

REGISTERED NUMBER: 03430277

Magyar Farming Company Limited

Consolidated Financial Statements

31st December 2021

20/12/2022

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09/02/2023

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Magyar Farming Company Limited

Company Information for the year ended 31st December 2021

DIRECTORS:

D B Gunner S L Weaver W R N Tapp C G B Combe

SECRETARY:

W R N Tapp

REGISTERED OFFICE:

7 Abbey Court Fraser Road Priory Business Park Bedford

MK44 3WH

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03430277 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Smailes Goldie Limited Chartered Accountants

Regent's Court Princess Street Hull East Yorkshire

HU2 8BA

Group Strategic Report for the year ended 31st December 2021

The directors present their strategic report of the company and the group for the year ended 31st December 2021.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The company produced a profitable result from the operations in Hungary. This was in spite of continuing market and supply chain disruption arising from the pandemic, and the constraints of operating from a reduced land base. The company remains dependent on commodity prices, particularly milk.

At 31 December 2021, the group held 21 bull calves (2020: 30), 737 heifers (2020: 687), 322 in-calf heifers (2020: 396), and 1,264 milking cows (2020: 1.186). During the year the group produced 12,212,168 litres of milk (2020: 11,323,655 litres); 10,271 tonnes of cereals and oilseed (2020: 11,431 tonnes), and 1,350 tonnes of potatoes (2020: 3,160 tonnes).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The directors continue to assess the risks associated with any agricultural investment. Primarily these remain seasonal weather factors, commodity price volatility and matters of political influence, either through domestic and EU policies of support for agriculture, or through domestic interference in a free market for agricultural land. Subsequent to the balance date, the war in Ukraine has made availability of some inputs, notably fuel and fertiliser, more uncertain.

As referred to in previous years' accounts, the company has continued to work towards a resolution of the dispute with the Hungarian Government over the expropriation of State land leases, with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The company was successful in obtaining an award in late 2019. The government sought an annulment of the ward, with an on-line hearing held in June 2021. The annulment request was denied. In May 2022, the company and subsidiaries of the company received payments from the Hungarian government in settlement of the award. The settlement of the award and cost reimbursement has been reported in the consolidated figures in these accounts but not included in the reporting profit of the individual entities detailed in note 11 of the accounts

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

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D B Gunner - Director

12th December 2022

Report of the Directors

for the year ended 31st December 2021

Magyar Farming Company Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Its registered office is 7 Abbey Court, Fraser Road, Priory Business Park, Bedford, MK44 3WH.

DIVIDENDS

During the year, final dividends paid were £540,563

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1st January 2021 to the date of this report.

D B Gunner S L Weaver W R N Tapp C G B Combe

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Companies within the group are engaged in the production of agricultural commodities, including, but not limited to, wheat, maize, barley, oilseed rape, sunflowers, potatoes and milk. All agricultural commodities are subject to the vagaries of the weather and fluctuations in local and world commodity prices. The group has invested to spread the geographic and climatic risk. Individual marketing strategies are selected as appropriate to the crop and the country to minimise risks associated with price volatility. The group does not use derivatives to manage commodity price risks but does enter into forward sales contracts for certain commodities, when appropriate.

Companies within the group also purchase and pack potatoes for supply to a major retailer. The group reviews major customer relationships from time to time and does not consider at present that any of these present a financial risk to the group.

During the year the group operated in Hungary, and is thus exposed to the risks of currency fluctuation. Most commodities are ultimately priced in major currencies (euros or US dollars), which affords some protection against local currency devaluation

The group has interest bearing liabilities. The group does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate cost and, as such, no hedge accounting is applied. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the operations change in size or nature.

GOING CONCERN

The group meets its day to day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The directors continue to assess the risks associated with any agricultural investment. Primarily these remain seasonal weather factors, commodity price volatility and matters of political influence, either through domestic and EU policies of support for agriculture, or through domestic interference in a free market for agricultural land. Subsequent to the balance date, the war in Ukraine has made availability of some inputs, notably fuel and fertiliser, more uncertain.

In addition the directors have reviewed the performance of the group for the current year, and considered the impact of the current high commodity prices on the budget for 2022, and have determined that the group will comfortably meet its obligations, in spite of the challenges facing the company regarding the constraints of operating from a reduced land base. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The group therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its consolidated accounts.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

D B Gunner - Director

12th December 2022

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31st December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
CONTINUING OPERATIONS Revenue		5,615,957	5,075,479
Cost of sales		(2,109,934)	(1,984,980)
GROSS PROFIT		3,506,023	3,090,499
Other operating income Administrative expenses		7,657,890 (1,874,156)	(1,853,254)
OPERATING PROFIT		9,289,757	1,237,245
Finance costs	4	(16,178)	(92,490)
Finance income	4	60,622	61,855
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	5	9,334,201	1,206,610
Income tax	6	<u>(12,713</u>)	(14,801)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		9,321,488	1,191,809
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOM Item that will not be reclassified to Currency translation differences Income tax relating to item that will no to profit or loss	profit or loss:	(634,926) <u>4,621</u>	(429,027) 2,113
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF INCOME		(630,305)	(426,914)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	Ē	8,691,183	764,895
Profit attributable to: Owners of the parent		9,321,488	1,191,809
Total comprehensive income attribute Owners of the parent	able to:	8,691,183	764,895

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31st December 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		4 207 000	4 404 404
Intangible assets	9	1,325,969	1,191,101
Property, plant and equipment	10	6,457,448	6,299,439
Investments	11	141	141
		<u>7,783,558</u>	7,490,681
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	12	864,429	909,187
Trade and other receivables	13	8,203,831	654,446
Cash and cash equivalents	14	1,048,772	919,026
		10,117,032	2,482,659
TOTAL ASSETS		17,900,590	9,973,340
EQUITY			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	15	2,438,857	2,438,857
Share premium	16	974,851	974,851
Revaluation reserve	16	133,928	133,928
Other reserves	16	61,740	696,666
Retained earnings	16	12,530,111	3,744,565
TOTAL EQUITY		16,139,487	7,988,867
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	4-		
Trade and other payables	17	946,321	1,052,251
Financial liabilities - borrowings	4	** ***	
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	18	60,809	92,453
Deferred tax	20	208,577	200,485
		<u>1,215,707</u>	<u>1,345,189</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	17	521,136	612,995
Financial liabilities - borrowings	• •	,	0.12,000
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	18	24,260	26,289
		545,396	639,284
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,761,103	1,984,473
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		17,900,590	9,973,340

The company and the group are entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31st December 2021.

The notes form part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position - continued 31st December 2021

The members have not required the company and the group to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2021 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

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- (a) ensuring that the group keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the group as at the end of each financial year and of the group's profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company and the group.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 12th December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

D B Gunner - Director

Company Statement of Financial Position 31st December 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	9	•	-
Property, plant and equipment	10	-	-
Investments	11	318,763	318,763
Deferred tax	20	<u>301,876</u>	<u>291,405</u>
		620,639	610,168
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	12	7,650	7,650
Trade and other receivables	13	567,242	39,900
Cash and cash equivalents	14	<u>260,180</u>	91,581
		835,072	139,131
TOTAL ASSETS		1 <u>,455,711</u>	749,299
EQUITY			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	15	2,438,857	2,438,857
Share premium	16	974,851	974,851
Retained earnings	16	(2 <u>,845,698</u>)	(3 <u>.511,664</u>)
TOTAL EQUITY		568,010	(97,956)
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	17	887,701	847,255
TOTAL LIABILITIES		887,701	847,255
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,455,711	749,299

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31st December 2021.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2021 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Company Statement of Financial Position - continued 31st December 2021

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 12th December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

D B Gunner - Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st December 2021

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £
Balance at 1st January 2020	2,438,857	3,701,220	974,851
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income		(1,150,577) 1,193,922	·
Balance at 31st December 2020	2,438,857	3,744,565	974,851
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income Balance at 31st December 2021	- 2,438,857	(540,563) 9,326,109 12,530,111	974,851
Dalance at 31st December 2021	2,400,007	12,000.111	917,001
	Revaluation reserve £		Total equity £
Balance at 1st January 2020	reserve	Other reserves	Total equity
Balance at 1st January 2020 Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income Balance at 31st December 2020	reserve £	Other reserves	Total equity
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income	133,928	Other reserves £ 1,125,693	Total equity £ 8,374,549 (1,150,577) 764,895

Company Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st December 2021

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Total equity £
Balance at 1st January 2020	2,438,857	(2,693,075)	974,851	720,633
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income Balance at 31st December 2020		(1,150,577) 331,988 (3,511,664)	974,851	(1,150,577) 331,988 (97,956)
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income		(540,563) 1,206,529	<u> </u>	(540,563) 1,206,529
Balance at 31st December 2021	2,438,857	(2,845,698)	974,851	568,010

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities	Morea	E.	τ.
Cash generated from operations Interest paid	1	1,765,359 (16,178)	1,056,936 (92,490)
Net cash from operating activities		1,749,181	964,446
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		(568,388)	(438,047)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,163,815)	(833,521)
Sale of intangible fixed assets		444,711	443,398
Sale of tangible fixed assets		236,382	432,098
Interest received		60,622	<u>61,855</u>
Net cash from investing activities		<u>(990,488)</u>	(334,217)
Cash flows from financing activities			
New loans in year		•	139,815
Loan repayments in year		(24,507)	(21,072)
Equity dividends paid		<u>(540,563</u>)	<u>(1,150,577</u>)
Net cash from financing activities		(565,070)	(1,031,834)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash Cash and cash equivalents at	n equivalents	193,623	(401,605)
beginning of year	2	919.026	1,362,164
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	_	<u>(63,877)</u>	(41,533)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of			
year	2	1,048,772	919,026

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st December 2021

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit before income tax	9,334,201	1,206,610
Depreciation charges	380,188	385,630
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(110,396)	(219,907)
Change in value of biological assets	20,664	134,563
Amortisation of Intangible assets	371	1,333
Unrealised exchange gains	(58,919)	(411,809)
Government grants	(30,329)	(26,765)
Finance costs	16,178	92,490
Finance income	(60,622)	<u>(61,855</u>)
	9,491,336	1,100,290
Increase in inventories	(24,838)	(208,768)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(7,596,826)	21,700
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	<u>(104,313</u>)	143,714
Cash generated from operations	1,765,359	1,056,936

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Year ended 31st December 2021

	31.12.21 £	1.1.21 £
Cash and cash equivalents	1,048,772	919,026
Year ended 31st December 2020	31.12.20	1.1.20
Cash and cash equivalents	919,026	1,362,164

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st December 2021

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Magyar Farming Company Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the General Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The consolidated financial statements of Magyar Farming Company Limited have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRSs as adopted by the EU) and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and certain biological assets.

The financial statements of the parent company have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework', as issued by the Financial Reporting Council and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the group's accounting policies.

Going concern

The group meets its day to day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The directors continue to assess the risks associated with any agricultural investment. Primarily these remain seasonal weather factors, commodity price volatility and matters of political influence, either through domestic and EU policies of support for agriculture, or through domestic interference in a free market for agricultural land. Subsequent to the balance date, the war in Ukraine has made availability of some inputs, notably fuel and fertiliser, more uncertain.

In addition the directors have reviewed the performance of the group for the current year, and considered the impact of the current high commodity prices on the budget for 2022, and have determined that the group will comfortably meet its obligations, in spite of the challenges facing the company regarding the constraints of operating from a reduced land base. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The group therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its consolidated accounts.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the group. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from intercompany transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial risk factors

The group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Companies within the group are engaged in the production of agricultural commodities, including, but not limited to, wheat, maize, barley, oilseed rape, sunflowers, potatoes and milk. All agricultural commodities are subject to the vagaries of the weather, and fluctuations in local and world commodity prices. The group has invested across the region to spread the geographic and climatic risk. Individual marketing strategies are selected as appropriate to the crop and the country to minimise risks associated with price volatility. The group does not use derivatives to manage commodity price risks, but does enter into forward sales contracts for certain commodities, when appropriate.

Companies within the group also purchase and pack potatoes for supply to a major retailer, and provide drying and storage facilities for farmers. The group reviews major customer relationships from time to time, and does not consider at present that any of these present a financial risk to the group.

The group operates in Hungary and is thus exposed to the risks of currency fluctuation. Most commodities are ultimately priced in major currencies (euros or US dollars), which affords some protection against local currency devaluation.

The group has interest bearing liabilities. The group does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate cost and as such, no hedge accounting is applied. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the operations change in size or nature.

Capital risk management

The group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Income taxes

The group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is exercised in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued Adoption of new and revised standards

In 2018 the Group applied the amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2018. The Group also applied Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2017-18 Cycle. As set out below, the application of these amendments has had no material effect on the Group's financial statements.

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' replaces IAS 39 'Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement'. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and changes some requirements for the measurement and classification of financial instruments and impairment of financial assets. The standard introduces a new impairment model based on expected credit losses.

A consideration of expected credit losses has been undertaken and has not given rise to any material changes largely due to the fact that company has no history of material bad debt with its customers and no indication that this will change going forward.

The adoption of the standard has not resulted in any change to the current financial statements as there is no difference in the timing of recognition or measurement of financial instruments.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' supersedes IAS 18 'Revenue' and establishes a principle-based approach to revenue recognition and measurement based on the concept of recognising revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

Magyar Farming Company Limited Group of companies' performance obligations are primarily the production of agriculture commodities, including, but not limited to, wheat, maize, barley, oilseed rape, sunflowers, potatoes and milk. Therefore, the performance obligations are singular and the same under IAS 18 Revenue and the new accounting standard IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers which is effective for annual reporting on or after 1 January 2018. There is no difference in performance obligations, timing of recognition or measurement of revenue therefore there has been no impact in the year and no restatement of comparatives.

IFRS 16 'Leases' supersedes IAS 17 'Leases' and has been endorsed by the European Union. The standard is effective from 1 January 2019. The most significant charges are in relation to lessee accounting. Under IFRS 16 the lessee will recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases currently accounted for as operating leases, with the exception of leases for a short period (less than 12 months) and those for items of low value. The asset will be depreciated over the term of the lease, whilst interest will be charged on the liability over the same period. The Group does not have any such leases therefore no restatement is necessary.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for the sale of produce and services. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the group.

The group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the group's activities.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash represents cash in hand and deposits held on demand with financial institutions. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less (as at their date of acquisition). Cash equivalents are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in that cash value.

In the presentation of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents also include bank overdrafts. Any such overdrafts are shown within borrowings under 'current liabilities' on the Statement of Financial Position.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings comprise mainly agricultural buildings, offices and agricultural land. Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to other comprehensive income and shown within shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against other reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the income statement.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings
 Machinery
 Vehicles
 Furniture fittings and equipment
 40 to 50 years
 3 to 5 years
 Furniture fittings and equipment

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in other reserves are transferred to retained earnings.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial assets

(a) Classification

The group classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The group's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

(c) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

Assets carried at amortised cost

The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Inventories

Raw materials

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method and represents costs incurred to date to bring work in progress and finished produce to its current state. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

Biological assets

Biological assets included within inventories, comprise crops growing in land owned or rented by the group. Current biological assets are measured at fair value, less costs to sell. This is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be generated from the assets, unless little biological transformation has taken place since the costs were originally incurred or the impact of biological transformation is not expected to have a material effect.

Finished goods

Inventories that are a detachment of produce from a biological asset or the cessation of a biological asset's life process, are measured at fair value less point of sale costs at the point of harvest. This fair value is regarded as cost thereafter.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for produce sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. In the consolidated balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

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

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transactions costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legal enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Foreign currencies translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in sterling which is the company's functional and the group's presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within finance income or cost.

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred government grants and are recognised in the income statement over the same period that those assets are depreciated.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprises of licences, dairy software and biological assets.

Biological assets within intangible assets, comprise livestock connected with the dairy trade. Livestock is measured at fair value less point of sale costs, based on market prices of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit. Changes in fair value of livestock are recognised in the income statement.

Costs such as feed, labour, veterinary services etc are expensed as incurred. The cost of purchases of livestock are capitalised as part of biological assets.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

3.	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS	2021	2020
		£	£
	Wages and salaries Social security costs	468,344 _69,076	539,453 <u>76,217</u>
		537,420	615,670
	The average number of employees during the year was as follows:		
		2021	2020
	Production Other	31 8	33 8
		39	41
		2021	2020
	Directors' remuneration	£	£
4.	NET FINANCE INCOME		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Finance income: Bank interest		3
	Foreign exchange gains	60,622	61,852
		60,622	<u>6</u> 1,855
	Finance costs:		4.000
	Director's loan interest Unsecured loan interest	<u>16,178</u>	4,329 <u>88,161</u>
		16,178	92,490
	Net finance income	44,444	(30,635)
5.	PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		
	The profit before income tax is stated after charging/(crediting):	2021	2020
	Cost of inventories recognised as expense	£ 2,109,934	£ 1,984,979
	Depreciation - owned assets Profit on disposal of fixed assets	380,188 (110,3 96)	385,630 (219,907)
	Licences and dairy software amortisation Biological assets amortisation	371 20,664	1,333 134,563
	Piological deserts differentiation		, ,

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

6. INCOME TAX

Analysis of tax expense	2021 £	2020 f
Deferred tax	12,713	14,801
Total tax expense in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	12,713	14,801

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

Profit before income tax	2021 £ 9,334,201	2020 £ 1,206,610
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	1,773,498	229,256
Effects of: Profits not subject to tax	(1,454,999)	-
Adjustments for timing and different tax rates	(305,786)	(214,455)
a result of consolidation		
Tax expense	12,713	14,801

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profits on ordinary activities is 19%.

The current year applicable statutory rate of 19% represents the rate applicable from the 1 April 2017.

The Directors are not aware of any other factors which might materially affect the future tax charge, however the corporation tax rate in the UK is due to change from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023.

7. PROFIT OF PARENT COMPANY

As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement of the parent company is not presented as part of these financial statements. The parent company's profit for the financial year was £1,206,529 (2020 - £331,988).

8. DIVIDENDS

	2021	2020
	£	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Final	540,563	1,150,577

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

LICENCES AND DAIRY SOFTWARE

COST	Licences and dairy software £
At 1 January 2021	10,530
Additions	155
Disposals	(150)
Exchange differences	(18)
At 31 December 2021	10,517
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2021	10,296
Amortisation for year	371
Amortisation on disposals	(150)
Exchange differences	
At 31 December 2021	10,517
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2021	•
At 31 December 2020	234
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	
	Cows £
Opening value	1,190,867
Births	568,233
Sales and deaths	(444,711)
Exchange differences	32,244
Change in value	(20,664)
	1,325,969

The amortisation charge of £371 (2020: £1,333) is included within administrative expenses in the income statement.

At 31 December 2021, biological assets comprises of 21 bull calves (2020: 30), 737 heifers (2020: 687), 322 in-calf heifers (2020: 396) and 1,264 milking cows (2020: 1,186).

The change in value of the biological assets of £20,664 (2020: £134,563) is included within administrative expenses in the income statement.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group

·	Real estate	Vehicles and machinery	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Totals
	£	£	£	£
COST OR VALUATION	_	_	_	_
At 1st January 2021	5,957,234	5,341,618	1,535	11,300,387
Additions	102,339	1,061,476	•	1,163,815
Disposals	•	(647,772)	(629)	(648,401)
Exchange differences	(457,832)	(409,121)	(118)	(867,071)
At 31st December 2021	5,601,741	5,346,201	788	10,948,730
DEPRECIATION				
At 1st January 2021	1,205,853	3,793,656	1,439	5,000,948
Charge for year	107,529	272,613	46	380,188
Eliminated on disposal	-	(506,609)	(629)	(507,238)
Exchange differences	(93,089)	(289,415)	(112)	(382,616)
At 31st December 2021	1,220,293	3,270,245	744	4,491,282
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31st December 2021	4,381,448	2,075,956	44	6,457,448
At 31st December 2020	4,751,381	1,547,962	96	6,299,439

Bank borrowings are secured on land, buildings and machinery.

Cost or valuation at 31st December 2021 is represented by:

	Real estate £	Vehicles and machinery £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Totals £
Valuation in 2006	603,248	•	-	603,248
Cost	4,998,493	5,346,201	788	10,345,482
	5,601,741	5,346,201	788	10,948,730

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - continued

Group

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

Cost	2021 £ <u>4,998,493</u>	2020 £ 5,353,986
Aggregate depreciation	(1,088,880)	(1,083,745)
Value of land in freehold land and buildings	<u>82,481</u>	89,573

Land and buildings were valued on a fair value basis on 31st December 2006 by independent valuers.

11. INVESTMENTS

Group	Unlisted investments £
COST At 1st January 2021 and 31st December 2021	141
NET BOOK VALUE At 31st December 2021	141
At 31st December 2020	<u>141</u>
Сотрапу	Shares in group undertakings £
COST At 1st January 2021 and 31st December 2021	318,763
NET BOOK VALUE At 31st December 2021	318,763
At 31st December 2020	318,763

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

INVESTMENTS - continued

Company

The group or the company's investments at the Statement of Financial Position date in the share capital of companies include the following:

Subsidiaries

Kintyre Kft

Registered office: Hungary Nature of business: Farming

Class of shares:

Ord Shs

% holding 99.99

2021 £ 949,308 2020 £

Aggregate capital and reserves Profit/(loss) for the year

28,721

270,657 (94,289)

The profit/(loss) figures reported above exclude dividends received from Inicia Kft of £503,750 (2021 £911,719).

Inicia Kft

Registered office: Hungary Nature of business: Farming

Class of shares:

%

Ord Shs

holding 100.00

£ 9,406,275

2020 £ 9.016.712

Aggregate capital and reserves Profit for the year

1,647,213

2021

1,349,469

12. INVENTORIES

	Gro	Group		pany
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Raw materials	226,382	176,218	-	•
Growing crops	12,310	11,301	-	~
Produce	618,087	714,018		
	856,779	901,537	-	-
Assets held for sale	7,650	7,650	7,650	7,650

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £2,109,934 (2020 £1,984,979).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	G	Group		mpany
	2021 £	2020 £	2021 £	2020 £
Current: Trade debtors	364,705	327,165	•	•
Other debtors	7,839,126	327,281	567,242	39,900
	8,203,831	654,446	567,242	39,900

Group and company

All trade and other receivables are categorised as loans and receivables.

The fair values of trade and other receivables are not significantly different to their amortised cost. As of 31 December 2021, trade receivables of £22,142 (2020: £49,508) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default.

The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is £364,705 (2020; £299,629) up to 3 months and £Nil (2020; £27,536) over 3 months.

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
UK pound	567,242	39,900
Hungarian forint	543,336	585,056
Euros	6,857,363	29,490
Dollars	235,890	
	8,203,831	654,446

The carrying amounts of the company's trade and other receivables are denominated in GBP.

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		Co	mpany
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Bank deposit account	1,689	1, 689	1,689	1,689
Cash at bank	1,047,083	917,337	<u>258,491</u>	89,892
	<u>1,048,772</u>	919,026	260,180	91,581

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

12,530,111

15. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

16.

Allotted, issue	d and fully pai	d:				
Number:	Class:			Nominal value:	2021 £	2020 £
2,438,013	•			£1	2,438,013	2,438,013
85,382	'A' Shares			£0.01	844	844
					2,438,857	2,438,857
RESERVES						
Group						
		Retained earnings	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Totals
		£	£	£	£	£
At 1st January	2021	3,744,565	974,851	133,928	696,666	5,550,010
Profit for the y	ear	9,321,488		•	•	9,321,488
Dividends		(540,563)	-	_	-	(540,563)
Deferred tax of	n revaluation	4,621	-	-	-	4,621
Exchange diffe	erence		-	-	(634,926)	(634,926)

Company	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Totals £
At 1st January 2021	(3,511,664)	974,851	(2,536,813)
Profit for the year	1,206,529	-	1,206,529
Dividends	<u>(540,563</u>)		(540,563)
At 31st December 2021	(2,845,698)	974,851	(1,870,847)

974,851

133,928

61,740

13,700,630

Retained Earnings

At 31st December 2021

Retained earnings represents cumulative profits and losses net of dividends and other adjustments

Share Premium

The share premium account represents the premium arising on the issue of shares net of issue costs.

Revaluation Reserve

The revaluation reserve represents gains on fixed assets as a result of revaluations.

Other Reserves

Other reserves represents accumulated foreign exchange gains/losses from translation of foreign subsidiaries to the presentational currency.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Current:				
Trade creditors	421	391,010	-	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	•	763,919	751.619
Other creditors	369,072	82.822		-
Amounts due to related parties	102,971	59,610	102,971	59,610
Accruals and deferred income	23.973	46.687	20,811	36,026
Deferred government grants	24,699	32,866		
	521,136	612,995	887,701	847,255
Non-current: Deferred government grants	946,321	1,052,251	•	-
Aggregate amounts	1,467,457	1,665,246	887,701	847,255

Amounts owed to group undertakings total £763,919 (2020 £751,619) which is repayable on demand.

18.

	•	, -	
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS			
		Group	
		2021	2020
		£	£020
Current:		-	-
Bank loans		24,260	26,289
Non-current:			
Bank loans		60,809	92,453
Terms and debt repayment schedule			
Crown			
Group			
	1 year or		
	less	1-2 years	Totals
	£	£	£
Bank loans	24,260	60,809	<u>85,069</u>
The carrying amounts of the group's borrowings are denon	ninated in the fo	llowing currenc	ies:
		2021	2020
		2021 £	2020 £
Hungarian forint		85,069	118,742
and the second second to		,,,,,,,	
		85,069	118,742

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

At 31 December 2021	Assets held at Amortised cost £	Liabilities held at amortised cost £	Financial assets/liabilities measured at fair value £	Total £
Derivative financial assets	-	=	-	-
Trade and other receivables	8,176,975	•	-	8,176,975
Cash and cash equivalents	1,048,772	_	<u> </u>	1,048,772
Financial assets	9,225,747			9,225,747
Trade and other payables Derivative financial liabilities	<u> </u>	(472,464)	<u>-</u>	(472,464)
Financial liabilities		(472,464)	-	(472,464)

Trade and other receivables are defined as total trade and other receivables, excluding prepayments and accrued income and amounts related to VAT and other taxes.

Trade and other payables are defined as total trade and other payables, excluding accruals and deferred income, and amounts related to social security and other taxes.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

20. DEFERRED TAX

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

_	

3.53p	2021 £	2020 £
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months	(301,876) 510,453	(291,405) 491, <u>890</u>
Deferred tax liabilities - net	208,577	200,485
The gross movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:		
	2021 £	2020 £
At 1 January 2021	200,485	187,798
Exchange difference	41,151 (4,621)	16,241
Other comprehensive income credit Income statement credit	(28,438)	(2,113) <u>(1,441</u>)
At 31 December 2021	208,577	200,485
Company	2021	2020
	£	£
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	(301,876)	(291,405)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is likely.

21. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Information about related party transactions and outstanding balances relating to these transactions is outlined below:

Other related parties

	2021	2020
	£	£
Purchases	116,906	101,800
Year end receivables	21,960	21,960
Year end payables	102,971	59,610

22. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The directors consider there is no ultimate controlling party.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

23. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

Group		
3.544	2021	2020
m mit in the control of	£	£
Profit for the financial year Dividends	9,321,488 (540,563)	1,191,809 (1,150,577)
Dividende		<u> </u>
	8,780,925	41,232
Other comprehensive income relating to the year (net)	(630,305)	(426,914)
		(420,314)
Net addition/(reduction) to shareholders' funds	8,150,620	(385,682)
Opening shareholders' funds	<u>7,988,867</u>	<u>8,374,549</u>
Closing shareholders' funds	16,139,487	7,988,867
Company	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit for the financial year	1,206,529	331,988
Dividends	(<u>540,563</u>)	(1 <u>,150,577</u>)
Net addition/(reduction) to shareholders' funds	665,966	(818,589)
Opening shareholders' funds	(97,956)	720,633
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(07.050)
Closing shareholders' funds	<u>568,010</u>	<u>(97,956</u>)

24. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The group receives assistance from governments in the form of grants.

The grants are received to support capital investment. The grants are carried forward within trade and other payables until such a time that they are used to acquire/construct fixed assets whereupon they are recognised in the income statement over the same period that the relevant assets are depreciated.

It is the group's policy to satisfy all the conditions attached to grants received, and historically have not had to repay grants received. It is therefore unlikely that grants included in trade and other payables will have to be repaid.

In the current year, grants credited to the income statement amounted to £30,329 (2020; £32,866).

Other financial support received from the government in the form of subsidies has been credited in the income statement amounting to £761,395 (2020: £883,803).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2021

25. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

As referred to in the group strategic report, the company has continued to work towards a resolution of the dispute with the Hungarian Government over the expropriation of State land leases, with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The company was successful in obtaining an award in late 2019. The government sought an annulment of the ward, with an on-line hearing held in June 2021. The annulment request was denied. In May 2022, the company and subsidiaries of the company received payments from the Hungarian government in settlement of the award. The settlement of the award and cost reimbursement has been reported in the consolidated figures in these accounts but not included in the reporting profit of the individual entities detailed in note 11 of the accounts.