

# **Board of Directors**



#### & OTHER INFORMATION

**Chairman** Edward Carr

Vice Chairman Martin Callanan

**Board** Noel Armitage

Matt Cleary Richard Collins Padraig Coughlan

Sean Daly

Patrick Donnellan Barry Donnelly Keith Donovan Eoin Doorley Seamus Finn Michael Flaherty John Grace

Michael Kennedy John D. Mannion John Moylan Sean C. Ryan

Gerry Boyle (Independent Director)

**Chief Executive** Conor Ryan

**Secretary** Billy Walsh

Auditors

McKeogh Gallagher Ryan, 23 Silver Street, Nenagh,

Co. Tipperary.

Solicitors

Co. Tipperary.

Patrick F. Treacy & Co., 29 Pearse Street, Nenagh, **Principal Bankers** 

Allied Irish Banks plc. Bank of Ireland plc.

**Registered Office** 

Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.



# 2021 KEY Highlights





SHAREHOLDERS'
FUNDS

**2021** €51.6m **2020** €49.4m



EBITDA
EARNINGS
BEFORE
INTEREST, TAX,
DEPRECIATION
AND AMORTIZATION

2021 €12.5m
2020 €10.4m



MILK **PROCESSED**2021 498m lt.
2020 450m lt.

# **Contents**

	Page
Chairman's Address	3 - 4
Chief Executive's Review	5 - 6
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	7
Auditor's Report	8 - 10
Income Statement	11
Statement of Financial Position	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Statement of Cash Flows	14 - 15
Notes to the Financial Statements	16 - 39



# Chairman's ADDRESS

2021 was another successful year for Arrabawn and also the farming community. While the Covid pandemic continued to be the main topic of concern, fortunately the Co-op management had structures and protocols in place that proved extremely effective. Milk processing and Agri trading were able to continue with reasonable normality. Dairy markets continued to strengthen as the year progressed and the Society ended 2021 paying an average milk price of 40.17 cent per litre. This was very welcome at farm level as production costs were on the increase during the year but, with favourable weather conditions and good grass growth, it was a successful year for dairying.

As we look to the future, the biggest challenge facing all of us is the environmental targets which have been put in place by Government. Since the abolition

of quotas in 2015, the Irish Agri Food sector has seen phenomenal growth, particularly dairying. This has delivered a significant boost across rural Ireland from the spin off of this expansion. As farmers and members of the dairy industry we all enjoyed being part of this evolution. However, going forward, the sustainability of our industry needs to be protected.

Whatever regulations are put in place, it is important that the family farm model is protected and afforded options to grow in a sustainable manner and that new blood is allowed to continue to join the dairy industry. Our country has a strong competitive advantage in food production and its important that we protect this by being both economically strong and sustainable going forward.

The key points from our financial results are as follows:

- Turnover for the year 2021 was €340m up from €278m in 2020
- E.B.I.T.D.A. €12.5m an increase of €2.1m on 2020
- Operating Profit €4.09m an increase of €1.4m on 2020
- Net Debt €33.6m a reduction of €8.8m on 2020
- The Average Milk Price was 40.17c/lt versus 34.37c/lt in 2020

#### **Agri Trading**

2021 was a very successful year for our Agri Trading division. Thanks to our designation as an essential service during Covid, our business continued to not alone operate but expand its customer base. Arrabawn and Dan O'Connor Feeds offer quality products at competitive prices to assist you on your farms.

As a reward for your loyalty to the organisation, Feed Bonus Shares and a Loyalty Bonus Scheme are in place.

#### **Dairy Processing**

As milk volumes continue to grow during 2021, we were fortunate to have the major capital investment completed at the processing plant in Nenagh. As a result of the investment, most of our milk supply is now being manufactured into butter, which is sold under the Kerrygold brand, and casein, which is also a high value product. The new plant is producing high quality product that is being very well received all over the world.

#### **Liquid Milk**

Fresh milk products continue to be a very competitive low-margin business, which is not helped by the tender system operated by the multiples. Our plant is well managed, modern, and efficient but challenges continue in an increasingly challenging and competitive market.

I would like to thank our management, staff and all involved in Arrabawn during 2021. As can be seen by our financial results, it was a very successful year for the organisation. An excellent achievement despite market and covid challenges.

To the Board and Representative
Committee, I thank you for the support and
loyalty you have given to the organisation.
Thankfully we are all getting back to inhouse meetings and normality largely
restored after the pandemic. During the past
year the Board and Rules Sub Committee
put a lot of work into restructuring the
Representative Committee. The aim here is
to ensure all areas of the Society are fairly
represented into the future.

During the past year we had two Board retirements in Patrick Brennan and Sean Fahy. I would like to thank both for the sterling service and commitment they gave to Arrabawn over many years and wish them and their families well into the future.

#### **Edward Carr**

Chairman







# Chief Executive's REVIEW

Arrabawn enjoyed a strong year in 2021. With the help of the recently commissioned plant, we had good growth in milk supply which was all processed efficiently. We have recorded the highest ever turnover in the history of the co-op and the highest ever EBITDA figure. This has helped bring about a significant reduction in our debt levels and further strengthens our balance sheet. The investment programme of the previous two years has borne fruit and this, supported by strong sales in both the retail and feed side of the business, was very welcome. Overall, we saw growth in milk volumes coupled with an improved price per litre during the year as supply globally was slightly constrained because of both weather and environmental concerns. The overhanging threat of Covid during the year put additional pressure on farmers and processors and we are very grateful for the full co-operation we got to ensure our business continued as normal.

Arrabawn completed the first and most important stage of the €30 million capital expansion programme at our manufacturing plant in Nenagh. Our initial focus was on ensuring we built in capacity in both processing and effluent treatment. Last year we followed that up by commencing the site development phase of the programme, with demolition of the front end of the site to free up space for car parking and making way for the new entrance, which we will commence

this year along with the upgrade of the milk intake and milk reception area.

The development of new markets and customers was very encouraging and continued product development remains a key priority for this area of the business.

Arrabawn's involvement with Moorepark and the Dairy Processing Technology Centre (DPTC) gives us access to excellent R&D facilities and teams to help improve our processes and add value to our product range, a worthwhile investment that allows our own team to interact on various projects annually.

The liquid milk business regained volumes during the year, but the market remains challenging. Lack of price increases and continued cost increases make the business difficult. Despite these challenges we have continued to explore opportunities and seek out ways of improving the efficiency of the business. Continued contraction of the customer base and ongoing movement of trade into the major retailers is changing the business model and despite a good year for retailers in general the food service aspect of the business had a difficult time due to covid. Many of our customers found themselves reopening and then due to outbreaks forced to close for a second or third time.

The Agri Business was one area where we found the retail spend to be very strong due to customers, farmers and householders having time and disposable income to enable them do work. Retail sales of hardware, both Agri and household along with paint saw exceptionally strong growth. This was supplemented by good sales of feed and fertiliser where we saw significant increase in our sales. During the year we were delighted to invest in enhancements at a number of our stores that also enabled expansion of product range. Further plans are on stream to invest in increasing the capacity of our feed mill. The Agri team has also been working on this project during 2021 with the hope of completing the plan in 2022.

Respecting the environment is a very important focus for Arrabawn, as is working with our suppliers to ensure that we are adhering to best practise. As custodians of the land, our members do a fantastic job in respecting the environment and we must always be proactive in encouraging our members to do so. We must also ensure we verify those actions and involve ourselves in the programmes such as ASSAP to ensure water quality is of the highest possible standard in our area. In 2021 we agreed to become involved with Teagasc in the Signpost Programme, with four of our suppliers working with Teagasc

advisers and co-op staff to implement best practice at farm level in terms of our environmental obligations. Application of the Teagasc MACC curve practices at farm level and continued monitoring of the carbon emissions of these farms is of huge assistance. Further dissemination of the learnings from the monitor farms to all our members will be of critical importance in helping us all to continue to grow and have the licence to grow our businesses into the future.

Finance packages to our members have been an important service over the last four/ five years. The excellent package launched by Finance Ireland has been very well received by many of our members. Bank of Ireland launched a similar scheme in 2021 with Arrabawn and this also has had good uptake.

To all members of our Board and Representative Committee, I would like to acknowledge your support and help during the year in ensuring Arrabawn moved forward. To the management and staff of the co-op, in what were at times difficult circumstances, a big thank you also.

Conor Ryan
Chief Executive





### Directors' responsibilities statement Year ended 31/12/21

The Board of Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

The Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893 to 2018 require the Board of Directors to prepare financial statements, in accordance with accounting standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society and of its profit or loss for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Board of Directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the society will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the society keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the society, enable the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the society to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure the financial statements and director's report comply with the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1893 to 2018 and enable the financial statements to be audited. The Board is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the society and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. The directors, are also responsible for preparing the Annual Report that complies with the requirements of the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1893 to 2018.

The Board of Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the Board:

Edward Carr Chairman Martin Callanan Vice - Chairman

### Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Arrabawn Co-Operative Society Limited Year ended 31/12/21

#### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Arrabawn Co-Operative Society Limited for the year ended 31/12/21 which comprise the income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1893 to 2018 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the society as at 31/12/21 and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of section 13 of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893 to 2018.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) 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 society in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), 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 society's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going conccern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

# Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Arrabawn Co-Operative Society Limited (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Industrial and Provident Societies Act

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit

In our opinion the accounting records of the society were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

#### Respective responsibilities

#### Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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 they 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 society's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the society or to cease operation, or has 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 (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As required by section 13(2) of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893 to 2018 we examined the balance sheets showing the receipts and expenditure, funds and effects of the Society, and verified the same with books, deeds, documents, accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and found them to be correct, duly vouched, and in accordance with law.

# Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Arrabawn Co-Operative Society Limited (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the society's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the society to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the business activities with the Group to express an opinion on the (consolidated) financial statements. The group auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. The group auditor remains solely responsible for the audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the society's members, as a body, in accordance with section 14 of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893 to 2018. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the society's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors 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 society and the society's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

McKeogh Gallagher Ryan Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 23 Silver Street Nenagh Co. Tipperary

24/02/22

# Income statement Year ended 31/12/21

ı	Note	2021 €	2020 €
Turnover	4	340,025,020	278,368,814
Cost of sales		(262,776,437)	(214,826,328)
Gross profit		77,248,583	63,542,486
Operating selling & distribution costs Administrative expenses Other operating income	5	(60,484,569) (12,699,552) 22,896	(49,817,366) (11,062,134) 20,028
Operating profit	6	4,087,358	2,683,014
Exceptional Items Gain / (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Income from other financial assets Interest payable and similar charges	9 10	4,818 2,055 (1,686,191)	(1,021,836) (284,986) 437,022 (1,749,344)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		2,408,040	63,870
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	11	(34,353)	40,714
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		2,373,687	104,584

All the activities of the society are from continuing operations.

The society has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the year as set out above.

The notes on pages 16 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

### Statement of financial position Year ended 31/12/21

	Note	2021 €	2020 €
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	1,179,364	1,516,197
Tangible assets	14	65,145,394	69,570,784
Financial assets	15	1,228,590	1,561,115
		67,553,348	70 649 006
		07,555,546	72,648,096
Current assets			
Stocks	16	21,004,379	15,519,115
Debtors	17	41,555,825	32,970,234
Cash at bank and in hand	18	7,711,574	7,145,938
		70,271,778	55,635,287
		-, , -	,,
Creditors: amounts falling due			
within one year	19	(53,966,459)	(43,716,179)
Net current assets		16,305,319	11,919,108
Total assets less current liabilities		83,858,667	84,567,204
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20	(32,299,614)	(35,029,708)
Provisions for liabilities	25	(6,812)	(114,592)
Not conste			40,400,004
Net assets		51,552,241 ======	49,422,904
Capital and reserves	07	10 701 015	10 504 700
Called up share capital presented as equity	27	10,791,845	10,524,708
Other reserves Profit and loss account	28 28	1,673,827 39,086,569	1,630,059 37,268,137
	20	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Shareholders funds		51,552,241	49,422,904

These Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24/02/22 and signed on behalf of the Board by: Edward Carr, Chairman and Martin Callanan, Vice Chairman.

The notes on pages 16 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31/12/21

	Called up Re share ov capital €	eserve for vn shares held €	Other reserves	Profit and loss account €	Total
At 01/01/2020 Profit for the year	10,289,030	-	1,560,901	37,716,352 104,584	49,566,283 104,584
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	104,584	104,584
Issue of shares Issue of bonus shares Share & Ioan stock interest Redemption of shares Transfer bonus reserve	38,263 280,842 - (83,427)	- - - -	280,842) - 350,000	(202,799)	38,263 - (202,799) (83,427)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	235,678	-	69,158	(552,799)	(247,963)
At 31/12/20 and 01/01/21	10,524,708		1,630,059	37,268,137	49,422,904
Profit for the year				2,373,687	2,373,687
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2,373,687	2,373,687
Issue of shares Issue of bonus shares Share & Ioan stock interest Redemption of shares Transfer bonus reserve	44,100 306,232 - (83,195)	- - -	(306,232) - - - 350,000	(205,255) (350,000)	(83,195)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	267,137	-	43,768	(555,255)	(244,350)
At 31/12/21	10,791,845		1,673,827	39,086,569	51,552,241

### Statement of cash flows Year ended 31/12/21

2021 €		2020 €
2,373,687		104,584
8,303,816 (301,404) 336,833 (4,818) (2,055) 1,686,191 (18,977)		7,581,847 (328,870) 336,833 284,986 (437,022) 1,749,344 (319,078) 1,021,836 (40,714)
(5,485,264) (8,585,591) 15,295,434 1,500 50,000 13,683,705		1,347,067 587,886 1,990,887 1,500 (871,836) 13,009,250
(1,872,199) - (147,670)		(1,952,143) 180,412 (4,458)
11,663,836		11,233,061
(3,531,328) 44,706 - 337,343 2,055 304,791 (2,842,433)		(10,505,322) 493,586 (199,269) 1,386,489 - 721,062 (8,103,454)
	€  2,373,687  8,303,816 (301,404) 336,833 (4,818) (2,055) 1,686,191 (18,977) - 34,353  (5,485,264) (8,585,591) 15,295,434 1,500 50,000 13,683,705  (1,872,199) - (147,670) 11,663,836 - (3,531,328) 44,706 - 337,343 2,055 304,791	€  2,373,687  8,303,816 (301,404) 336,833 (4,818) (2,055) 1,686,191 (18,977) - 34,353  (5,485,264) (8,585,591) 15,295,434 1,500 50,000 - 13,683,705  (1,872,199) - (147,670) - 11,663,836 - (3,531,328) 44,706 - 337,343 2,055 304,791

# Statement of cash flows (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

Note	2021 €	2020 €
Cash flows from financing activities Issue of ordinary share capital Redemption of ordinary share capital Repayment of long term loan Issue of long term loan Payment of Finance Lease liabilities	44,100 (83,195) (2,804,623) - (3,348)	38,263 (83,427) (2,302,740) 4,989,901 (3,194)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(2,847,066)	2,638,803
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year  18	5,974,337 (5,592,287)	5,768,410 (11,360,697)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 18	382,050	(5,592,287)

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31/12/21

#### 1. General Information

Arrabawn Co-operative Society Limited is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of animal feedstuffs, the processing and sale of milk and derivative products and the sale of agri-goods from branches throughout the region. The society operates its dairy processing plants at its premises at Stafford Street, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary and Kilconnell, Co. Galway. The animal feed production plant is at Ballysimon Road, Limerick.

The Society is an Industrial and Provident Society registered and domiciled in Ireland. The Society is tax resident in Ireland.

The entity financial statements comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893 to 2018.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Arrabawn Co-Operative Society Limited ("the Society") and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2021. All intra - group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

#### Interest Income

Interest Income is recognised using the effective interest method.

#### **Exceptional items**

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements in order to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the entity. They are material items of income or expense that have been shown separately because of their nature or amount.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Currency

The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the society's functional and presentation currency. Foreign currency transactions are initially translated in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to profit or loss. Non-Monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

#### **Operating leases**

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill 15 years
Patents, trademarks and licences 10 to 15 years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess is recognised in profit or loss.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Land Not Depreciated
Freehold and leasehold properties 25 years
Plant and machinery 10 years
Motor vehicles 5 years
Leased assets Not Depreciated

The Society's policy is to review the remaining useful life and residual value of tangible fixed assets. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### **Impairment**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the society are assigned to those units.

#### Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any provision for diminution in value. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

#### Stocks

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Cost is calculated on a first in first out basis and includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition. Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion and to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### **Trade Debtors**

Trade Debtors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the society will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in profit or loss.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### **Trade Creditors**

Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Hire purchase and finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the society will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the society recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

#### **Employee benefits**

Contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided.

Short term benefits, including wages and salaries, paid holiday arrangements and other similar non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which employees provide the related service.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### 3. Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### (a) Critical judgement in applying the entity's accounting policies

There are no judgements, apart from those involving estimates, involved in the preparation of financial statements.

#### (b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

(i) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets Long-life assets, consisting primarily of Tangible fixed assets, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The society regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

#### (ii) Impairment of stocks

The society sells dairy products, agri products and DIY products and is subject to changing demands due to trend changes. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the carrying amount of stock at the end of each financial year. When calculating any stock impairment, the society considers the nature and condition of the stock, current estimated selling prices, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

#### (iii) Impairment of debtors

The society makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The society uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the society believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### (iv) Provisions

The society makes provisions for legal and constructive obligations, which it knows to be outstanding at year-end. These provisions are generally made based on historical or other pertinent information, adjusted for recent trends where relevant. However, they are estimates of the financial costs of events that may not occur for some years. As a result of this and the level of uncertainty attaching to the financial outcomes, the actual outturn may differ significantly from that estimated.

#### 4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the society wholly undertaken in Ireland.

#### 5. Other operating income

Commission receivable

2021	2020
€	€
22,896	20,028

#### 6. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

Amortisation of intangible assets
Depreciation of tangible assets
Amortisation of capital grants
(Gain) on disposal of tangible assets
General Operating, Selling & Distribution Costs
Fuel & Power
Wages & Salaries (Note 7)

2021	2020
€	€
336,833	336,833
8,303,816	7,581,847
(301,404)	(328,870)
(18,977)	(319,078)
26,063,680	24,548,926
16,217,086	6,790,399
18,203,803	18,478,041

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### 7. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the society during the year, was as follows:

		2021	2020
		Number	Number
	Production & Administration	371	401
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:		
		2021	2020
		€	€
	Wages and salaries	15,812,180	16,022,117
	Social insurance costs	1,693,140	1,740,851
	Other retirement benefit costs	698,483	715,073
		18,203,803	18,478,041
•	Freezetianal itama		
8.	Exceptional items	0004	0000
		2021	2020
		€	€
	Loss on Business Operations (Operating)	-	(1,021,836)

The costs associated with the operating loss on business operations are as a result of a plant production issue in October 2020 and restructuring costs within the business.

#### 9. Income from other financial assets

	2021	2020
	€	€
Gain on disposal - listed	-	437,022
Dividends received	2,055	-
	2,055	437,022

2020

#### 10. Interest payable and similar charges

	2021	2020
	€	€
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,685,699	1,748,695
Other loans made to the company:		
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	492	649
	1,686,191	1,749,344

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### 11. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Major components of tax expense/(income)	2021	2020
Current tax:	€	€
Irish current tax expense	142,133	146,111
mon darront tax expenses	1 12,100	110,111
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(109,370)	(92,780)
Fair value adjustment - FRS 102	1,590	(94,045)
Total deferred tax (Note 24)	(107,780)	(186,825)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	34,353	(40,714)

#### Reconciliation of tax expense/(income)

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2020: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.50% (2020: 12.50%).

	2021	2020
	€	€
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,408,040	63,870
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	301,005	7,984
Effect of expenses not deductible / (allowable) for tax		
purposes	(90,083)	(98,540)
Utilisation of tax losses	(134,296)	-
Research & Development tax credit	(44,297)	-
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	434	-
Tax on passive income at higher rate	-	143,887
Fair value adjustments re: FRS 102	1,590	(94,045)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	34,353	(40,714)

#### 12. Share & Loan Stock Interest (Note 28)

	2021	2020
	€	€
Share Interest	205,255	202,799
	205,255	202,799

The directors recommend a payment of share interest for 2021 of 2% (2020 - 2%).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

13.	Intangible assets			
		Goodwill	Patents, Trade Brands & Licences	Total
		€	€	€
	Cost			
	At 01/01/21 and 31/12/21	2,694,519	3,102,500	5,797,019 ======
	Amortisation			
	At 01/01/21	1,959,155	2,321,667	4,280,822
	Charge for the year	163,333	173,500	336,833
	At 31/12/21	2,122,488	2,495,167	4,617,655
	Carrying amount			
	At 31/12/21	572,031 =====	607,333	1,179,364
		Goodwill	Trade Brands	Total
		€	€	€
	Cost			
	At 01/01/20 and 31/12/20	2,694,519	3,102,500	5,797,019 ======
	Amortisation			
	At 01/01/20	1,795,822	2,148,167	3,943,989
	Charge for the year	163,333	173,500	336,833
	At 31/12/20	1,959,155	2,321,667	4,280,822
	Carrying amount			
	At 31/12/20	735,364	780,833	1,516,197

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

14.	Tangible assets						
	· ·	Freehold property	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Leased Assets	Total
		€	€	€	€	€	€
	Cost At 01/01/21 Additions Disposals	44,603,552 227,061	76,468 - -	125,312,755 3,618,670 (7,624)	5,270,878 58,425 (371,517)	1,276,513 - -	176,540,166 3,904,156 (379,141)
	At 31/12/21	44,830,613	76,468	128,923,801	4,957,786	1,276,513	180,065,181
	<b>Depreciation</b> At 01/01/21 Charge for the year Disposals	19,145,826 1,150,057	30,068 3,059	81,715,206 6,923,173 (3,664)	4,801,769 227,527 (349,747)	1,276,513 - -	106,969,382 8,303,816 (353,411)
	At 31/12/21	20,295,883	33,127	88,634,715	4,679,549	1,276,513	114,919,787
	Carrying amount At 31/12/21	24,534,730	43,341	40,289,086	278,237 ———		65,145,394
		Freehold property	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Leased Assets	Total
	01	€	€	€	€	€	€
	Cost At 01/01/20 Additions Disposals	42,480,237 2,231,521 (108,206)	76,468 - -	118,351,740 7,981,535 (1,020,520)	5,285,516 83,432 (98,070)	1,276,513 - -	167,470,474 10,296,488 (1,226,796)
	At 31/12/20	44,603,552	76,468	125,312,755	5,270,878	1,276,513	176,540,166
	<b>Depreciation</b> At 01/01/20 Charge for the year Disposals	18,253,370 994,110 (101,654)	27,009 3,059 -	76,417,221 6,318,505 (1,020,520)	4,623,375 266,173 (87,779)	1,276,513 - -	100,597,488 7,581,847 (1,209,953)
	At 31/12/20	19,145,826	30,068	81,715,206	4,801,769	1,276,513	106,969,382
	Carrying amount At 31/12/20	25,457,726	46,400	43,597,549	469,109		69,570,784

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### Obligations under finance leases

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

Plant and machinery

€

23,473

At 31/12/21

Plant and machinery

**€** 26,088

At 31/12/20

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

15.	Financial assets		
13.	Fillancial assets	Other investments other than loans	Total
		€	€
	Cost At 01/01/21 Additions	1,561,115	1,561,115
	Disposals Fair value adjustments	(337,343) 4,818	(337,343) 4,818
	At 31/12/21	1,228,590	1,228,590
	Provision for diminution in value At 01/01/21 and 31/12/21		
	Carrying amount At 31/12/21	1,228,590	1,228,590
		Other investments other than loans	Total
		€	€
	Cost At 01/01/20 Additions Disposals Fair value adjustments	2,596,299 199,269 (949,467) (284,986)	2,596,299 199,269 (949,467) 284,986
	At 31/12/20	1,561,115	1,561,115
	Provision for diminution in value At 01/01/20 and 31/12/20		
	Carrying amount At 31/12/20	1,561,115	1,561,115

In the opinion of the board, the value of investments is not less than as shown above. Included in other Investments other than loans are listed investments and other investments. All other investments outside of listed investments are measured at Cost less impairment.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### **Listed investments**

Included in financial assets are the following amounts in relation to listed investments:

	Other investments other than loans	Total
At 31 December 2021	€	€
Carrying value	33,156	33,156
Market value	33,156	33,156
Stock exchange value	33,156	33,156
At 31/12/20		
Carrying value	28,339	28,339
Market value	28,339	28,339
Stock exchange value	28,339	28,339

The listed investments are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange and Canadian Securites Exchange. In December 2018, IPL Plastic Leaders (previous One51 plc) were floated and listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange. The cost of listed investments included above are €2,436 (2020: €2,436).

#### Investments in group undertakings

g	Registered	Nature of	Class of	Shares h	neld
	office	business	share	2021	2020
				%	%
Subsidiary undertakings					
Arra Co-Operative Society Ltd	Stafford St., Nenagh, Co.	Agri Co-Op	Ordinary		
	Tipperary.			100	100

#### 16. Stocks

Raw materials and consumables Finished goods and goods for resale Expense Stocks

2021	2020
€	€
4,025,958	2,787,605
14,634,882	10,440,840
2,343,539	2,290,670
21,004,379	15,519,115

The net replacement of stock is not expected to be materially different from that shown above.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### 17. Debtors

Trade debtors Other debtors

The fair value of trade and other receivables approximate to their carrying amounts. Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairments of €1,811,790 (2020: €1,877,133).

#### 18. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand Bank overdrafts

The bank and cash balance contain no restricted cash.

#### 19. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Bank loans and overdrafts
Trade creditors
Obligations under finance leases
Tax and social insurance:
PAYE and social welfare
Corporation tax
Government grants (Note 23)

2021	2020
€	€
10,134,147	15,540,219
43,006,575	27,229,946
3,594	3,387
489,072	528,192
139,473	143,510
193,598	270,925
E2 066 450	42 716 170
53,966,459	43,716,179

Trade creditors include amounts owing to suppliers who have a reservation of title clause in their contracts of sale.

#### 20. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases Government grants (Note 23)

2021	2020
€	€
31,160,387	33,967,639
1,916	5,472
1,137,311	1,056,597
32,299,614	35,029,708

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### 21. Details of indebtedness - Loans

Loans repayable, included within creditors, are analysed as follows:

 €
 €

 Indebtedness repayable other than by instalments:
 2,804,623
 2,801,994

 Bank loans 2-5 year
 30,818,481
 33,474,633

 Banks loans > 5 year
 341,906
 493,006

 33,965,010
 36,769,633

2020

2021

#### Terms and conditions of bank debt

The society has borrowed the above loans which have variant repayment dates and are subject to variant interest rates.

#### 22. Obligations under finance leases

The total future minimum lease payments under finance lease agreements are as follows:

 Not later than 1 year
 (3,594)
 (3,387)

 Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years
 (1,916)
 (5,472)

 (5,510)
 (8,859)

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

23.	Government grants		
	•	2021	2020
		€	€
	At 01/01/21	1,327,522	935,330
	Grants received or receivable	304,791	721,062
	Released to the profit or loss	(301,404)	(328,870)
	At 31/12/21	1,330,909	1,327,522
	The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants	are as follows:	
		2021	2020
		€	€
	Recognised in creditors:		
	Deferred government grants due within one year	193,598	270,925
	Deferred government grants due after more than one year	1,137,311	1,056,597
		1 200 000	1 207 500
		1,330,909	1,327,522

Grants received by the Society may be repayable in certain circumstances as outlined in the Grant Agreements. Grants awarded were capital in nature and there are no outstanding unfulfilled

#### 24. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

 2021
 2020

 €
 €

 Included in provisions (Note 25)
 6,812

 114,592
 112

The deferred tax credit for the year (Note 11) consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

2021

2020

 Accelerated capital allowances / tax losses
 (109,370)
 (92,780)

 Fair value adjustment of financial assets
 1,590
 (94,045)

 (107,780)
 (186,825)

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### 25. Provisions

At 01/01/21 Charges against provision Fair Value Adjustment - FRS102

At 31/12/21

At 01/01/20 Charges against provision Fair Value Adjustment - FRS102 At 31/12/20

Deferred tax (Note 24)	Total
€	€
114,592	114,592
(109,370)	(109,370)
1,590	1,590
6,812	6,812
Deferred tax (Note 24)	Total
€	€
301,417	301,417
(92,780)	(92,780)
(94,045)	(94,045)
114,592	114,592

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### 26. Employee benefits

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to the total pension charge was €698,483 (2020:€715,073). Contributions of €91,998 were due to the schemes by the Society at 31 December 2021. These have been paid by the Society since the year end.

#### **Defined contribution plans**

The Society operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the society in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge includes the contributions payable by the society to this scheme for the year.

#### The Irish Co-operative Societies Pension Scheme

The Society participates in an industry-wide Irish Co-operative Societies Pension Scheme. This is a multi-employer defined benefit pension scheme. As the society's share of the underlying assets and liabilities cannot be identified on a consistent and reasonable basis, the scheme is accounted for as a defined contribution scheme. The most recent full actuarial valuation of the Irish Co-Operative Societies' Pension Scheme was carried out on 1st January 2020. The report is available for inspection by Scheme members but is not available to the public. The Scheme satisfied the statutory Funding Standard and Funding Standard Reserve requirements at the valuation date. An Actuarial Funding Certificate was prepared with an effective date of 1st January 2020 confirming that the Scheme satisfied the Funding Standard set out in Section 44(1) of the Pensions Act, 1990 at that effective date. A Funding Standard Reserve Certificate was also prepared with an effective date of 1st January 2020 confirming that the Scheme held sufficient additional assets to satisfy the funding Standard Reserve set out in Section 44(2) of the Pensions Act, 1990 at that effective date. In the most recent annual funding update, the Actuary's Statement dated 12th February 2021 confirms that the Actuary is satisfied that the Scheme continued to meet the Funding Standard and the Funding Standard Reserve as at 30th June 2020. The financial assumptions relating to the return on investment, the rate of increase in pensionable pay or salaries, and price inflation are outlined in the actuarial valuation report.

#### 27. Share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

Amounts presented in equity:

Ordinary shares of € 1.00 each (2020: € 1.00)

2021	2020		
Number €	Number €		
10,791,845 10,791,845	10,524,708 10,524,708		

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### **Share movements**

Ordinary shares:

At 01/01/21

Bonus Issues from Bonus Reserves (Note 28)

Issued during the year

Redeemed during the year

At 31/12/21

 Number
 €

 10,524,708
 10,524,708

 306,232
 306,232

 44,100
 44,100

 (83,195)
 (83,195)

 10,791,845
 10,791,845

All ordinary shares are fully paid up.

#### 28. Reserves

Heserves	Profit and Loss Account €	Special Share Reserve €	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Bonus Share Reserve €	Total €
At 31/12/20 as previously stated	37,268,137	1,117,322	268,206	159,293	85,238	38,898,196
At 01/01/21 Bonus issue of shares Profit for the year Transfer Bonus Reserve Share & Loan Interest paid	37,268,137 - 2,373,687 (350,000) (205,255)	1,117,322 - - - -	268,206 - - - -	159,293 - - - - -	85,238 (306,232) - 350,000	38,898,196 (306,232) 2,373,687 - (205,255)
At 31/12/21	39,086,569	1,117,322	268,206	159,293	129,006	40,760,396

#### 29. Financial commitments

#### (a) Capital Committments

At the year end the society had the following commitments for capital expenditure:

Contracted but not provided for Authorised but not contracted for 2021 € million 2.18 2.20 2020 € million 1.58 1.10

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

#### 30. Contingent assets and liabilities

Grants received of €8,182,949 (2020: €7,878,159) under agreements between the society and Enterprise Ireland may become repayable should certain circumstances set out in the agreements occur.

#### 31. Related party transactions

In the ordinary course of business, as farmers, the Committee members trade with the society on standard commercial terms. During the year the Society entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Milk Purchases from Committee Members Purchases by Committee Members

Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)		
2021	2020	2021	2020	
€	€	€	€	
5,528,823	4,359,379	(231,432)	(194,764)	
1,455,439	1,167,088	306,818	254,664	

Key management includes the Board of Directors, all members of the Society Management including the Society Secretary. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

Board of Directors Senior Management Team
Directors Fees & Expenses
Key management compensation Salaries and other short-term employee benefits

2021	2020
Number	Number
19	18
14	14
€	€
153,347	117,777
	<del></del>
1 000 175	1 700 070
1,998,475	1,798,272

#### 32. Securities and guarantees

The Society's bank facilities comprise a combination of bank overdraft, bank factored debt, term debt and a bond guarantee. The bank overdraft, term loan facilities and bond guarantee provided to the society by Allied Irish Bank and Bank of Ireland are secured by fixed and floating debentures over the assets of the society. The debentures incorporate specific charges over land and buildings. The bank factored debt is secured on certain trade debtors of the Society.

#### 33. Events after the end of the reporting period

There have been no significant events affecting the society since the year end that require reporting in the financial statements. The Directors are continuously monitoring developments in relation to Covid-19 and assessing the potential impact of the pandemic on the society. At present, it does not appear that this will be significant.

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31/12/21

### 34. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 24 February 2022.

# **Notes**









OWN
SUPPLIERS

**2021** 466.034m/lt.

**2020** 436.82m/lt.



AVERAGE BUTTERFAT

**2021** 4.27% **2020** 4.22%



AVERAGE **PROTEIN** 

**2021** 3.52% **2020** 3.53%



AVERAGE **PRICE** 

**2021** 40.17c/lt. **2020** 34.37c/lt.



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