

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PERIOD ENDED 17 SEPTEMBER 2005

(Registered Number: 315158)

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COMPANIES HOUSE 13/01/2006

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Directors

H J Davenport

J W Sutcliffe

K L Carter

DR Langlands

M I Carr

Secretary

R S Mendelsohn

Registered Office:

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

Head Office:

Oundle Road, Peterborough, PE2 9QU

Directors' Report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the 52 week period ended 17 September 2005.

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. Draft proposals for changes to the EU Sugar Regime have been published by the EU Commission. The changes are due to be finalised during the first quarter of the 2005/06 financial year. 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.

3 Dividends

On 10 January 2005 the company paid an interim dividend of £90 million (2004: £100 million). During the year the company paid dividends on the preference shares totalling £2.3 million (2004: £5.4 million). The directors did not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2004: NIL).

4 Directors

The directors at 17 September 2005, 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.

H J Davenport and K L Carter retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election at the Annual General Meeting.

Directors' Declarable Interests

J W Sutcliffe notified interests in 4,000 ordinary shares of 5 ¹⁵/22p each in Associated British Foods plc both at the end and at the beginning of the period.

Mr Davenport notified interests in 8,171 ordinary shares of 5 ¹⁵/22p each in Associated British Foods plc at the end of the period.

No directors have any interests in the debenture stock of British Sugar plc.

The following directors had outstanding options to acquire ordinary shares of 5 ¹⁵/22p each in Associated British Foods plc.

	_	Number at ad of period	Number at beginning of period (or on appointment, if later)	Exercise Price	Date from which exercisable	Expiry date
K L Carter	(i)	50,000	50,000	561.5p	28 April 2003	27 April 2008
	(ii)	30,000	30,000	484.0p	17 January 2004	16 January 2011
H J Davenport	(i)	0	50,000	561.5p	28 April 2003	27 April 2008
•	(ii)	0	15,000	484.0p	17 January 2004	16 January 2011
J W Sutcliffe	(i)	0	40,000	561.5p	28 April 2003	27 April 2008
	(ii)	0	20,000	484.0p	17 January 2004	16 January 2011
	(iii)	49,487*	49,487*	565.0p	17 December 2006	-

Directors' Report continued

* These share options were allocated on 17 December 2003 under the Associated British Foods Executive Share Incentive Plan 2003. This allocation, which is subject to the meeting of performance criteria, has an expected release date of 17 December 2006.

On 17 November 2004, Mr Davenport exercised 15,000 share options and sold all the shares on the same day at 728.50p per share.

On 4 January 2005, Mr Davenport exercised 50,000 share options and sold 41,829 of the shares on the same day at 756.87p per share. The remaining 8,171 shares were held in his name.

On 1 March 2005, Mr Sutcliffe exercised 60,000 share options and sold all the shares on the same day at 766.50p per share.

No director has an interest in any contract with the company other than his service contract.

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 £5.0 million (2004: £4.4 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.

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 (2004: £0.1 million).

No political contributions were made (2004: 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 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.

Directors' Report continued

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 45 days purchases (2004: 46 days).

12 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.

By Order of the Board

R S Mendelsohn Secretary

15 December 2005

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the preparation of financial statements

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period which 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 those 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 on pages 7 to 27.

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 auditor

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and, as described on page 5, the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibilities, as independent auditors, are established in the United Kingdom by statute, the Auditing Practices Board, the Listing Rules of the Financial Services Authority and by our profession's ethical guidance.

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, if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if 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 transactions with the company is not disclosed.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards 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 judgements 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 of the state of the company's affairs at 17 September 2005 and of its profit for the 52 week period then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

15 December 200!

KPMG Audit Plc

Chartered Accountants

Who know the

Registered Auditor

London

Profit and Loss Account (£ millions)

Notes		52 week period to <u>17 September 2005</u>	53 week period to 18 September 2004
4	Turnover	764.0	773.2
•	Cost of sales	(509.8)	(502.5)
	Gross Profit	254.2	270.7
	Distribution costs	(62.2)	(58.8)
	Administrative expenses	(35.8)	(31.7)
	Operating Profit	156.2	180.2
	Profit on sale of property	26.7	3.6
5	Interest receivable and income from other	444	
,	Fixed Asset investments	14.1	1.1
6 29	Interest payable and similar charges Other financial income	(21.2) 0.4	(16.0) 0.7
7	Profit on Ordinary Activities		
,	before Taxation	176.2	169.6
10	Taxation on Profit on Ordinary Activities	(43.3)	(53.5)
	Profit on Ordinary Activities	122.0	117.1
	after Taxation	132.9	116.1
11	Dividends	(92.3)	(105.4)
25	Retained profit for the financial period	40.6	10.7

A statement of movements on reserves is given in note 25.

The company has made no material acquisitions or discontinued any operations, within the meaning of Financial reporting Standard 3, during 2005.

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 17 September 2005	53 week period to 18 September 2004
Reported profit on ordinary activities before taxation	. 176.2	169.6
Difference between the historical cost depreciation charge and the actual depreciation charge of the period calculated on the revalued amount	2.1	2.9
Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation	178.3	172.5
Historical cost retained profit for the financial period	42.7	13.6

Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses (£ millions)

	52 week period to <u>17 September 2005</u>	53 week period to 18 September 2004
Profit for the financial period	40.6	10.7
Actuarial gain on pension schemes	1.9	12.0
Deferred taxation on actuarial gain on pension schemes	(0.6)	(3.6)
Total recognised gains and losses for the year	41.9	19.1

Balance Sheet

(£ millions)

Notes		17 Septen	<u>nber 2005</u>	18 Septer	mber 2004
12 13 14	Fixed Assets Intangible assets Tangible assets Investments		44.0 394.5 3.4		16.2 406.1 33.9
			441.9		456.2
	Current Assets				
15	Stocks	78.4		64.6	
16	Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	268.4		319.8	
	Cash at bank and in hand	6.0		3.1	
		352.8		387.5	
17	Creditors: amounts falling due within	552.0		507.5	
	one year	(95.6)		(100.2)	
					
	Net Current Assets		257.2		287.3
	Total Assets less Current Liabilities		699.1		743.5
18	Creditors: amounts falling due after				
	more than one year	(150.9)		(151.0)	
19	Provisions for liabilities and charges	(67.6)		(71.9)	
			(218.5)		(222.9)
	Net Assets excluding pension liability		480.6		520.6
29	Pension liability		(6.8)		(13.7)
	Net Assets including pension liability		473.8		506.9
	Capital and Reserves				
24	Ordinary share capital		80.0		80.0
24	Preference share capital		-		75.0
25	Revaluation reserve		55.3		57.4
25	Profit and loss account		338.5		294.5
26	Shareholders' Funds		473.8		506.9
	Total capital and reserves analysed between:				
	Equity		473.8		431.9
	Non-equity		-		75.0
			473.8		506.9

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

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 December 2005 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 17 September 2005.

2 Group Accounts

The company is not required to prepare group accounts in accordance with s.228 of the Companies Act 1985 as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of ABF Investments plc, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England, therefore information contained within these financial statements relates to the company as an individual undertaking and not as a group.

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. 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 FRS10 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% - 331/3%
Motor vehicles	20%

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.

During the year the trade and net assets of a subsidiary undertaking 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 consider that, as there has been no overall loss to the company, it would fail to give a true and fair view to charge that diminution to the company's profit and loss account for the year 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 increase the holding company's profit for the financial year by £29.8m and to increase intangible fixed assets by £29.8m.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 2005 / 06 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.

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. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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)

(E IIIIIIOIS)	52 week period to <u>17 September 2005</u>	53 week period to 18 September 2004
Turnover by class of business:		
Sugar	673.2	691.3
Animal feeds	90.8	81.9
	764.0	773.2
	52 week	53 week
	period to	period to
	17 September 2005	18 September 2004
Turnover by geographic destination:		
United Kingdom	748.3	752.1
Other EU Countries	15.3	21.1
Rest of World	0.4	-
	764.0	773.2

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.

5 Interest receivable and income from other

Fixed Asset investments

(£ millions)

	(E IMMORS)	52 week period to 17 September 2005	53 week period to 18 September 2004
	Interest on advances	0.7	0.9
	Income from fixed asset investments	9.3	0.2
	Interest receivable from fellow group companies	4.1	-
		- 14.1	1.1
6	Interest Payable and Similar Charges		
	(£ millions	52 week	53 week
		period to	period to
		17 September 2005	18 September 2004
	Amounts payable on:		-
	10 3/4% Debenture stock	16.0	16.0
	Interest payable to fellow group companies	5.2	-
		21.2	16.0

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Profit on Ordinary Activities before Taxation

	(£ millions)		
		52 week	53 week
		period to	period to
		17 September 2005	18 September 2004
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after (crediting) / charging:		
	Hire of land and buildings under operating		
	leases	1.6	2.4
	Hire of plant and machinery under		
	operating leases	2.3	2.7
	Depreciation on owned tangible fixed assets	29.8	28.4
	Amortisation of intangible assets	2.8	1.5
	Research and Development expenditure	5.0	4.4
	EU production levies	30.9	21.8
	Auditor's remuneration, including expenses:		
	- for statutory audit services	0.2	0.2
	Government grants released	(0.1)	(0.1)
8	Directors' emoluments		
	(£ millions)	52 week	53 week
		period to	period to
		17 September 2005	18 September 2004
	Directors' emoluments excluding	-	
	pension scheme contributions	1.2	0.9
	Pension scheme contributions	0.2	0.2
		1.4	1.1

The emoluments of the highest paid director, excluding pension scheme contributions, were £334,401. He is a member of the ABF defined benefit pension scheme, in which company contributions on his behalf were £25,847 in the year ending 17 September 2005 (2004: £25,093).

The other directors are either members of the British Sugar Pension Fund which is a defined benefit scheme, or ABF defined contribution scheme.

9 Employees

(£ millions)	52 week period to <u>17 September 2005</u>	53 week period to 18 September 2004
Staff costs during the period:		
Wages and salaries	56.8	52.9
Social security costs	5.0	4.6
Other pension costs	10.7	9.7
	72.5	67.2

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, of the company during the period was 1,776 (2004: 1,710). In the opinion of the directors all employees fall into a single category.

BRITISH SUGAR ple -

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Taxation (£ millions)

The tax charge for the period comprises:	52 week period to <u>17 September 2005</u>	53 week period to 18 September 2004
UK corporation tax at 30% (2004: 30%) Amounts over provided in prior periods	42.5 (0.2)	47.1
Total current tax	42.3	47.1
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Prior year adjustment on adoption of FRS17	1.0	2.4 4.0
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	43.3	53.5

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>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	176.2	169.6
	===	 _
Profit on ordinary activities before tax at the		
standard rate of corporation tax	52.9	50.9
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,3	(0.1)
Non taxable income	(2.7)	(0.1)
Capital allowances for period in excess of		
depreciation	(0.2)	(3.3)
Utilisation of tax losses	(8.0)	(1.1)
Adjustments to tax charges in respect of		
previous periods	(0.2)	-
Other timing differences	(0.8)	0.8
		
Total current tax	42.3	47.1
	=======================================	

11 Dividends

An interim and final dividend of 56.25p per share (2004: 62.50p) was paid on 10 January 2005. This amounted to a total payment of £90 million (2004: £100 million).

Quarterly dividend payments totalling £2.3 million (2004: £5.4 million) were paid in respect of the preference shares.

Notes to the Financial Statements

12 Intangible assets (£ millions)

(Eminons)	Goodwill
Cost	
At 18 September 2004	19.6
Additions	-
Transfer from investments (* see note)	30.6
At 17 September 2005	50.2
Amortisation	
At 18 September 2004	3.4
Charge for period	2.8
At 17 September 2005	6.2
Net book value	
At 17 September 2005	44.0
At 18 September 2004	16.2
	

^{*} Transfer of investments in The Billington Food Group Ltd - refer to note 14 Fixed asset investments

13 Tangible Fixed Assets

(£ millions)	Freehold land and buildings	Plant & machinery	Fixtures, fittings tools & equipment Owned	Total
Cost or valuation	Ū			
At 18 September 2004	253.8	518.0	45.3	817.1
Additions	1.2	18.8	2.1	22.1
Disposals	(2.8)	(2.2)	(0.1)	(5.1)
At 17 September 2005	252.2	534.6	47.3	834.1
Depreciation				
At 18 September 2004	96.7	280.6	33.7	411.0
Charge for period	5.3	21.9	2.6	29.8
Disposals	-	(1.1)	(0.1)	(1.2)
At 17 September 2005	102.0	301.4	36.2	439.6
Net book value				
At 17 September 2005	150.2	233.2	11.1	394.5
At 18 September 2004	157.1	237.4	11.6	406.1
Cost or valuation At 17 September 2005 is represented by				
Valuation	151.5	_	_	151.5
Cost	100.7	534.6	47.3	682.6
	252.2	534.6	47.3	834.1

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 17 September 2005, have been valued by the directors at £1.3 million on an open market valuation basis. At 17 September 2005, the value of freehold land and buildings included £214.2 million (2004: £213.4 million) of depreciable assets.

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

			17 September 2005	18 September 2004
	Historical cost		170.5	172.2
	Depreciation based on cost		(75.5)	(72.4)
	Net book value		95.0	99.8
14	Fixed asset investments (£ millions)			
	(2 miloto)	Unlisted subsidiary undertakings	Associated undertaking	Total
	Cost and net book value	Ũ		
	At 18 September 2004	31.0	2.9	33.9
	Additions	0.1	•	0.1
	Transfer to goodwill (see note)	(30.6)	-	(30.6)
	At 17 September 2005	0.5	2.9	3.4

During the year the trade and net assets of a subsidiary undertaking 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 consider that, as there has been no overall loss to the company, it would fail to give a true and fair view to charge that diminution to the company's profit and loss account for the year and it should instead be re-allocated to goodwill, so as to recognise in the company's individual balance sheet the effective cost to the company of those net assets and goodwill transferred. The effect of this departure on the holding company's profit and balance sheet is detailed on page 11.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activity	Class and percentage of shares held
British Sugar Pension Trustees	Great Britain	Dormant	100% Ord.Shares
Crystal Fund Management Ltd	Great Britain	Dormant	100% Ord.Shares
Wereham Gravel Co Ltd	Great Britain	Land Reclamation	100% Ord.Shares
C Czarnikow Sugar Ltd	Great Britain	Trading	42.5% Ord.Shares
Broomco (2704) Ltd	Great Britain	Dormant	100% Ord.Shares
The Billington Food Group Ltd	Great Britain	Dormant	100% Ord.Shares
Sukpak	Mauritius	Trading	30% Ord.Shares

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

C Czarnikow Sugar 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.

15 Stocks (£ millions)

	(~	17 September 2005	18 September
	Consumable stores	15.3	14.2
	Sugar and other products	62.8	49.7
	New crop expenditure		
		78.4	64.6
16	Debtors (£ millions)		
		17 September	18 September
		2005	2004
	Trade debtors	89.0	71.9
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	163.5	236.4
	Other debtors	10.0	9.3
	Prepayments and accrued income	5.9	2.2
		769.4	319.8
		268.4	

Of the above £10.3 million relates to amounts owed by group undertakings which were recoverable after more than one year (2004: £72.4 million).

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Creditors: amounts falling due within or (£ millions)	17 Sept		18 September
		•	2005	2004
	Trade creditors		11.5	15.5
	Corporation tax		19.2	22.9
	Other creditors including tax and social security costs		3.7	3.8
	Accruals and deferred income		61.2	58.0
			95.6	100.2
10				
18	Creditors: amounts falling due after mot (£ millions)	-		
		17 Sept		18 September
		 	2005	2004
	Debenture stock (Note 21)		150.0	150.0
	Accruals and deferred income		0.4	0.4
	Government grant		0.5	0.6
			150.9	151.0
19	Provisions for liabilities and charges			
	(£ millions)	Deferred tax	Other	<u>Total</u>
	At 18 September 2004	65.5	6.4	71.9
	Charged to profit and loss	1.0	-	1.0
	Provisions utilised	-	(3.0)	(3.0)
	Provision released	-	(2.3)	(2.3)
	At 17 September 2005	66.5	1.1	67.6

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

20 Deferred tax

(£ millions)

(c)	17 September 2005	18 September
Accelerated capital allowances Other short term timing differences	66.5	66.3 (0.8)
Total deferred tax provision	66.5	65.5
		

In addition a deferred tax asset of £2.9 million (2004: £5.9 million) has been accounted for within the net defined benefit pension liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

21 Debenture stock

(£ millions)

(2 minors)	17 September <u>2005</u>	18 September2004
103/4% redeemable debenture stock 2013	150.0	150.0

The 103/4% 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:

	17 September 2005	18 September2004
In five years or more	150.0	150.0

22 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.

Financial Liabilities

Other than short term creditors, the only material financial liability held is the redeemable debenture stock (see note 21). 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 8 years.

Borrowing facilities

At 17 September 2005, the company had the following undrawn committed borrowing facilities, of which all conditions precedent had been met:

	17 September 2005	18 September 2004
Expiring in less than one year	5	5

Currency exposure

The table below shows an analysis as at 17 September 2005 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	17 September 2005	18 September 2004
Net foreign currency monetary assets / (liabilities)		
Euro	31.9	18.6
US Dollar	0.2	-
	32.1	18.6
		

Notes to the Financial Statements

Fair values

There are no material differences between current and book values of financial instruments at 17 September 2005 other than those listed below:

	17 September 2005		18 Sep	18 September 2004	
	Net Book	Estimated	Net Book	Estimated	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Value</u>	Fair Value	
Primary financial instruments					
Long term debt (see note 21)	150.0	204.1	150.0	197.9	

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:

- (i) 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:

	<u>Foreign</u>	Energy	Total net
	<u>exchange</u> <u>£m</u>	derivatives £m	gain / (loss) £m
Unrecognised gains and (losses) on hedges at 18 September 2004 Gains and (losses) arising in previous years that were	0.3	(3.9)	(3.6)
recognised in the year ended 17 September 2005	(0.3)	2.8	2.5
Gains and (losses) arising in previous years that were not recognised in the year ended 17 September 2005 Gains and (losses) arising in the year ended 17 September	-	(1.1)	(1.1)
2005 that were not recognised in the year	0.3	(2.6)	(2.3)
Unrecognised gains and (losses) on hedges at 17 September 2005	0.3	(3.7)	(3.4)
Of which: Gains and (losses) expected to be recognised in the year ended 16 September 2006	0.3	(3.7)	(3.4)
			

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Notes to the Financial Statements

23	Operating Leases (£ millions)		18 C 4 10	10	0 1
	(£ millions)		17 September		September
	Payments to which the company is coming the following year are as follows: Leases expiring:	mitted	2005		2004
	Within one year				4.1
	land & buildingsplant & machinery		1.7 0.1		4.1
	Between two and five years		0.1		-
	- plant & machinery Greater than five years		0.3		0.2
	- land & buildings		0.6		-
			2.7		4.3
24	Called up Share Capital (£ millions)		17 September		18 September
		None	2005	NT1	2004
	Authorised	Number	<u>£millions</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>£millions</u>
	Ordinary shares of 50p each Non cumulative redeemable	160,000,000	80.0	160,000,000	80.0
	Preference shares of £1 each	-		85,000,000	85.0
			80.0		165.0
	Allotted, called up and fully paid Ordinary shares of 50p each Non cumulative redeemable	160,000,000	80.0	160,000,000	80.0
	Preference shares of £1 each	-	-	75,000,000	75.0
			80.0		155.0

On 5 October 2004 £50 million preference shares were redeemed and the final £25 million preference shares were redeemed on 10 September 2005.

25 Reserves

(£ millions)	Revaluation <u>Reserve</u>	Profit and Loss Account
At beginning of period as previously stated	57.4	294.5
Profit for the financial period Actuarial gain on pension scheme Deferred taxation on actuarial gain on pension	-	40.6 1.9
scheme	-	(0.6)
Movement in Reserves (i)	(2.1)	2.1
At end of period	55.3	338.5

⁽i) A release from reserves has been made in respect of the annual depreciation on and disposal of revalued assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

26 Reconciliation of movements in Shareholders' Funds (£ millions)

	17 September 2005	18 September 2004
Profit for the financial period	132.9	116.1
Equity dividends	(90.0)	(100.0)
Non-equity dividends Actuarial gain net of deferred taxation on	(2.3)	(5.4)
pension schemes	1.3	8.4
Retained profit for the financial period	41.9	19.1
Redemption of preference shares	(75.0)	-
Opening shareholders' funds	506.9	487.8
Closing shareholders' funds	473.8	506.9

27 Commitments

Capital Expenditure

Projects authorised and contracted for amount to £2.9 million (2004: £1.3 million).

Other

Other commitments, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business, relate to outstanding foreign exchange contracts amounting to (£25.4) million (2004: £2.2 million).

28 Contingent Liabilities

(£ millions)

The Company has entered into guarantees in respect of its employee pension funds. Pension details are disclosed in Note 29.

	17 September	18 September	
	2005	2004	
Trading Guarantees	4.5	3.8	

No security has been given against these contingent liabilities.

29 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 (2004: £0.2 million).

(b) Defined Benefits Scheme

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme. The contribution made in respect of the current period was £17.8 million (2004: £11.7 million). The agreed contribution rate for the next year is 24.2% plus an additional one off payment of £7.2 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

This valuation was updated for FRS17 purposes to 17 September 2005 by a qualified independent actuary. This valuation used a traditional actuarial approach in which it was assumed that the investment return would exceed price inflation by 2.6% per annum and that salary increases would exceed price inflation by 1.7% per annum. The market value of scheme assets at 17 September 2005 was £585.5 million (2004: £513.8 million) and the present value of the scheme liabilities was £595.2 million (2004: £533.4 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:

	<u>2005</u> UK	<u>2004</u> UK	2003 UK
	%	%	%
Rate of general increase in salaries	4.50	4.80	4.50
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	2.50	2.80	2.50
Rate of increase of deferred pensions	2.80	2.80	2.50
Discount rate of scheme liabilities	5.00	5.60	5.25
Inflation	2.80	2.80	2.50

The expected rates of return and market values of the assets of the principal funds at 17 September 2005 were as follows:

	At 17 September 2005		At 18 September 2004		At 13 September 2003	
	UK		UK		UK	
	Expected	Market	Expected	Market	Expected	Market
	Long term rate of return	Value	Long term rate of return	Value	Long term rate of return	Value
	%	£million	%	£million	%	£million
Fund assets						
Equities	6.50	250.9	7.00	211.2	7.00	208.2
Government Bonds	4.30	192.9	4.80	165.5	4.75	156.5
Non-government Bonds	5.00	132.4	5.60	115 <i>.</i> 8	5.25	116.6
Other	4.50	9.3	4.80	21.3	3.50	23.3
		585.5		513.8		504.6
Present value of scheme liability		(595.2)		(533.4)		(539.3)
Deficit in the scheme		(9.7)		(19.6)		(34.7)
Deferred tax		2.9		5.9		10.4
Net pension liability		(6.8)		(13.7)		(24.3)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Amounts included in the financial statements:		
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Amounts charged to operating profit		
Current service cost of defined benefit schemes	9.9	11.4
Past service costs	0.3	0.4
Gain on settlements	•	(2.5)
Total operating charge	10.2	9.3
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Amounts included as other finance income / (costs)		
Expected return on pension scheme assets	30.0	29.0
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(29.6)	(28.3)
Net return included in other financial income	0.4	0.7
Actual return less expected return on pension	46.7	<i>5 1</i>
scheme assets	46.7	5.4
Experience gains arising on the scheme liabilities	5.4	-
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities	(50.2)	6.6
Actuarial gain	1.9	12.0
	<u></u> <u>2005</u>	<u></u>
The movement in deficit during the year:	-	
Deficit at start of year	(19.6)	(34.7)
Employer contributions paid	17.8	11.7
Current service cost	(9.9)	(11.4)
Past service costs	(0.3)	(0.4)
Settlement gain	-	2.5
Other financial income / (costs)	0.4	0.7
Actuarial gain / (loss)	1.9	12.0
Deficit at end of year	(9.7)	(19.6)

Notes to the Financial Statements

The experience gains and losses were as follows:

Difference between the expected and actual return on the scheme assets:	<u>2005</u>	2004	2003	<u>2002</u>
- amount (£m)	46.7	5.4	18.6	(20.3)
- percentage of scheme assets	8.0%	1.0%	3.7%	4.3%
Experience gains and losses on scheme liabilities				
- amount (£m)	5.4	-	4.2	(5.6)
- percentage of the present value of scheme liabilities	0.9%	-	0.8%	1.2%
Total amount recognised in statement of total recognised gains and losses				
- amount (£m) - percentage of the present value of scheme	1.9	12.0	(20.1)	(77.4)
liabilities	0.3%	2.2%	3.7%	16.0%

30 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:

Transactions and balances with associated undertakings $(\mathfrak{L} \ millions)$

	Sub Notes	C Czarnikow Sugar Ltd	Sukpak	Total 2005
Sales to associated undertakings on normal trading terms	(i)	78.5	-	78.5
Purchases from associated undertakings on normal trading terms	(i)	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
Dividends received from associated undertakings	(i)	0.2	-	0.2
Amounts due from associated undertakings	(i)	29.1	-	29.1
Amount due to associated undertakings	(i)	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
				Total 2005
Subscriptions to the Sugar Bureau	(ii)			0.6

Notes to the Financial Statements

Sub Notes

- (i) Details of the associated undertakings, C Czarnikow Sugar Ltd and Sukpak, are given in note 14 to the financial statements.
- (ii) 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.

31 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.