Company Registration No. 4571039

Grupo Bimbo UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2021



Annual Report and Financial Statements 2021

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Annual Report and Financial Statements 2021

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

C E Irwin J Stratton D Miller

Secretary

Gateley Secretary Limited

Registered Office

Swinton Meadows Industrial Estate Swinton' Rotherham South Yorkshire S64 8AB

Bankers

HSBC Bank PLC 62-76 Park Street London SE1 9DZ

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
1 Bridgewater Place
Water Lane
Leeds
United Kingdom
LS11 5QR

Strategic report

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the manufacture and sale of baked products for the retail and foodservice markets, in the UK and Europe.

The company operates from three locations, two for Bagels and one for Continental. The manufacturing facilities are focused on their own specific product categories and servicing our customers. The Company also utilizes intercompany links to bring in additional products to sell into the UK market.

Business review and results

The results for the year are shown in the Income Statement on page 14.

Our business continues as one of the leading specialty bakeries in the United Kingdom and with leading market shares in our selected bakery categories of Bagels and Ambient Continental.

Turnover increased to £109.7 million (2020: £99.6 million) as a result of volume growth and new business secured in the year.

Gross profit decreased to £32.6 million (2020: £32.8 million), driven by increased commodity prices and short term supply chain disruption through the immediate closure of the warehouse operated by our previous and long standing third party distribution and storage provider. The main commodity inflation was seen through wheat and utilities which subsequent to year end have been passed through to customers in full.

The operating loss for the financial year was £4.5 million (2020: £0.3 million profit). The underlying UK operation performed as expected with the profit reduction year on year solely due to the two factors discussed above.

Key performance indicators

Management monitors the performance of its operations compared to budget and previous year.

KPIs monitored on a daily basis are:

- Production line efficiency % vs budget,
- Waste % vs budget

KPIs monitored monthly/weekly are the above plus:

- Accident rate per total hours worked;
- Sales £ and margin % by product and customer;
- Profit and cash forecasts;
- Labour costs and efficiency rate variances;
- Capacity by production line;
- Complaints per million units sold;
- Order fill performance %; and
- Market share %

Strategic report (Continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company is a purchaser of certain commodities, such as flour, butter and utilities, in the course of normal operations. Commodity prices are subject to fluctuation and such fluctuations are sometimes severe. The company may buy commodity forward contracts to reduce the effect of changing prices in the short-term but such actions may not be successful in mitigating this commodity price risk. On a longer-term basis, the company manages the risk of increases in commodities and other input costs by seeking to increase the price it charges to its customers. Any fluctuations in commodity prices that the company is unable to properly hedge or mitigate could have a material adverse effect on the company's financial condition and results of operations. The company did not undertake any hedging activities during the current nor prior financial years. The company operates a pass through model with its major customers on butter to mitigate any market related price movements (up or down).

The company has considered climate change and does not view it to have a material impact on the entity outside of what has already been reviewed.

The company is subject to risks that affect the food industry in general, including risks posed by food spoilage, accidental contamination, product tampering, consumer product liability, and the potential costs and disruptions of a product recall. The company actively manages these risks by maintaining strict and rigorous controls and processes in its manufacturing facilities and distribution systems and by maintaining prudent levels of insurance. The company's facilities are subject to audit by trade associations and customers. They also perform their own audits to ensure compliance with internal standards, which are generally at, or higher than, regulatory agency standards. However, the company cannot completely guarantee that compliance with procedures and regulations will necessarily completely mitigate the risks related to food safety.

The company's operations are subject to extensive regulation by UK legislation. This legislation regulates the processing, packaging, storage, distribution, advertising and labelling of the company's products, including food safety standards. The company's manufacturing facilities and products are subject to inspection by various authorities. The company maintains compliance with all laws and regulations and maintains all material permits and licenses relating to its operations. Failure by the company to comply with applicable laws and regulations could subject the company to civil remedies, including fines, injunctions, recalls or seizures, as well as potential criminal sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on the company.

Following the exit from the European Union on the 31st December 2020, the Company's extensive plans and forecasting has supported operations to continue efficiently through 2021 and into 2022. The Company has had to encounter minor delays at borders and additional freight & customs charges and administration, however these were considered in the initial plans set. The Company has only experienced very minor disruption in supply of labour. The Company will continue to monitor any changes but are confident the operations will remain unaffected.

Section 172 Statement

Section 1 - Stakeholder Engagement

The following stakeholder groups according to Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 were identified as relevant for Grupo Bimbo UK Ltd.

Associates

Core to Bimbo's beliefs is how the company and its stakeholders value the person. All associates are encouraged to take accountability and be bold in decision making, to ensure the company continues to be a highly productive and deeply humane company across the world.

Customers

Customers are at the heart of Bimbo, and due to this, the board ensures regular interaction to understand expectations but also to align on strategies. Through these meetings, the Company provides two way insights into the consumer and the market. This allows Bimbo to work with customers to ensure the Company continues to be a collaborative partner for all its customers, driving future growth in its chosen sales channels.

Consumers

Consumers are our boss in how Bimbo operates. Bimbo have a mission to produce delicious and nutritious baked goods and snacks in the hands of all, and to achieve this Bimbo have to work closely with consumers. Examples such as taste tests, sampling and feedback sessions allow Bimbo to engage with consumers and ensure the Company continue to produce and provide market leading products. Bimbo also invests heavily in market data to understand consumer trends to aid strategic decision making.

Suppliers

Suppliers play a critical role in ensuring we produce and deliver great tasting and consistent products to our customers. Suppliers are able to provide a source of value, quality and service that ensures consistency throughout the supply chain. Bimbo hold regular reviews with key suppliers to ensure the best value and service is being achieved. KPIs are agreed and reviewed through each year.

Regulators/Government

The Company recognises the importance that the government and regulators play within the industry, and Bimbo are continually seeking advice and guidance on existing and new legislation (e.g. Brexit or Plastic Reduction) to ensure total compliance and continuous improvement.

Community & Environment

The community has and will always be a big factor in how Bimbo functions. Community engagement is recognised as important to associates and the communities in which we operate. Bimbo has an affiliation with various food charities, across the UK to stop hunger. Bimbo also encourages its associates to take time out of the day to day work to actively participate in community and/or charity local events.

Through the Bimbo UK CSR policy, the Company ensures it operates with a sense of social morality for all stakeholders.

Principal decisions in the year

The key focus of management throughout the last year has been to respond and adapt to the continuing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, respond to the challenges around logistics and supply chain, and to ensure a safe working environment for staff, customers and stakeholders.

SECR Statement

The following figures show the consumption and associated emissions for this reporting year (1^{st} January $2021 - 31^{st}$ December 2021) for our operations, with figures from the previous reporting period included for comparison.

Scope 1 consumption and emissions relate to direct combustion of natural gas, and fuels utilised for transportation operations, such as company vehicle fleets.

Scope 2 consumption and emissions relate to indirect emissions relating to the consumption of purchased electricity in day-to-day business operations.

Scope 3 consumption and emissions relate to emissions resulting from sources not directly owned by us. This relates to grey fleet (business travel undertaken in employee-owned vehicles) only.

Totals

The total consumption (kWh) figures for reportable energy supplies are as follows:

Utility and Scope	2021 Consumption (kWh)	2020 Consumption (kWh)
Grid-Supplied Electricity (Scope 2)	14,872,211	15,294,367
Gaseous and other fuels (Scope 1)	44,978,355	42,745,255
Transportation (Scope 1 and 3)	441,799	428,150
Total	60,292,364	58,467,772

Dual reporting has been voluntarily undertaken for emissions reporting, allowing the business to account for electricity emissions using supplier specific generation emissions factors (market-based) in addition to the mandatory electricity emissions reporting based on UK grid average emissions factors (location-based).

The total location-based emission figures (tCO₂e) for reportable energy supplies are as follows. Conversion factors utilised in these calculations are detailed in the appendix:

Utility and Scope	2021 Consumption (location-based)	(tCO ₂ e) 2020 Consumption (tCO ₂ e) (location-based)
Grid-Supplied Electricity	3,157.82	3,565.73
(Scope 2)		
Gaseous and other fuels	8,238.24	7,859.57
(Scope 1)		
Transportation	102.19	98.97
(Scope 1 and 3)		
Total	11 400 24	11 524 27

The total market-based emission figures (tCO₂) for reportable supplies are as follows. Through the reporting period, the business has sourced 14,872,211 kWh of renewably generated electricity, resulting in a reduction of over 3,000 tCO₂.

Market-based emissions factors to demonstrate the carbon reduction achieved by renewable electricity procurement.

Utility and Scope	2021 UK Consumption (tCO ₂) (market-based)	2020 Year UK Consumption (tCO2) (market-based)
Grid-Supplied Electricity (Scope 2)	0	267.26
Gaseous and other fuels (Scope 1)	8,238.24	7,859.57
Transportation (Scope 1 and 3)	102.19	98.97
Total Intensity Metric	8,340.43	8,225.80

An intensity metric of tCO₂e (location-based) and tCO₂ (market-based) per £m turnover has been applied for our annual total emissions. The methodology of the intensity metric calculations are detailed in the appendix, and results of this analysis is as follows:

Intensity Metric	2021 Intensity Metr	ric 2020 Intensity Metric
tCO ₂ e per £m turnover (location-based)	96.94	109.84
tCO2 per £m turnover	70.32	76.37
(market-based)	_	

Energy Efficiency Improvements

We are committed to year-on-year improvements in our operational energy efficiency. As such, a register of energy efficiency measures available to us has been compiled, with a view to implementing these measures in the next 5 years.

Measures ongoing and undertaken through 2021:

Decarbonisation of Transport

Electric Vehicle (EV) charging points have been installed across several sites to further compliment and enhance the switch from hybrid to full adaption of EV's across the business.

Green Energy Procurement

The procurement of renewable energy through electricity supply contracts, backed by certified REGO certificates, has been prioritised and adapted for all electricity supplies.

Energy Surveys

On-site energy surveys were carried out at facilities across our portfolio in 2021 to identify areas where energy efficiency can be improved, and further decarbonisation measures implemented.

Measures prioritised for implementation in 2022:

On-site Renewable Generation Feasibility Studies

There is a commitment to further explore on-site generation options, including solar PV, to reduce dependence on the volume of power supplied via the grid and secure a supply of known renewable power in the long-term.

Waste Reduction

Reduction of packaging and ingredients waste in our bakeries by identifying key waste drivers by site, identifying path to 50% YOY reduction within 24 months.

Net Zero Strategy

Work is being carried out to assess and set a Net Zero strategy across all UK operations. This entails in depth workshops and discussions to further shape our commitment target and strategy.

Signed on behalf of the Board

J Stratton

DocuSigned by:

Director

May 6, 2022

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Proposed dividend

No dividend has been paid or proposed by the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: £nil).

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

It is the company's policy to make payments to all suppliers in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed between the company and its suppliers, providing all trading terms and conditions have been met. At the year end, there were 54 days (2020: 41 days) purchases in trade payables.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year under review and to the date of signing were:

C E Irwin

J Stratton

D Miller

Associates

The company has established structures and procedures for consultation, communication and negotiation with its associates. Importance is placed on this aspect of the business and all managers have a responsibility to this end. The company has a policy of diversity and inclusion to encourage the employment and development of all associates regardless of age, gender, race, religion, disability etc.

We have worked diligently to create and maintain a culture in the workplace where eliminating workplace injuries and keeping safe is embedded in everything we do, and is the responsibility of each and every associate. We track and communicate safety records across our facilities with the strong belief that transparency will drive better performance. While we take great pride in this achievement, we are constantly raising the bar and striving for excellence in Occupational Health & Safety. Every worker deserves a safe workplace and an expectation that they will return home at the end of each and every shift, without injury.

Our parent company's beliefs define our culture and drive the following aspects of leadership:

- · We value the person
- · We are one community
- · We get results
- · We compete and win
- · We are sharp operators
- · We act with integrity
- · We transcend and endure

These values are the foundation for how we make decisions, run our businesses, recruit and develop people, and our performance review process. We take immense pride in living our beliefs and how they define our way of working.

Future Developments

The Company has developed and invested behind a robust diversification strategy to expand into new brands and product categories.

Directors' report (Continued)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, with the Company's net current assets valued at £3.8 million (2019: £6.4 million) as disclosed in note 1.

The directors have prepared forecasts for the Company for a period in excess of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. These forecasts take account of reasonable possible changes in trading performance in all areas of the business.

The forecasts are prepared considering potential downside scenarios to ensure the Company has considered all possible challenges. These include fluctuations in sales and commodity prices as well as stretched labour resources. The directors have performed reverse stress testing as part of the overall exercise to ensure the business is equipped and will continue to operate with minimal impact.

These forecasts and projections show that the Company is expected to be able to operate within the level of its current facility and in the view of the directors there is sufficient headroom under the committed facility that would enable the Company to trade in the event of any decline in the demand for the Company's products and services.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

The directors confirm that they have received confirmation from the company's parent and controlling party, that Grupo Bimbo S.A.B. de C.V., will continue to provide financial support to the company to assist the company in meeting their liabilities as and when they fall due, to the extent that money is not otherwise available to the company to meet such liabilities. This financial support will continue for a period of at least 24 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Financial Risk Policies

The directors have considered all the potential financial risks that apply to the company and have documented these in detail within the Financial Instruments note (note 17).

Political and charitable contributions

The company did not make any political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the current or preceding year. The Company made charitable donations with a value of £30,000 (2020: £10,000) during the year.

Directors' report (Continued)

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

-DocuSigned by:

-CEODC300EAE4453.. J Stratton

Director

May 6, 2022

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern:

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Grupo Bimbo UK Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Grupo Bimbo UK Ltd, for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the income statement, statements of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the related notes 1 to 23, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement [set out on page...], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and
 determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework, IFRS, the Companies Act
 2006 and the relevant tax laws and regulations in the UK. In addition, we concluded that there are certain
 significant laws and regulations which may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures
 in the financial statements relating to food safety, health and safety, employee matters and data protection.
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes and consideration of the results of our audit procedures across the company.

- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and reviewed the entity level controls in place. We also considered the existence of performance targets and their potential influence on management to manage earnings. We considered the controls that the Company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how management monitors those controls. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved journal entry testing, with a focus on manual journals and journals indicating large or unusual transactions; enquiries of company management; and challenging the assumptions and judgements made by management by reviewing third party evidence wherever possible. We also leveraged our data analytics platform in performing our work to assist in identifying higher risk transactions for testing. The results of our procedures did not identify any instances or irregularities, including fraud.

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

Use of our report

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

Richard Frostick (Senior statutory auditor)

Ente In w

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Leeds

6 May 2022

Income Statement Year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Revenue Cost of sales		109,670 (77,088)	99,650 (66,818)
Gross profit		32,582	32,832
Distribution expenses Administrative expenses		(15,914) (21,206)	(14,778) (17,786)
Operating profit/ (loss) Finance expenses Restructuring expenses	2 4 12	(4,538) (220)	268 (248) (650)
Loss before tax Taxation	5	(4,758) 1,894	(630)
Loss for the year		(2,864)	(255)

There were no items of other comprehensive income in the year and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income is required.

All activities relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 19 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position As at year end 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	44,846	42,372
Intangible assets	7	4,056	4,324
Deferred tax assets	8	6,907	5,013
Right of use asset	. 18	4,339	5,266
		60,148	56,975
Current assets			
Inventories	9	3,941	4,415
Trade and other receivables	10	20,967	18,452
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,059	100
		25,967	22,967
Total assets		86,115	79,942
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	(25,059)	(18,013)
Lease liabilities	18	(1,190)	(1,140)
·		(26,249)	(19,153)
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	14	(1,084)	(1,012)
Other payables	15	(228)	(393)
Lease liabilities	18	(3,646)	(4,612)
	•	(4,958)	(6,017)
	·	,	
Total liabilities		(31,207)	(25,170)
Net assets	1	54,908	54,772

Statement of financial position (Continued) As at year end 31 December 2021

		2021	2020
Equity	Notes	£,000	£'000
Share capital	16	121,757	118,757
Share premium		8,538	8,538
Capital redemption reserve	16	6,823	6,823
Retained earnings		(82,210)	(79,346)
Total equity		54,908	54,772

The financial statements of Grupo Bimbo UK Ltd, registered number 4571039 were approved by the Board of Directors on May 6, 2022

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

DocuSigned by:
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J Stratton

The notes on pages 19 to 41 form part of these financial statement.

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital £000	Share premium £000	Capital contribution £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2020	118,757	8,538	6,823	(79,091)	55,027
Issue of Shares Capital (Note 16)	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period			<u>.</u>	(255)	(255)
Balance at 31 December 2020	118,757	8,538	6,823	(79,346)	54,772
Balance at 1 January 2021	118,757	8,538	6,823	(79,346)	54,772
Issue of Shares Capital (Note 16)	3,000	-		. *	3,000
Total comprehensive loss for the period:				(2.864)	(2,864)
Balance at 31 December 2021	121,757	8,538	6,823	(82,210)	54,908

The notes on pages 19 to 41 form part of these financial statement.

Statement of cash flows Year ended 31 December 2021

·	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities.			
Loss for the year		(3,898)	(255)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	4	4,429	4,144
Financial expense	4 2	220 199	248 404
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment Deferred government grant	2	199	404
Taxation	5	(860)	(377)
1 dadion	3	 , -	(377)
•		90	4,164
Increase in trade and other receivables		(2,515)	(1,696)
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories		475	534
Increase/ (decrease) in trade and other payables		7,466	1,672
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions and employee benefits		(556)	233
• • •		. 4000	4.007
Interest maid		4,960	4,907
Interest paid	4	(167)	(184)
Net cash flow from operating activities		4,793	4,723
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6	(6,834)	(7,058)
Acquisition of Mr Bagels Limited	19	-	-
Net Cash flows from investing activities		(6,834)	(7,058)
			
Net Cash flows from financing activities	1.6	2 000	
Proceeds from the issue of share capital	16	3,000	-
Net cash flow from financing activities		3,000	
-			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		959	(2,335)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	٠	100	2,435
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	(1,059)	100
			

The notes on pages 19 to 41 form part of these financial statement.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

1. Accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'). The particular accounting policies adopted are described below.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

Grupo Bimbo UK Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the UK. The registered office is; Grupo Bimbo UK Ltd, Swinton Meadows Industrial Estate, Swinton, South Yorkshire, S64 8AB.

The company financial statements have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs").

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis. Amounts are presented in Pounds Sterling to the nearest £1,000.

The following accounting standards and interpretations, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") or IFRIC (as endorsed by the EU), are effective in the current financial year:

International Financial Reporting Standards

Amendment to IFRSs: Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle IFRS 16: Leases

Upon consideration there would be no significant impact on the Company's results, net assets, cash flows and disclosures on adoption of new or revised standards in the period.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, with the Company's net current assets valued at (£0.3) million (2020: £3.8 million).

The directors have prepared forecasts for the Company for a period in excess of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. These forecasts take account of reasonable possible changes in trading performance in all areas of the business.

These forecasts, projections and scenario testings show that the Company is expected to be able to operate within the level of its current facility and in the view of the directors there is sufficient headroom under the committed facility that would enable the Company to trade in the event of any decline in the demand for the Company's products and services.

The Directors have considered the continued impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic pandemic on the Company's business operations and future prospects. The production facilities did not feature on the UK government's list of business premises which needed to close, and specific measures have been implemented to increase the workforce resilience, and to ensure adequate protection for our people. The Company's financial forecasts, taking into consideration the current environment, show that the Company is expected to remain profitable and generate positive cash flows giving the Company the ability to continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Plant and equipment acquired by way of finance leases is stated at the lower of its fair value and the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Freehold buildings 50 years

Property improvements 12 years

Plant, equipment and tooling 5 - 25 years

Trailers 16 years

Depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Assets under construction

Grupo Bimbo UK Limited ensure the recognition of assets under construction is in line with IAS 16. All assets are recognised at cost and are subsequently reviewed and impaired if necessary. Assets are only recognised if;

- The costs can be reliably measured
- It is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless useful lives are indefinite.

The estimated useful economic lives of intangible assets with finite useful lives are as follows:

Customer relationships 25 years Computer software 3 years

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost.

Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

Following the adoption of IAS 32, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the Company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a nonderivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective itesm where appropriate.

Revenue

Revenue comprises the invoiced value for the sale of goods net of sales rebates, discounts, value added tax and other taxes directly attributable to revenue. Revenue is recognised when the five thresholds under IFRS 15 are met. Revenue is recognised on the following basis:

(i) Sale of goods

Sales of goods are recognised as revenue on transfer of the risks and rewards of ownership, which typically coincides with the time when the merchandise is delivered to customers and title passes.

(ii) Sales rebates and discounts

Sales rebates and discount reserves are established at the time of sale based on contractual terms and agreements. An accrual is made at the time of sale and released, if unutilised, after assessment that the likelihood of such a claim being made has become remote.

All revenue is in relation to the sale of goods and all sales are made within the UK.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

The Company has lease contracts for various items of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of plant and machinery generally have lease terms between 3 and 13 years, while motor vehicles and other equipment generally have lease terms between 3 and 5 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets and some contracts require the Group to maintain certain financial ratios. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments, which are further discussed below.

The Copmany also has certain leases of machinery with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Impairment excluding inventories and deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including receivables)

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit and loss. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contracted cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses. The Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units, or ("CGU"). Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of intangible assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

The Company provides a long-term employee benefit arrangement, in the form of a defined contribution pension plan. The Company pays fixed contributions into this scheme, where these contributions are invested by a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss as they fall due. Differences between contributions payable in the period and contributions actually paid are recognised as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

The company provides a long-term incentive plan in which the incentives are paid out two years following the end of the financial year. The long-term incentive plan is eligible for directors within the business and is paid similarly to that of a bonus (note 15).

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Key accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. The key areas requiring the use of estimates and judgement which may significantly affect the financial statements are considered to be:

- Measurement of the recoverable amounts of cash generating units containing customer relationships

The estimated useful life principally reflects management's view of the average economic life of the customer base and is assessed by reference to customer churn rates. An increase in churn rates may lead to a reduction in the estimated useful life and an increase in the amortisation charge. Historically changes to the estimated useful lives have not had a significant impact on the Company's results and financial position.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

- Recognition of deferred tax assets

In determining how much of these assets can be recognised this requires an assessment of the extent to which it is probable that future taxable profits will be available. This assessment is based on management's future assessment of the Company's financial performance and forecast information.

- Provisions

The Company's dilapidation provisions are a matter of judgement in respect of the dilapidation costs on exit from leases, in respect of the period to when a property is expected to the sub-let, and in respect of the final amount of reorganisation costs to be incurred.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

2. Operating loss

3.

	2021	2020
Operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting)	£'000	£'000
Inventories recognised as an expense	40,866	34,147
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,161	3,873
Amortisation of intangible assets	268	271
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	199	404
Litigation Claim .	-	1,600
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit of Company financial statements	67	59
Other services relating to taxation	69	53
Information regarding directors and employees		
	2021	2020
•	£'000	£'000
Directors' remuneration		
Directors' emoluments	624	551
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	11	16
	635	567

Emoluments of the highest paid director amounted to £448,000 (2020: £404,000) including contributions to a defined contribution pension plan of £Nil (2020: £Nil). All directors accrue benefits under defined contribution pension plan.

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Average number of persons employed	110.	140.
Office and management	71	68
Production	636	521
	707	589
	£,000	£'000
Staff costs during the year (including directors)		
Wages and salaries	21,172	19,960
Social security costs	2,060	1,906
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	732	699
	23,964	22,565

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

4.	Finance expenses	•		
	Interest on bank overdraft Foreign exchange translation			

5.

		
Total finance expenses		248
Taxation		
	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Analysis of charge in year	٠	
Current Tax:		
UK corporation tax on losses for the year	-	-
Prior year adjustment	<u></u>	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(703)	100
Reduction in tax rate	(1,237)	(536)
Adjustment in respect of prior year	46	61
Deferred tax expense	(1,894)	(375)
Total tax on losses of ordinary activities	(1,894)	(375)
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(4,758)	(630)
Standard rate of corporate tax in the UK	19.00%	19.00%
Standard rate corporation tax charge	(904)	(120)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	269	245
Tax rate changes	(1,237)	(536)
Adjustment in respect of earlier years	46	61
Income not taxable	(68)	(25)
Total tax on loss on ordinary activities	(1,894)	(375)

2021

£'000

167

.53

2020

£'000

184

64

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

5. Taxation (continued)

The Finance (No.2) Act 2015 reduced the main rate of UK corporation tax to 19%, effective from 1 April 2017. A further reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% was expected to come into effect from 1 April 2020 (as enacted by Finance Act 2016 on 15 September 2016). However, legislation introduced in the Finance Act 2020 (enacted on 22 July 2020) repealed the reduction of the corporation tax, thereby maintaining the current rate of 19%. Deferred taxes on the balance sheet have been measured at 19% (2019 – 17%) which represents the future corporation tax rate that was enacted at the balance sheet date.

The UK Budget 2021 announcements on 3 March 2021 included measures to support economic recovery as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. These included an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate to 25%, which is due to be effective from 1 April 2023. These changes were not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and hence have not been reflected in the measurement of deferred tax balances at the period end. It is not anticipated that these changes will have a material impact on the company's deferred tax balances.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Property improvements £'000	Freehold buildings £'000	Plant, equipment and tooling £'000	Trailer £'000	Assets under construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost At 1 January 2020	2,707	12,465	64,904	35	9,663	89,774
Additions	2,707	12,403	-	-	7,058	7,058
Disposals	(32)	(13)	(959)	-	-	(1,004)
Transfers	132	1,360	9,513		(11,005)	
At 31 December 2020	2,807	13,812	73,458	35	5,716	95,828
Balance at 1 January 2021 Additions	2,807	13,812	73,458	35	5,716 6,834	95,828 6,834
Disposals	(668)	(802)	(2,807)	-	- .	(4,277)
Transfers	159	1,612	4,430		(6,201)	
At 31 December 2021	2,298	14,622	75,081	35	6,349	98,385
Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2020 Charge for the year Disposals	2,667 170 (30)	3,577 710 (12)	2,991	9 2 -	, 	50,184 3,873 (601)
At 31 December 2020	2,807	4,275	46,363	11	; _	53,456
Balance at 1 January 2021	2,807	4,275	46,363	11		53,456
Charge for the year	119	716	,	2	-	4,161
Disposals	(628)	(790)	(2,660)			(4,078)
At 31 December 2021	2,298	4,201	47,027	13	-	53,539
Net book value						
At 31 December 2021		10,421	28,054	22	6,349	44,846
At 31 December 2020	<u>-</u> -	9,537	27,095	24	5,716	42,372
At 1 January 2020	40	8,888	21,143	26	9,493	39,590

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

7. Intangible fixed assets

Cost At 1 January 2020 6,715 1,400 2,112 Additions - - - Adjustment 104 (104) - Disposals - - - At 31 December 2020 6,819 1,296 2,112 At 1 January 2020 6,715 1,400 2,112 Additions - - -	10,227
Additions -	10,227
Adjustment 104 (104) - Disposals - - - At 31 December 2020 6,819 1,296 2,112 At 1 January 2020 6,715 1,400 2,112	- - -
Disposals -	-
At 31 December 2020 6,819 1,296 2,112 At 1 January 2020 6,715 1,400 2,112	-
At 1 January 2020 6,715 1,400 2,112	
	10,227
Additions	10,227
	-
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2021 6,819 1,296 2,112	10,227
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020 - 2,112	5,631
Amortisation for the year 272	272
At 31 December 2020 3,791 - 2,112	5,903
Balance at 1 January 2021 3,791 - 2,112	5,903
Amortisation for the year 268 -	268
At 31 December 2021 4,059 - 2,112	6,171
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021 2,760 1,296 -	4,056
At 31 December 2020 3,028 1,296 -	4,324
At 1 January 2020 3,196 1,400 -	

Amortisation and impairment charge

The amortisation and impairment charge is recognised in the following line items in the income statement:

202	2020
£'000	£'000
Administrative expenses 268	272

The current net book value of customer relationships in the business, are valued upon the continuing relationships with the four main retailers in the United Kingdom.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

8. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets Liabilitie		abilities	
•	2021 £'000	202 £'00		
Property, plant and equipment Intangible assets'	(1,434)	(2,76	50)	
Provisions Tax value of loss carry-forwards	(318) (5,155)	(30 (1,94	•	
Tax (assets) / liabilities Net of tax liabilities	(6,907)	(5,01	3)	
Net tax (assets)	(6,907)	(5,01	3)	
Movement in deferred tax during the year			_	
	1	January 2021 £'000	Recognised in income £'000	31 December 2021 £'000
Property, plant and equipment Intangible assets		(2,760)	1,326	(1,434)
Provisions Tax value of loss carry-forwards utilised	_	(308) (1,945)	(10)	(318)
	_	(5,013)	(1,894)	(6,907)
Movement in deferred tax during the prior year				
	1	January 2020 £'000	Recognised in income £'000	31 December 2020 £'000
Property, plant and equipment Intangible assets		(1,950) 542	(810) (542)	(2,760)
Provisions Tax value of loss carry-forwards utilised		(222) (3,008)	(86) 1,063	(308) (1,945)
	_	(4,638)	(375)	(5,013)
	·			

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent of existing taxable temporary differences, where these are likely to negate the effects of any deductible temporary difference or unused tax losses carried forward by the Company. Deferred tax is calculated in full using the United Kingdom tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the asset or liability is settled. In all cases this is 19%.

The loss in the year was due to the production inefficiencies which are not expected to reoccur, and the company is forecast to make sufficient profits in future year to utilize the deferred tax asset.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

9. Inventories

٠.	inventories		
		2021 £'000	2020 £'000
	Raw materials, packing and consumables Finished goods	2,592 1,349	2,523 1,892
		3,941	4,415
10.	Trade and other receivables		
		2021 £'000	2020 £'000
	Trade receivables	18,803	16,874
	Other receivables	1,263	961
	Prepayments	901	617
		20,967	18,452

Further information regarding credit risk and the allowance for doubtful debts in relation to trade debtors is given in note 17.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Cash at bank	1,059	100
Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow statement	1,059	100

There is no material difference between the fair value and carrying value of cash and cash equivalents owing to the short maturity of these instruments.

12. Restructuring Expenses

In 2020 the company encountered restructuring costs as a follow on from closing down the eldest production line at our Rotherham plant.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Restructuring Costs	-	650

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

13. Trade and other payables

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Current		
Trade payables	14,757	10,661
Other taxes and social security	268	689
Accruals and deferred income	10,034	6,663
	25,059	18,013

14. Provisions

	Dilapidations £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2020 Charged in the year	940 72	940 .72
Balance at 31 December 2020	1,012	1,012
Balance at 1 January 2021 Charged in the year	1,012 72	1,012 72
Balance at 31 December 2021	1,084	1,084

Dilapidations provisions relate to the Company's contractual duty to repair leasehold properties upon termination of a lease. Management have updated their assessment of the required provision in the year, following a review of the repair costs deemed necessary to bring one site back to its original condition. Following the review, no change to the dilapidation provision was required.

15. Other payables

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Long term incentive plan	228	393

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

16. Called up share capital

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Authorised, issued and fully paid	110.757	110.757
Ordinary shares of £1 each	118,757	118,757
	Ordinary	shares
	2021	2020
	£,000	£'000
On issue at 1 January	118,757	118,757
Issued during the year	3,000	-
On issue at 21 December	121,757	118,757
On issue at 31 December	121,/3/	110,/3/

There was an investment of 3 million £1 ordinary shares from the current parent company, Grupo Bimbo in December 2021 to inject cash into the UK business.

The capital redemption reserve represents capital contributions to the entity by the entity's historic parent undertakings.

17. Financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of losses due to failure of the Company's customers or other counterparties to meet their payment obligations.

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to credit risk from its customers. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of new and existing customers' financial condition and reviews the collectability of its trade and other receivables in order to mitigate any possible credit losses.

The Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Directors consider that the carrying value of trade receivables approximates to their fair value.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

17. Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecasted and actual cash flows, maintaining sufficient undrawn committed credit facilities and managing the maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities to minimise refinancing risk.

All financial liabilities are shown as due in less than one year in the financial statements given that they are repayable on demand. Contractual cash flows within one year or less relating to these financial liabilities comprise interest payments, which is estimated as £220,000 for the following year (2020: £248,000).

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises primarily from transactions in currencies other than UK sterling. The amount of foreign currency transactions is not material and the Company does not engage in any form of currency forward exchange contracts. There are no investments in foreign currencies or in foreign operations.

Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk related primarily to purchases of flour and other agricultural commodities used as raw materials. Fixed price contracts with suppliers and exchange-traded futures and options may be used by the Company to manage its exposure to price fluctuations. There were no futures or options outstanding at 31 December 2020 (2020: none).

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings issued at fixed rates that create fair value interest rate risk and variable rate borrowings that create cash flow interest rate risk.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

17. Financial instruments (continued)

Profile

At the balance sheet date the following table analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	On demand £'000	1-3 months £'000	2020 £'000
At 31 December 2021 Trade and other payables	14,757	10,302	25,059
Bank overdraft	- ·	-	-
Corporate payables	- '	-	-
Corporate loans	-	-	-
	On demand £'000	1-3 months £'000	2019 £'000
At 31 December 2020			
Trade and other payables	10,658	7,355	18,013
Bank overdraft	-	-	-
Corporate payables	-	-	-
Corporate loans	-	-	-

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

17. Financial instruments (continued)

Capital management

In allocating capital to investments to support its earnings goals, the Company establishes internal hurdle return rates for capital initiatives. Capital projects are generally financed with internal cash flows or from the parent company through additional share capital or loans. In addition, the Company uses operating leases as additional sources of financing for vehicles and properties.

During December 2021 the ordinary share capital of the company was increased by £3 million, through a cash injection.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Due to the short term nature of the financial instruments, their fair value is considered to approximate to their carrying value.

18. Leases

Total

Right of use assets

	Plant and machinery £'000	Motor vehicles ed	Other quipment £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2021 Initial adoption of IFRS 16	5,013	253	-	5,266
Additions Depreciation Expense	(1,057)	254 (124)	-	254 (1,181)
At 31 December 2021	3,956	383	-	4,339
Lease liabilities				
	2021 £'000	2020 £'000		
At I January Additions	5,752 254	6,539 99		
Accretion of interest Payments	149 (1,319)	169 (1,055)		
At 31 December	4,836	5,752		
Current Non-Current	1,190 3,646	1,140 4,612		
	· ·	-		

4,836

5,752

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

Amounts recognised in P&L

•	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1,181	1,231
Interest expense on lease liabilities	149	169
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in COS)	26	11
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	1,356	1,411

The company has applied the modified retrospective approach on implementation of IFRS 16 and has not amended the prior year comparatives accordingly.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

19. Pension costs

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £732,000 (2020: £699,000).

Contributions totalling £135,791 (2020: £118,650) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in other creditors.

20. Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2021 the total committed spend at the balance sheet date was £Nil (2020: £Nil). Since the balance sheet date, the company has committed a further spend of £119,000 (2020: £316,000) on new projects.

21. Contingent liabilities

There are no material liabilities which have not been provided for in the financial statements for the Company at 31 December 2021 (2020: £Nil).

22. Related parties

Services provided to the Company by the ultimate holding company under the terms of a management services agreement include, but are not limited to, treasury and cash management, taxation, internal audit, accounting, external financial reporting, investor relations, public relations, legal, insurance, human resources and computer systems support. In addition, the ultimate holding company provides senior management time for operating involvement. Fees paid by the Company for these services are based on the actual cost of providing such services and are allocated based on either activity drivers, or where not practicable to isolate such drivers, the proportion of assets employed to the total assets in the business unit. This is consistent with the allocation of such costs to other business units within Grupo Bimbo.

Fees paid to the holding company in 2020 for these services were £968,000 (2020: £631,000).

During the year sales of £Nil (2020: £Nil) were made to intercompany entities.

Fees paid to Canada Bread Company Limited (previously the immediate holding company) in 2021 for services were £47,000 (2020: £63,000).

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2021

Remuneration of key management comprised of the following expenses:

Company	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Key management emoluments including social security costs Company contributions to money purchase pension plans	624 . 11	551 16
		
	635	567
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23. Ultimate parent company

Grupo Bimbo S.A.B. de C.V., a company registered in Mexico, is the ultimate and only parent company and the controlling party to consolidate the financial statements of the company. Copies of these financial statements can be obtained from the registered address; Grupo Bimbo S.A.B. de C.V., Santa Fe, Mexico City, Mexico, 1000 Prolongación Paseo de la Reforma, Colonia Peña Blanca Santa Fe, Álvaro Obregón, Zip code 01210, Distrito Federal, Mexico.