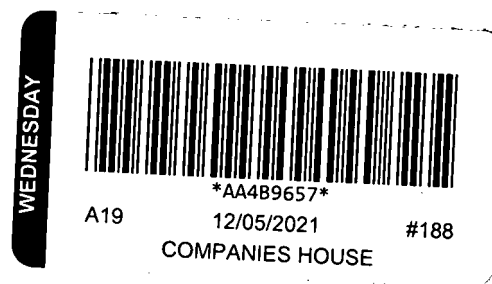


BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
29 AUGUST 2020

(Registered Number: 2400085)



BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

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BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

Company Information

Directors	MI Carr QH Heath JC Ryan (Resigned 31 May 2020)
Company Secretary	RS Schofield
Business Address	1 Samson Place London Road Hampton Peterborough PE7 8QJ
Registered Office	Weston Centre 10 Grosvenor Street London W1K 4QY
Independent Auditor	Ernst & Young LLP Statutory Auditor 1 More London Place London SE1 2AF

BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

Strategic Report

The directors present their Strategic Report for the 52 week period ended 29 August 2020.

Review of the business

British Sugar (Overseas) Limited ("the Company") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Associated British Foods plc ("ABF") and forms part of that company's sugar division. The Company's principal activity is to act as an investment company. This activity is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Results and performance

The profit for the period was £2.7m (2019: profit of £2.9m) and retained profits have increased by this amount.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Currency risk

The Company's functional currency is sterling. During the period, the Company entered into certain transactions in Hong Kong Dollars. It was therefore exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Average and period end exchange rates for this currency against sterling were:

	Average		Period end	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Hong Kong Dollar	9.90	9.54	9.91	10.03

Interest rate risk

The Company has interest-bearing assets and liabilities and in all cases the counterparty is within the ABF group. Inter-company loans are subject to formal contracts which specify interest rates.

Investment risk

The Company holds investments in various trading entities. These entities operate within different markets and are accordingly subject to different operational issues which could impact the directors' assessment of the carrying value of the investments.

Engaging with our stakeholders – Section 172 Statement

The directors are required to act in a way which they consider, in good faith, is most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole and, in doing so, have regard (amongst other matters) to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006.

Stakeholders and engagement

The key stakeholders with whom engagement is fundamental to the Company's ongoing success are:

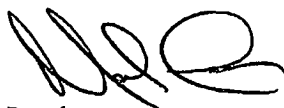
- subsidiaries of the Company
- its shareholder

Subsidiaries of the Company

The Company forms part of the group of companies headed by Associated British Foods plc and the Company's accounts are consolidated into the Associated British Foods plc accounts. Group companies can provide financial and other support to the Company and the sharing of best practice and know-how between the businesses within the broader group is actively encouraged. The Company is kept up to date on key business activities and decisions of its subsidiaries and provides all necessary support.

Shareholder

The Company takes appropriate steps to ensure that its shareholder is kept up to date on key business activities and decisions.



By Order of the Board

MI Carr
Director

18 December 2020

BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

Directors' Report

The directors present their Annual Report and the audited financial statements for the 52 week period ended 29 August 2020.

Dividends

The directors did not declare a dividend in respect of the period ended 29 August 2020 (2019: £nil).

Directors and employees

Details of the number of employees and related costs can be found in Note 7 to the financial statements. The directors of the Company who held office during the period and to the date of signing were:

MI Carr
QH Heath

Directors' liability insurance

During the 52 week period ended 29 August 2020 the parent company, ABF, maintained insurance for the directors to indemnify them against certain liabilities which they may incur in their capacity as directors of the Company, as permitted by section 233 of the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

The Company has received a letter of support from its intermediate parent company, ABF Investments plc, indicating that it will receive the financial and other support necessary for the Company to trade and meet its liabilities as and when they become due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements.

After making enquiries, and considering the impact of COVID-19 and the support available from the intermediate parent company described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements. These considerations included the impact of COVID-19 on the wider ABF group, the ABF group's directors' assessment of going concern (as set out in the 2020 annual report dated 3 November 2020 and available at www.abf.co.uk), which included the significant levels of cash and undrawn committed long-term facilities available to the group and the ABF group's directors' stress testing of cash flow forecasts through to February 2022, and an assessment of any developments since that date that would adversely affect that conclusion. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP was appointed by the board of directors as auditor of the Company for the financial period ended 29 August 2020 and the board intends to re-appoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditor for the financial period ending 28 August 2021.

Energy usage

The directors consider the Company to be a low energy user. For further information please refer to full disclosures made in the Associated British Foods plc annual report for the year ended 12 September 2020.

By Order of the Board


MI Carr
Director

18 December 2020

BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

Independent auditor's report to the members of British Sugar (Overseas) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of British Sugar (Overseas) Limited for the 52 weeks ended 29 August 2020 which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in shareholder's equity and the related Notes 1 to 14, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 29 August 2020 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Emphasis of matter – disclosures in relation to the impact of COVID-19

We draw attention to Note 3 of the financial statements, which describes the financial and operational consequences the Company faces as a result of COVID-19. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

**Independent auditor's report to the members of British Sugar (Overseas) Limited
(continued)**

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.

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 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 or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

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 period 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.

BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

Independent auditor's report to the members of British Sugar (Overseas) Limited
(continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 4, 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.

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

Use of our report

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

Ernst & Young LLP

William Binns (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
1 More London Place
London
SE1 2AF

18 December 2020

BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

Profit and loss account

for the 52 weeks ended 29 August 2020

	Note	52 week period to 29 August 2020 £000	50 week period to 31 August 2019 £000
Administration expenses		(378)	(323)
Operating loss		(378)	(323)
Interest receivable and similar income	4	3,880	4,105
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(150)	(168)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		3,352	3,614
Tax expense	8	(637)	(687)
Profit for the period		2,715	2,927

The Notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.


There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the current period and loss for the prior period hence no statement of comprehensive income is presented for either period.

BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED*Registered number: 2400085***Balance sheet**
at 29 August 2020

	Note	29 August 2020 £000	31 August 2019 £000
Fixed assets			
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	9	110	110
Total fixed assets		110	110
Current assets			
Debtors	10	378,590	374,401
Total current assets		378,590	374,401
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(18,544)	(17,070)
Net current assets		360,046	357,331
Total assets less current liabilities		360,156	357,441
Net assets		360,156	357,441
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	152,000	152,000
Profit and loss account		208,156	205,441
Total shareholders' equity		360,156	357,441

The Notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 18 December 2020 and signed on its behalf by:



MI Carr
Director

Registered number: 2400085

BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity
for the 52 weeks ended 29 August 2020

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total Shareholders' equity £000
At 15 September 2018	152,000	202,514	354,514
Profit for the period	-	2,927	2,927
At 31 August 2019	152,000	205,441	357,441
Profit for the period	-	2,715	2,715
At 29 August 2020	152,000	208,156	360,156

BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of British Sugar (Overseas) Limited ("the Company") for the period ended 29 August 2020 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 18 December 2020. The Company is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

As set out in Note 3, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ("FRS 101") and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The Company's financial statements are presented in sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000) except when otherwise indicated. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated British Foods plc. The results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of Associated British Foods plc which are available from Weston Centre, 10 Grosvenor Street, London W1K 4QY.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in Note 3.

2. Accounting reference date

Last year directors decided to align year end dates within the division. British Sugar (Overseas) Limited has therefore changed its reporting date to the Saturday nearest 31 August (Saturday nearest 15 September). As such the financial statements to 31 August 2019 were prepared for a period of 50 weeks.

3. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently, to all years presented, in dealing with items which are considered material to the financial statements:

Basis of preparation: (i) Disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* in respect of disclosure of key management personnel compensation;
- the requirements in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* which deal with certain assumptions and sensitivities significant for an impairment review;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* which deals with IFRSs issued but not yet effective; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

Other exemptions are available under FRS 101 but these have not been set out above as they are not relevant to the Company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation: (ii) COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has continued across the world. This has highlighted the importance of the UK food supply chain, in which the Company plays an important part. The COVID-19 pandemic has, at the time of approving these financial statements, had no adverse impact on the Company. Uncertainty as to the length of the pandemic and the related measures to combat it mean that the 2021 full year impact cannot yet be known.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation: (iii) Going concern

As set out in Note 14, the smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by ABF, which confirmed in its annual report dated 3 November 2020 that its directors have a reasonable expectation that the ABF group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Company has received a letter of support from its intermediate parent company, ABF Investments plc, indicating that it will receive the financial and other support necessary for the Company to trade and meet its liabilities as and when they become due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements.

After making due enquiries and considering the impact of COVID-19 and the support available from the intermediate parent company described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements. These considerations included the impact of COVID-19 on the wider ABF group, the ABF group's directors' assessment of going concern (as set out in the 2020 annual report dated 3 November 2020 and available at www.abf.co.uk), which included the significant levels of cash and undrawn committed long-term facilities available to the group and the ABF group's directors' stress testing of cash flow forecasts through to February 2022, and an assessment of any developments since that date that would adversely affect that conclusion. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Basis of preparation: (iv) Other

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

a) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include debtors.

b) Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss. The Company does not have debt instruments at fair value through OCI.

c) Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment. The Company does not have equity instruments at fair value through OCI.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual 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. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Financial liabilities

The Company has not designated any financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss. There are no changes in classification and measurement for the Group's financial liabilities.

Foreign currencies

The Company's functional currency is pounds sterling. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction unless related or matched forward foreign exchange contracts have been entered into, in which case the rate specified in the contract is used. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Fixed asset investments

Unlisted investments are stated at cost, less any provision for impairment. The carrying amounts of the Company's investments are reviewed for impairment at least annually and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the investment's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account whenever the recoverable amount of an asset is lower than its carrying amount. The recoverable amount of an investment is the greater of the net realisable value of the investment and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the expected 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 investment.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Interest receivable and similar income

	52 week period to 29 August 2020 £000	50 week period to 31 August 2019 £000
Intercompany interest receivable	3,880	4,105
Total	3,880	4,105

5. Interest payable and similar charges

	52 week period to 29 August 2020 £000	52 week period to 31 August 2019 £000
Intercompany interest payable	150	168
Total	150	168

6. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	52 week period to 29 August 2020 £000	50 week period to 31 August 2019 £000
The profit on ordinary activities is stated after charging fees for the audit of these financial statements.	7	7
Fees borne by the Company payable to the Company's auditors and their associates for the audit of subsidiaries.	14	14

7. Directors and employees.

The directors received no fees or emoluments during the period that were directly attributable to their position within the Company (2019: £nil).

The average monthly number of full-time equivalent employees, including directors, of the Company during the period was 2 (2019: 2).

BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	52 week period to 29 August 2020 £000	50 week period to 31 August 2019 £000
The tax charge for the period comprises:		
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on profit for the period	637	686
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	-
Total current tax charge	637	686
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Current year charge	-	1
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	-
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	637	687

A reconciliation of total tax is as follows:

	52 week period to 29 August 2020 £000	50 week period to 31 August 2019 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	3,352	3,614
Tax charge at effective rate of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	637	687
Effects of:		
Change in tax rate	-	-
(Profit)/Loss on exempt disposals	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	-
Total tax charge	637	687

A UK corporation tax rate of 19% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020, reversing the previously enacted reduction in the rate from 19% to 17%. The legislation to effect these rate changes had been enacted before the balance sheet date. Accordingly, deferred tax has been calculated using these rates, as appropriate.

BRITISH SUGAR (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9. Fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiary undertakings £000
Cost:	
At 29 August 2020 and 31 August 2019	78,112
Accumulated impairment:	
At 29 August 2020 and 31 August 2019	(78,002)
Net book value:	
At 29 August 2020 and 31 August 2019	110

The principal undertakings in which the Company's interest is more than 10% are:

Subsidiary undertaking	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Percentage of ordinary shares held
BSO (China) Limited	UK	Holding company	100%
AB Sugar China Holdings Limited	UK	Holding company	100%
AB Sugar China Limited*	UK	Holding company	100%
AB Sugar China North Limited	UK	Dormant	100%
Botian Sugar Industry Co., Ltd*	China	Sugar Manufacturer	71.04%
Botian Sugar Industry(Chavou Qianqi) Co., Ltd*	China	Sugar Manufacturer	71.04%
Botian Sugar Industry (Zhangbei) Co., Ltd*	China	Sugar Manufacturer	71.04%

*indicates held indirectly

10. Debtors

	29 August 2020 £000	31 August 2019 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	367,826	364,072
Other debtors	30	20
Deferred tax asset	-	1
Unsecured loan to parent company	10,734	10,308
Total	378,590	374,401

The fair values of these debtors approximate their book values. All receivables that have not been provided for and have fixed payment dates and are not past due.

11. Creditors

	29 August 2020 £000	31 August 2019 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Accruals and deferred income	200	205
UK Corporation tax creditor	1,793	1,156
Amounts owed to group undertakings	16,551	15,709
Total	18,544	17,070

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12. Called-up share capital

	29 August 2020 £000	31 August 2019 £000
Authorised, Issued and fully paid:		
152,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	152,000	152,000

13. Related party transactions

The Company, being a wholly-owned subsidiary of ABF, has taken advantage of the IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* exemption not to disclose related party transactions with other entities in the same group.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14. Holding company

The immediate holding company is A.B.F. Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate holding company is Wittington Investments Limited which is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is headed by Wittington Investments Limited, incorporated in Great Britain. The smallest group in which they are consolidated is headed by ABF, which is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. The consolidated accounts of these groups are available to the public and may be obtained from Associated British Foods plc, Weston Centre, 10 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 4QY. The consolidated accounts of ABF are also available for download on the group's website at www.abf.co.uk.