week period to 17 September 2005
4 8	Turnover Cost of sales – ordinary Cost of sales – exceptional Cost of sales – total	749.6 (539.9) (67.8) (607.7)	764 0 (509 8) - (509 8)
8	Gross Profit Distribution costs Administrative expenses - ordinary Administrative expenses - exceptional Administrative expenses - total	141.9 (66.1) (42.5) (29 2) (71.7)	254 2 (62 2) (35 8) (35 8)
8	Total operating profit Split as Operating Profit – excluding exceptional items Exceptional items	4.1 101.1 (97.0)	156 2 156 2
	Profit on sale of property	4.0	26 7
5 6 30 8	Interest receivable and income from Fixed Asset investments Interest payable and similar charges Other financial income Settlement gain on transfer of pension scheme – exceptional	4.7 (24.0) 1.0 (30.2)	14 1 (21 2) 0 4
7	(Loss)/Profit on Ordinary Activities Before Taxation	(40.4)	176 2
8/11	Taxation on (Loss)/Profit on Ordinary Activities	10.8	(43 3)
	(Loss)/Profit on Ordinary Activities after Taxati	ion <u>(29.6)</u>	132 9

A statement of movements on reserves is given in note 26

The company has made no material acquisitions or discontinued any operations, within the meaning of Financial reporting Standard 3, during 2006

The notes on pages 11 to 27 form part of these financial statements

# Note of Historical Cost Profits and Losses (£ millions)

	52 week period to 16 September 2006	52 week period to 17 September 2005
Reported (loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(40.4)	176 2
Difference between the historical cost depreciation charge and the actual depreciation charge of the period calculated on the revalued amount	4.0	21
Historical cost (loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(36.4)	178 3
Historical cost retained (loss)/profit for the financial peri	od (135.6)	42 7

# Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses (£ millions)

	52 week period to 16 September 2006	52 week period to 17 September 2005
(Loss)/Profit for the financial period	(139.6)	40 6
Actuarial gain on pension schemes (see note 30)	39.6	1 9
Deferred taxation on actuarial gain on pension schemes	(12.1)	(0 6)
Total recognised gains and losses for the period	(112.1)	41 9

### **Balance Sheet**

(£ millions)

Notes		16 Septen	nber 2006	17 Septer	<u>nber 2005</u>
	Fixed Assets				
13	Intangible assets		39 0		44 0
14	Tangible assets		325.2		394 5
15	Investments		3.4		3 4
			367.6		4419
	Current Assets				
16	Stocks	67.2		78 4	
17	Debtors	337.8		268 4	
	Cash at bank and in hand	3.0		60	
		408.0		352 8	
18	Creditors amounts falling due within one year	(191.5)		(95 6)	
	Net Current Assets		216.5		257 2
	Total Assets less Current Liabilities		584.1		699 1
19	Creditors amounts falling due after				
	more than one year	(150.5)		(150 9)	
20	Provisions for liabilities and charges	(71.9)		(67 6)	
		<del></del>	(222.4)		(218 5)
	Net Assets excluding pension liability		361 7		480 6
30	Pension liability		-		(6 8)
	Net Assets including pension liability		361.7		473 8
	Capital and Reserves				
25	Ordinary share capital		80 0		80 0
26	Revaluation reserve		51.3		55 3
26 26	Profit and loss account		230.4		338 5
20	From and loss account		230.4		
27	Shareholders' Funds (all equity)		361.7		473 8

The notes on pages 11 to 27 form part of these financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on  $13^{th}$  April 2007 and were signed on its behalf by

M I Carr Director

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### 1 Accounting Reference Date

The accounting reference date is the Saturday nearest to 15 September Accordingly these financial statements have been prepared for the 52 week period ended 16 September 2006

#### 2 Group Accounts

As permitted by \$229 of the Companies Act 1985, the Directors have excluded from the consolidation all subsidiary undertakings detailed in note 15 as their inclusion is not material for the purpose of giving a true and fair view. As a result, there is no material difference between the parent company's individual financial statements and the financial statements presented on a consolidated basis.

The Directors have not disclosed the aggregate amount of capital and reserves of the excluded subsidiary undertakings as it is not material in the context of the parent company financial statements

Between the company and the excluded subsidiary undertakings, there are no dividends received or receivable by the company and the company has not written down its investment or any amounts due during the current or preceding period

#### 3 Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom and with the requirements of the Companies Act 1985, except for the departure noted in the investment note below

In these financial statements the following new standards have been adopted for the first time

- FRS 21 'Events after the balance sheet date',
- FRS 28 'Corresponding amounts'

The adoption of these new standards has no material effect on the results or financial position of the company FRS 28 'corresponding amounts' has had no material effect as it imposes the same requirements for the comparatives hitherto required by the Companies Act 1985

A summary of the more important accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below

#### Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of certain land and buildings

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1 the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking. A group cash flow statement is included in the financial statements of Associated British Foods plc.

#### Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible fixed assets consist of purchased goodwill, which is capitalised in accordance with FRS 10 and amortised in equal instalments over its useful economic life, not exceeding 20 years

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis and is applied to completed capital expenditure in the month it is brought into commission at rates calculated to write off the relevant assets over their expected useful lives

Freehold land	NIL
Industrial buildings and	
freehold property	2 - 3%
Plant and equipment	5% - 33%
Motor vehicles	20%

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### 3. Accounting Policies continued

#### Investments

Investments are held at cost less any permanent diminutions in value, with the exception of the company's investment in the Billington Food Group Ltd

In 2005 the trade and net assets of the Billington Food Group Ltd were transferred to the company at their book value which was less than their fair value. The cost of the company's investment in that subsidiary undertaking reflected the underlying fair value of its net assets and goodwill at the time of acquisition. As a result of this transfer, the value of the company's investment in that subsidiary undertaking fell below the amount at which it was stated in the company's accounting records. Schedule 4 to the Companies Act 1985 requires that the investment be written down accordingly and that the amount be charged as a loss in the company's profit and loss account. However, the directors considered that, as there has been no overall loss to the company, it would have failed to give a true and fair view to charge that diminution to the company's profit and loss account and it should instead be re-allocated to goodwill and the identifiable net assets transferred, so as to recognise in the company's individual balance sheet the effective cost to the company of those net assets and goodwill.

The effect of this departure is to decrease the holding company's loss for the period by £26 8million (2005 £29 8 million) and to increase intangible fixed assets by £26 8 million (2005 £29 8 million)

#### **Deferred Income**

Deferred income consists of government grants and premiums on issue of debenture stock Government grants are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the related asset and debenture premiums over the debenture term

#### Leases

Assets held under finance leases are capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the expected useful life of the asset. The corresponding obligations under these leases are included with borrowings. The finance charge element of rentals payable is charged to the profit and loss account. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account in equal instalments over the term of the lease.

#### Stocks

These are valued as follows

Consumable stores - At the lower of cost and net realisable value

Sugar and other products - At the lower of cost and net realisable value Cost comprises the direct cost of materials and labour together with associated

overheads allocated on the basis of normal activity levels

New crop expenditure - All expenditure relating to the 2006 / 07 crop is carried forward to

the next financial period as production work-in-progress at actual

cost

#### **Turnover**

Turnover comprises the company's sales of sugar and other products and excludes value added tax

#### Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year. Deferred taxation is provided on timing differences arising from the different treatment for accounts and taxation purposes of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of the current and previous years. Deferred taxation is calculated at the rates at which it is estimated that tax will arise. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### Research and Development

Expenditure in respect of research and development is written off as incurred

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### 3. Accounting Policies continued

#### **Pension Costs**

In accordance with FRS17, for defined contribution schemes, contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise. For defined benefit schemes the amounts charged to operating profit are the current service cost, past service cost and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. An amount which represents the expected increase in the present value of scheme liabilities net of the expected return on scheme assets is included as other financial income.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of total recognised gains and losses. These consist of differences between actual and expected returns on scheme assets during the year, experience losses on scheme liabilities and the impact of any changes in assumptions. Pension liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet and represent the difference between the market value of scheme assets and the present value of scheme liabilities at the balance sheet date, net of deferred taxation. Scheme liabilities are determined on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the rate of return on AA rated corporate bonds of greater than 15 year term.

#### Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the day of the transaction, or if hedged forward, at the rate of exchange under the related forward currency contract Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the period end rate of exchange. Where business transactions are covered by forward exchange contracts, any exchange difference on the contract is recognised upon maturity. All exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account

#### **Financial Instruments**

The company uses a range of derivative instruments, including forward foreign exchange contracts to manage exposures to fluctuations in exchange rates and energy based forward contracts. The contract rate is used to determine the book value of the asset or liability

#### 4 Segmental Information

(£ millions)

(2 minors)	52 week period to 16 September 2 <u>006</u>	52 week period to 17 September 2005
Turnover by class of business.		
Sugar	652.3	673 2
Animal feeds	97.3	90 8
	749 6	764 0
	52 week	52 week
	period to	period to
	<u>16 September 2006</u>	16 September 2006
Turnover by geographic destination.		
United Kingdom	729 1	748 3
Other EU Countries	19 5	15 3
Rest of World	1.0	0 4
	<del> </del>	
	749.6	764 0
	<del></del>	

All turnover originates within the UK

The classes of business do not, in the opinion of the directors, differ substantially and therefore no analysis of profit on ordinary activities before taxation has been given

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

5	Interest receivable and income from
	fixed asset investments
	(f. millione)

	fixed asset investments		
	(£ millions)	52 week	52 week
		period to	period to
		16 September 2006	17 September 2005
	Interest on advances	0 6	0.7
	Income from fixed asset investments	1.1	93
	Interest on bank deposits	0.1	_
	Interest receivable from fellow group companies	2.9	4 1
		4.7	14 1
6	Interest Payable and Similar Charges		
	(£ millions)	52 week	52 week
		period to	period to
		16 September 2006	17 September 2005
	Amounts payable on		
	10 3/4% Debenture stock	16.0	160
	Interest payable to fellow group companies	8.0	5 2
		24.0	21 2
7	Profit on Ordinary Activities before Taxation (£ millions)		
		52 week	52 week
		period to	period to
		16 September 2006	17 September 2005
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after (crediting) / charging		
	Hire of land and buildings under operating		
	Leases Hire of plant and machinery under	0 6	1 6
	operating leases	0.4	2 3
	Depreciation on owned tangible fixed assets	30.0	29 8
	Impairment on owned tangible fixed assets	64.1	
	Impairment of Beet Contracts	3.7	-
	Amortisation of intangible assets	5.0	2 8
	Research and Development expenditure	4.8	5 0
	EU production levies	15 8	30 9
	Auditor s remuneration, including expenses		
	- for statutory audit services	0.2	0 2
	Government grants released	-	(01)

### 8 Exceptional Items

In respect of restructuring an exceptional charge of £97 0m has been included in the profit & loss account comprising £67 8m of asset write down, charged to cost of sales, and £29 2m of restructuring and redundancy costs charged to administrative expenses. The tax impact of the above was to reduce the charge for current tax by £4 2m and reduce the deferred tax liability by £22 8m.

During the year the company transferred its defined benefit pension scheme to the ABF defined benefit pension scheme, upon settlement a gain of £30 2m was realised. The tax impact of this was to reduce the deferred tax liability by £12.1 million.

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#### Notes to the Financial Statements

9	Directors' emoluments (£ millions)	52 week period to 16 September 2006	52 week period to 17 September 2005
	Directors' emoluments excluding Pension scheme contributions	1 4	1 2
	Pension scheme contributions	0.3	0 2
		1.7	14

The emoluments of the highest paid director, excluding pension scheme contributions, were £296,977 Employer funded retirement benefits paid by the company on his behalf were £109,792 in the 52 week period ending 16 September 2006

During the year those directors who were members of the British Sugar defined benefit pension scheme transferred to the ABF defined benefit pension scheme

The other directors are either members of the ABF defined contribution scheme or the ABF employer funded retirement benefits scheme

10	Employees		
	(£ millions)	52 week	52 week
		period to	period to
		16 September 2006	17 September 2005
	Staff costs during the period:		
	Wages and salaries	59.2	56 8
	Social security costs	5.3	5 0
	Other pension costs	11.1	10 7
		75.6	72 5

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, of the company during the period was 1,832 (2005 1,776). In the opinion of the directors all employees fall into a single category

18.4 4.2	(0 2)
	-
	•
4.2	(02)
	(0 2)
22.6	42 3
1.5	-
(34 9)	10
<del></del>	
(10.8)	43 3
	(34 9)

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### 11 Taxation continued

### Factors affecting current tax charge for period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (30%) The differences are explained below

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	(40.4)	176 2
Profit on ordinary activities before tax at the	(12.1)	52.0
standard rate of corporation tax	(12 1) 2.1	52 9 1 3
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes  Non taxable income	(0.3)	
	(0.3)	(27)
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	19.3	(0 2)
Utilisation of tax losses	(1.2)	(8 0)
Adjustments to tax charges in respect of previous periods	-	(0 2)
Other timing differences	14.8	(08)
Total current tax	22 6	42 3
	<del></del>	

#### 12 Dividends

An interim dividend of 68 75 p per share (2005 56 25p) was paid on 10 January 2005 This amounted to a total payment of £110 million (2005 £90 million)

### 13 Intangible assets

(£ millions)	Goodwill
Cost	
At 17 September 2005 & 16th September 2006	50.2
Amortisation	
At 17 September 2005	6 2
Charge for period	5.0
At 16 September 2006	11 2
Net book value	
At 16 September 2006	39 0
At 17 September 2005	44.0
-	

### Notes to the Financial Statements

14	Tangible Fixed Assets				
	(£ millions)	Freehold	Plant &	Fixtures, fittings	
		land and	machinery	tools & equipment	
		buildings		Owned	Total
	Cost or valuation				
	At 17 September 2005	252 2	534 6	47 3	834 1
	Additions	4 5	20 0	2 6	27 1
	Disposals	(16)	(10 5)	(3 2)	(15 3)
	At 16 September 2006	255.1	544.1	46.7	845.9
			<del></del>	<del>-</del>	<u></u>
	Depreciation	100.0	201.4	24.0	100 (
	At 17 September 2005	102 0	301 4	36 2	439 6
	Charge for period	5 3	21 9	28	30 0
	Impairment	23 1	40 8	02	64 1
	Disposals	(0 3)	(9 7)	(3 0)	(13 0)
	At 16 September 2006	130.1	354.4	36.2	520.7
	Net book value				· · · · · ·
	At 16 September 2006	125.0	189.7	10.5	325.2
	At 17 September 2005	150 2	233 2	11 1	394 5
	Cost or valuation At 16 September 2006 is represented by				
	Valuation	150 6	-	-	150 6
	Cost	104 5	544 2	46 6	695 3
		255 1	544 2	46 6	845 9

In September 1990 Gerald Eve & Co, independent Chartered Surveyors, carried out an open market valuation on an existing use basis of the majority of the company's land and buildings in accordance with the RICS Statement of Asset Valuation Practice and Guidance Notes. The results were incorporated into the financial statements at 30 September 1990.

Included in fixed assets are sites held for disposal which at 16<sup>th</sup> September 2006, have been valued by the directors at £0 8m on an open market valuation basis (2005 £1 3m) At 16 September 2006, the value of freehold land and buildings included £213 9 million (2005 £214 2 million) of depreciable assets

If freehold land and buildings had not been revalued they would have been included at the following amounts

	16 September 2006	17 September2005
Historical cost	174 2	170 5
Depreciation based on cost	(101.6)	(75 5)
Net book value	72.6	95 0

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

### 15 Fixed asset investments

(£ millions)	Unlisted subsidiary undertakings	Associated undertakings	Total
Cost and net book value At 17 September 2005	0.5	2 9	34
At 16 September 2006	0.5	2.9	3.4

Undertakings in which the company's interest is more than 10% are as follows

Country of Incorporation	Principal Activity	percentage of shares held
Great Britain	Dormant	100% Ord Shares
Great Britain	Dormant	100% Ord Shares
Great Britain	Land Reclamation	100% Ord Shares
Great Britain	Trading	42 5% Ord Shares
Great Britain	Dormant	100% Ord Shares
Great Britain	Dormant	100% Ord Shares
Mauritius	Trading	30% Ord Shares
	Great Britain	Great Britain Dormant Great Britain Dormant Great Britain Dormant Great Britain Land Reclamation Great Britain Trading Great Britain Dormant Great Britain Dormant Great Britain Dormant

The predominant area of operations of Wereham Gravel Co Ltd and C Czarnikow Ltd are the United Kingdom

C Czarnikow Ltd has an accounting period end of 31 December

Sukpak are a sugar packaging company operating in Mauritius with an accounting period end of 30 September

In the opinion of the directors, the aggregate value of investments is not less than the value at which it is stated in the financial statements

### 16 Stocks

(£ millions)

	(£ millions)	16 September <u>2006</u>	17 September 2005
	Consumable stores	26.9	15 3
	Sugar and other products	40.3	62 8
	New crop expenditure		0 3
		, 67 2	78 4
17	Debtors (£ millions)	· <del></del>	<del></del>
	,	16 September	17 September
		2006	2005
	Trade debtors	77.7	89 0
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	152.9	163 5
	Other debtors	8.6	10 0
	Prepayments and accrued income	98.6	5 9
		<del></del>	
		337.8	268 4

Of the above £6.9 million relates to amounts owed by group undertakings which were recoverable after more than one year (2005 £10.3 million)

### Notes to the Financial Statements

18	Creditors: amounts falling due	within one year			
	(		16 September2006	17 S	eptember 2005
	Trade creditors Corporation tax		12 8 18 9		11 5 19 2
	Other creditors including tax and social security costs Accruals and deferred income		3.6 156.2		3 7 61 2
			191 5	-	95 6
19	Creditors: amounts falling due	e after more than	one year		
	(2 111110113)		16 September 2006	17 S	September 2005
	Debenture stock (Note 22) Accruals and deferred income Government grant		150.0	_	150 0 0 4 0 5
			150.5	=	150 9
20	Provisions for habilities and c (£ millions)	harges Deferred tax	Restructuring	Other	Total
	At 17 September 2005	66 5	-	11	67 6
	Charged to profit and loss	(24 4)	29 2	0 5	5 3
	Provisions utilised	-	(0 6)	(0 4)	(10)
	At 16 September 2006	42 1	28 6	1 2	71 9

Other provisions primarily comprise amounts provided to cover regulatory and compliance matters

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

### 21 Deferred tax

(£ millions)

	16 September 2006	17 September 2005
Accelerated capital allowances	47.9	66 5
Other short term timing differences	(5.8)	-
Total deferred tax provision	42 1	66 5
		<u> </u>

#### 22 Debenture stock

(f. millions)

(£ millions)	16 September 2006	17 September 2005
103/4% redeemable debenture stock 2013	150.0	150 0

The 10½% redeemable debenture stock 2013 is quoted on the London Stock Exchange, and is secured by a floating charge over the assets of the company

The debenture stock is repayable as follows

	16 September 2006	17 September 2005
In five years or more	150.0	150 0
	<del></del>	

#### 23 Financial instruments

(£ millions)

#### Interest rate risk profile of financial assets and financial liabilities

#### Financial Assets

The company has no financial assets other than short term debtors and cash. These have been excluded from all the following disclosures other than currency risk as relevant. The fair value of current asset receivables approximates to the carrying values because of their short maturity. In accordance with FRS13 deferred tax has been excluded from the following disclosures.

#### Financial Liabilities

Other than short term creditors, the only material financial liability held is the redeemable debenture stock (see note 22). This is a Sterling denominated fixed interest rate liability. The weighted average interest rate is 10.8% and the weighted average period for which the rate is fixed is 7 years.

#### Borrowing facilities

At 16 September 2006, the company had the following undrawn committed borrowing facilities, of which all conditions precedent had been met

<b>,</b>	16 September 2006	17 September 2005
Expiring in less than one year	5	5

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### 23 Financial instruments continued

#### Currency exposure

The table below shows an analysis as at 16 September 2006 of the net monetary assets / liabilities that are not denominated in their functional currency. Gains and losses arising from these exposures will be recognised in the profit and loss account. The amounts in the table take into account the effect of forward contracts used to manage these exposures.

Functional currency Sterling	16 September 2006	17 September 2005
Net foreign currency monetary assets /		
(liabilities)		
Euro	31.2	319
US Dollar	-	0 2
	31.2	32 1

#### Fair values

There are no material differences between current and book values of financial instruments at 16 September 2006 other than those listed below

	16 September 2006		17 September 2005	
	Net Book Estimated		Net Book	<b>Estimated</b>
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Faır Value</u>	<u>Value</u>	Fair Value
Primary financial instruments				
Long term debt (see note 22)	150.0	194 2	150 0	204 1

The estimated fair value of the long term debt is based on quoted market prices where available

#### Hedges

As explained on page 13 of the Notes to the Financial Statements the company's policy is to hedge the following exposures

- (1) Transactional currency exposures using forward foreign currency contracts,
- (ii) Energy price fluctuations using physical hedges through the operation of energy supply and trading activities together with financial products

Gains and losses on instruments used for hedging are not recognised until the exposure that is being hedged is itself recognised or expires. Unrecognised gains and losses on instruments used for hedging and the movements therein, are as follows

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### 23 Financial instruments continued

			Foreign exchange £m	Energy derivative £m	Total net  gain / (loss)  £m
	Unrecognised gains and (losses) on hed 2005	dges at 17 Septembe	er 0 3	3 (3.7	
	Gains and (losses) arising in previous y recognised in the year ended 16 Septer		0	3 (3.7	7) (34)
	Gains and (losses) arising in previous yrecognised in the year ended 16 Septer Gains and (losses) arising in the year e 2006 that were not recognised in the year	nber 2006 nded 16 September	- 0 2	. (5 1	- (49)
	Unrecognised gains and (losses) on her 2006				
	Of which				<u> </u>
	Gains and (losses) expected to be recognized 15 September 2007	gnised in the year	0	2 (50	(4 8)
24	Operating Leases (£ millions)		16 September		September
	Payments to which the company is cor in the following year are as follows Leases expiring Within one year	nmitted	2006		2005
	<ul><li>land &amp; buildings</li><li>plant &amp; machinery</li></ul>		0.1		1 7 0 1
	Between two and five years - plant & machinery		0.2		0 3
	Greater than five years - land & buildings - plant & machinery		0 6		0 6
			0.9		2 7
25	Called up Share Capital (£ millions)	1	6 September 2006		17 September 2005
		Number	£mllions	Number	£millions
	Authorised Ordinary shares of 50p each	160,000,000	80 0	160,000,000	80 0
			80 0		80 0
	Allotted, called up and fully paid Ordinary shares of 50p each	160,000,000	80 0	160,000,000	80 0
			80 0		80 0

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

26	Reserves (£ millions)	Revaluation Reserve	Profit and Loss Account
	At beginning of period as previously stated	55.3	338.5
	(Loss) for the financial period	-	(139.6)
	Actuarial gain on pension scheme	-	39.6
	Deferred taxation on actuarial gain on pension scheme	-	(12.1)
	Movement in Reserves (1)	(4.0)	4.0
	At end of period	51.3	230.4

<sup>(1)</sup> A release from reserves has been made in respect of the annual depreciation on and disposal of revalued assets

# 27 Reconciliation of movements in Shareholders' Funds $(\mathfrak{L} \text{ millions})$

	16 September	17 September
	2006	2005
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities for the financial period after tax	(29.6)	132 9
Equity dividends	(110.0)	(90 0)
Non-equity dividends	<u>-</u>	(2 3)
Actuarial gain net of deferred taxation on pension schemes	27.5	13
Retained profit for the financial period	(112.1)	41 9
Redemption of preference shares	-	(75 0)
Opening shareholders' funds	473.8	506 9
Closing shareholders' funds	361.7	473 8

### 28 Commitments

#### Capital Expenditure

Projects authorised and contracted for amount to £1 8 million (2005 £2 9 million)

#### Other

Other commitments, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business, relate to outstanding foreign exchange contracts amounting to  $\pounds(1\ 3)$  million (2005  $\ \pounds25\ 4$  million )

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

### 29 Contingent Liabilities

(£ millions)

The Company has entered into guarantees in respect of its employee pension funds. Pension details are disclosed in Note 30.

are discissed in Note 50	16 September 2006	17 September <u>2005</u>
Trading Guarantees	4.9	4 5

No security has been given against these contingent liabilities

#### 30 Pension Commitments

#### (a) Defined Contribution Scheme

The company operates the ABF defined contribution scheme. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £0.3 million (2005 £0.3 million).

#### (b) Defined Benefits Scheme

At the beginning of the year the company operated a defined benefit pension scheme, however, during the year the company transferred its defined benefit pension scheme to the ABF defined benefit pension scheme. The contribution made by the company prior to the transfer was £5 7m (2005 £17 8 million)

The last full actuarial valuation of the British Sugar Pension Scheme was carried out as at 1 October 2004. At the valuation date the total market value of the schemes assets was £515.7 million and the value of these assets for actuarial valuation purposes represented 90% of the benefits that had accrued to members after allowing for expected future increases in earnings

This valuation was updated for FRS17 purposes to 5th April 2006 (date of transfer) by a qualified independent actuary. The market value of scheme assets at 5th April 2006 was £626 4 million (17<sup>th</sup> September 2005 £585 5 million) and the present value of the scheme habilities was £619 9 million (17<sup>th</sup> September 2006 £595 2 million)

On 30 September 2002 the defined benefit scheme was closed to new members. As a result, the scheme has an ageing population. In accordance with FRS17, the valuation of the schemes liabilities has been determined using the projected unit method. In these circumstances the use of this method can lead to the contribution rate implicit in the current service cost increasing in future years.

The financial assumptions used to calculate scheme liabilities under FRS 17 are

	2006 UK %	2005 UK %	<u>2004</u> UK %
Rate of general increase in salaries	4.70	4 50	4 80
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	2.70	2 50	2 80
Rate of increase of deferred pensions	2.90	2 80	2 80
Discount rate of scheme liabilities	5.00	5 00	'5 <b>60</b>
Inflation	2.90	2 80	2 80

The expected rates of return and market values of the assets of the principal funds at 5th April 2006 (date of transfer) were as follows

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### 30 Pension Commitments continued

	_	orıl 2006 K	_	tember 2005 JK	_	ember 2004 IK
	Expected Long term rate of return	Market Value	Expected Long term rate of return	Market Value	Expected Long term rate of return	Market Value
	%	£million	%	£mıllıon	%	£million
Fund assets		400.4	<i>.</i>	050.0	7.00	244.2
Equities	n/a	290.2	6 50	250 9	7 00	211 2
Government Bonds	n/a n/a	198.9 135.1	4 30 5 00	192 9 132 4	4 80	165 5
Non-government Bonds Other	n/a n/a	2.2	4 50	93	5 60 4 80	115 8 21 3
Ollici	11/ 4		4 30		4 80	
		626 4		585 5		513 8
Present value of scheme liability		(619.9)		(595 2)		(533 4)
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme		6.5		(97)		(19 6)
Deferred tax		(2.0)		29		5 9
Net pension asset/(liability)		4.5		(6 8)		(13 7)
Amounts included in the financial	statements		<u>2006</u>		<u>2005</u>	2004
Amounts charged to operating						
Current service cost of defined be	nefit schemes	5	6.4		99	114
Past service costs			-		0 3	04
Gain on settlements			-		-	(2 5)
Total operating charge			6.4	-	10 2	93
			<u>2006</u>		<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Amounts included as other fina (costs)	nce income /					
Expected return on pension schen	ne assets		17.3		30 0	29 0
Interest on pension scheme liabili	ties		(16.3)	(	29 6)	(28 3)
Net return included in other fin	ancial incom	ie	1.0	-	0 4	0 7
Actual return less expected return scheme assets	on pension		39.6		46 7	5 4
Experience gains arising on the so	heme liabiliti	iec	_		54	34
Changes in assumptions underlying			_		J 7	
value of the scheme liabilities	ig me presem		-	(	50 2)	66
Actuarial gain			39.6	_	19	12 0
				_		

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### 30 Pension Commitments continued

The movement in deficit during the year	<u>2006</u>		<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Deficit at start of year	(9.7)		(19 6)	(34 7)
Employer contributions paid	5 7		17 8	117
Current service cost	(6.4)		(9 9)	(114)
Past service costs	-		(0 3)	(04)
Other financial income	1.0		0 4	0 7
Actuarial gain	39.6		19	12 0
Settlement gain	(30.2)		-	2 5
Deficit at end of year			(9 7)	(19 6)
The experience gains and losses were as follows				
Difference between the expected and actual return on the scheme assets	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
- amount (£m)	39.6	46 7	5 4	18 6
- percentage of scheme assets	6.3%	8 0%	1 0%	3 7%
Experience gains and losses on scheme liabilities - amount (£m) - percentage of the present value of scheme	-	5 4	-	4 2
liabilities	-	0 9%	-	0 8%
Total amount recognised in statement of total recognised gains and losses				
- amount (£m)	39.6	19	12 0	(20 1)
- percentage of the present value of scheme liabilities	6.3%	0 3%	2 2%	3 7%

### 31 Related Party Transactions

The company, being a 100 per cent subsidiary of ABF Investments plc, has taken advantage of the Financial Reporting Standard 8 exemption not to disclose related party transactions with 90 per cent entities in the same group

British Sugar plc's other related parties, as defined by Financial Reporting Standard 8, the nature of the relationship and the extent of transactions with them are summarised below

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

# Transactions and balances with associated undertakings (£ millions)

	Sub Notes	C Czarnikow Ltd	Sukpak	Total 2006
Sales to associated undertakings on normal trading terms	(1)	117 0	-	117.0
Purchases from associated undertakings on normal trading terms	(1)	(1 0)	(0 6)	(1.6)
Dividends received from associated undertakings	(1)	1.1	-	1.1
Amounts due from associated undertakings	(1)	27 0	-	27 0
				Total 2006
Subscriptions to the Sugar Bureau	(n)			0.6

#### **Sub Notes**

- (1) Details of the associated undertakings, C Czarnikow Ltd and Sukpak, are given in note 15 to the financial statements
- (11) The Sugar Bureau is an unincorporated association promoting the use of sugar and undertaking research into its role in a balanced diet. The board of directors consists of eleven members, of whom four are directors or senior management of British Sugar plc.

### 32 Holding Company

The ultimate holding company is Wittington Investments Limited which is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England

The company's immediate holding company is ABF Investments plc, which is incorporated in Great Britain and Registered in England

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Wittington Investments Limited. The smallest group in which they are consolidated is that headed by ABF Investments plc, which is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England. The consolidated accounts of these groups are available to the public and may be obtained from Weston Centre, 10 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 4QY