

1. Statement of accounting policies

General information

Kerry Group plc is a public limited company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered number is 111471 and registered office address is Prince's Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are described in the Business Reviews.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of Kerry Group plc have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'), International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ('IFRIC') interpretations and those parts of the Companies Act 2014 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Company Statement of Cash Flows and the notes to the financial statements. The financial statements include the information in the remuneration report that is described as being an integral part of the financial statements. Both the Parent Company and Group financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with IFRS adopted by the European Union ('EU') which comprise standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB'). The Group financial statements comply with Article 4 of the EU IAS Regulation. IFRS adopted by the EU differs in certain respects from IFRS issued by the IASB. References to IFRS hereafter refer to IFRS adopted by the EU.

The Parent Company's financial statements are prepared using accounting policies consistent with the accounting policies applied to the consolidated financial statements by the Group.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) and financial asset investments which are held at fair value. Assets classified as held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. The investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

The consolidated and company financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting.

The consolidated financial statements contained herein are presented in euro, which is the functional currency of the Parent Company, Kerry Group plc. The functional currencies of the Group's main subsidiaries are euro, US dollar and sterling.

Certain income statement headings and other financial measures included in the consolidated financial statements are not defined by IFRS. The Group make this distinction to give a better understanding of the financial performance of the business.

As the available-for-sale reserve (AFS) under IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' becomes the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve (FVOCI) under IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' at 1 January 2018, throughout these financial statements respective headings will be presented as FVOCI/AFS.

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries), all of which prepare financial statements up to 31 December. Accounting policies of subsidiaries are consistent with the policies adopted by the Group. Control is achieved where the Company has the power over the investee, is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the financial year are included in the Consolidated Income Statement from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary. All inter-group transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. On acquisition of the investment in associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying value of the investment.

The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in 'Share of associate and joint ventures' profit/loss after tax' within Trading Profit in the Consolidated Income Statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment, less any impairment in value. Where indicators of impairment arise, the carrying amount of the associate is tested for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the entity. Unrealised losses are eliminated to the extent that they do not provide evidence of impairment. The accounting policies of associates are amended where necessary to ensure consistency of accounting treatment at Group level.

Joint ventures

Joint ventures are all entities over which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. On acquisition of the investment in joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying value of the investment.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Joint ventures (continued)

The Group's share of its joint ventures' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in 'Share of associate and joint ventures' profit/loss after tax' within Trading Profit in the Consolidated Income Statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves until the date on which joint control ceases. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment, less any impairment in value. Where indicators of impairment arise, the carrying amount of the joint venture is tested for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the entity. Unrealised losses are eliminated to the extent that they do not provide evidence of impairment. The accounting policies of joint ventures are amended where necessary to ensure consistency of accounting treatment at Group level.

Revenue

Revenue represents the value of the consideration received or receivable, for taste and nutrition applications and consumer foods branded and non-branded products, from third party customers. Revenue is recorded at invoice value, net of discounts, allowances, volume and promotional rebates and excludes VAT. Revenue is recognised when control of the products has transferred, which is usually upon shipment, or in line with terms agreed with individual customers. Revenue is recorded when there is no unfulfilled obligation on the part of the Group. An estimate is made on the basis of historical sales returns and is recorded to allocate these returns to the same period as the original revenue is recorded. Rebates and discounts are provided for based on agreements or contracts with customers, agreed promotional arrangements and accumulated experience using the expected value method. Any unutilised accrual is released after assessment that the likelihood of such a claim being made is highly probable.

Revenue policy applicable before 1 January 2018

Revenue represents the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, for taste and nutrition applications and consumer foods branded and non-branded products, from third party customers. Revenue is recorded at invoice value, net of discounts, allowances, volume and promotional rebates and excludes VAT. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the customer, which is usually upon shipment, or in line with terms agreed with individual customers and when the amount of revenue and costs incurred can be measured reliably. Revenue is recorded when the collection of the amount due is reasonably assured. An estimate is made on the basis of historical sales returns and is recorded to allocate these returns to the same period as the original revenue is recorded. Rebates and discounts are provided for based on agreements or contracts with customers, agreed promotional arrangements and accumulated experience. Any unutilised accrual is released after assessment that the likelihood of such a claim being made is no longer probable.

Trading profit

Trading profit refers to the operating profit generated by the businesses before intangible asset amortisation and gains or losses generated from non-trading items. Trading profit represents operating profit before specific items that are not reflective of underlying trading performance and therefore hinder comparison of the trading performance of the Group's businesses, either year-on-year or with other businesses.

Segmental analysis

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal management structure of the Group and the internal financial information provided to the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (the executive directors) who is responsible for making strategic decisions, allocating resources, monitoring and assessing the performance of each segment. Trading profit as reported internally by segment is the key measure utilised in assessing the performance of operating segments within the Group. Other Corporate activities, such as the cost of corporate stewardship and the cost of the Kerryconnect programme, are reported along with the elimination of inter-group activities under the heading 'Group Eliminations and Unallocated'. Intangible asset amortisation, non-trading items, net finance costs and income taxes are managed on a centralised basis and therefore, these items are not allocated between operating segments and are not reported per segment in note 2.

The Group has determined it has two reportable segments: Taste & Nutrition and Consumer Foods. The Taste & Nutrition segment manufactures and distributes an innovative portfolio of taste & nutrition solutions and functional ingredients & actives for the global food, beverage and pharmaceutical industries. The Consumer Foods segment manufactures and supplies added value branded and consumer branded chilled food products to the Irish, UK and selected international markets.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, other than freehold land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises purchase price and other directly attributable costs. Freehold land is stated at cost and is not depreciated.

Depreciation on the remaining property, plant and equipment is calculated by charging equal annual instalments to the Consolidated Income Statement at the following annual rates:

- Buildings	2% - 5%
- Plant, machinery and equipment	7% - 25%
- Motor vehicles	20%

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is calculated after establishing an estimate of the asset's useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Increasing/(decreasing) an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a (decreased)/increased depreciation charge to the Consolidated Income Statement as well as an increase/(decrease) in the carrying value of the asset.

The useful lives of Group assets are determined by management at the time the assets are acquired and reviewed annually for appropriateness. These lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. Historically, changes in useful lives or residual values have not resulted in material changes to the Group's depreciation charge.

Assets in the course of construction for production or administrative purposes are carried at cost less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and other directly attributable costs. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use, on the same basis as other property assets.

Assets classified as held for sale

Assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying value will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met if, at the financial year end, the sale is highly probable, the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition, management is committed to the sale and the sale is expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification.

Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business combinations and represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary entity at the date control is achieved.

Goodwill arising on acquisitions before the date of transition to IFRS has been retained at the previous Irish/UK GAAP amounts subject to impairment testing. Goodwill written off to reserves under Irish/UK GAAP prior to 1998 has not been reinstated and is not included in determining any subsequent profit or loss on disposal.

At the date control is achieved, goodwill is allocated for the purpose of impairment testing to cash generating units or groups of cash generating units (CGUs) provided they represent the lowest level at which management monitor goodwill for impairment purposes. Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for indications of impairment at least annually and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, where identified. Impairment is recognised immediately in the Consolidated Income Statement and is not subsequently reversed. On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill (not previously written off to reserves) is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

(ii) Brand related intangibles

Brand related intangibles acquired as part of a business combination are valued at their fair value at the date control is achieved. Intangible assets determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortised and are tested for impairment at least annually. Indefinite life intangible assets are those for which there is no foreseeable limit to their expected useful life. In arriving at the conclusion that these brand related intangibles have an indefinite life, management considers the nature and type of the intangible asset, the absence of any legal or other limits on the assets' use, the fact the business and products have a track record of stability, the high barriers to market entry and the Group's commitment to continue to invest for the long-term to extend the period over which the intangible asset is expected to continue to provide economic benefits. The classification of intangible assets as indefinite is reviewed annually.

Finite life brand related intangible assets are amortised over the period of their expected useful lives, which range from 2 to 20 years, by charging equal annual instalments to the Consolidated Income Statement. The useful life used to amortise finite intangible assets relates to the future performance of the assets acquired and management's estimate of the period over which economic benefit will be derived from the asset. Historically, changes in useful lives have not resulted in material changes to the Group's amortisation charge.

(iii) Computer software

Computer software separately acquired, including computer software which is not an integral part of an item of computer hardware, is stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises purchase price and other directly attributable costs.

Costs relating to the development of computer software for internal use are capitalised once the recognition criteria outlined as follows are met:

- an asset can be separately identified;
- it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits;
- the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Computer software is amortised over its expected useful life, which ranges from 3 to 7 years, by charging equal annual instalments to the Consolidated Income Statement. Amortisation commences when the assets are ready for use.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and other intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation. They are tested annually for impairment or when indications exist that the asset may be impaired. For the purpose of assessing impairment, these assets are allocated to CGUs using a reasonable and consistent basis for corporate assets. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Consolidated Income Statement for the amount by which the asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. Value in use is determined as the discounted future cash flows of the CGU. The key assumptions during the financial year for the value in use calculations are discount rates, cash flows and growth rates.

When an impairment loss (other than on goodwill) subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, not exceeding its carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment is reviewed by assessing the asset's value in use when compared to its carrying value.

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes raw materials, direct labour and all other expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing the products to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated at the weighted average cost incurred in acquiring inventories. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price of inventory on hand less all further costs to completion and all costs expected to be incurred in distribution and selling. Write-downs of inventories are primarily recognised under 'raw materials and consumables' in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Income taxes

Income taxes include both current and deferred taxes. Income taxes are charged or credited to the Consolidated Income Statement except when they relate to items charged or credited directly in other comprehensive income or shareholders' equity. In this instance the income taxes are also charged or credited to other comprehensive income or shareholders' equity.

The current tax charge is calculated as the amount payable based on taxable profit and the tax rates applying to those profits in the financial year together with adjustments relating to prior years. Deferred taxes are calculated using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The Group is subject to uncertainties, including tax audits, in any of the jurisdictions in which it operates. The Group accounts for uncertain tax positions in line with IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments'. The Group considers each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more uncertain tax treatments based on which approach better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Income taxes (continued)

If the Group concludes that it is not probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment the Group reflects the effect of the uncertainty in determining the related taxable profit, tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rate. The Group reflects the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment using an expected value approach or a most likely approach depending on which method the Group expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty. The unit of account for recognition purposes is the income tax/deferred tax assets or liabilities and the Group does not provide separately for uncertain tax positions. When the final tax outcome for these items is different from amounts recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax in the period in which such a determination is made, as well as the Group's cash position.

Deferred taxes are calculated based on the temporary differences that arise between the tax base of the asset or liability and its carrying value in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Deferred taxes are recognised on all temporary differences in existence at the balance sheet date except for:

- temporary differences which arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction does not affect accounting or taxable profit or loss, or on the initial recognition of goodwill for which a tax deduction is not available; and
- temporary differences which arise on investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The recognition of a deferred tax asset is based upon whether it is probable that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future, against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and the Group intends to settle on a net basis. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle on a net basis.

Retirement benefits obligation

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement as they fall due and any contributions outstanding at the financial year end are included as an accrual in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Actuarial valuations for accounting purposes are carried out at each balance sheet date in relation to defined benefit plans, using the projected unit credit method, to determine the schemes' liabilities and the related cost of providing benefits. Scheme assets are accounted for at fair value using bid prices.

Current service cost and net interest cost are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement as they arise. Past service cost, which can be positive or negative, is recognised immediately in the Consolidated Income Statement. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a plan are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement when the curtailment or settlement occurs. Re-measurement on retirement benefits obligation, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost) are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The defined benefit liability recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of any plan assets. Defined benefit assets are also recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet but are limited to the present value of available refunds from, and reductions in future contributions to, the plan.

Provisions

Provisions can be distinguished from other types of liability by considering the events that give rise to the obligation and the degree of uncertainty as to the amount or timing of the liability. These are recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet when:

- the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the amount required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, after taking account of the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

The outcome depends on future events which are by their nature uncertain. In assessing the likely outcome, management bases its assessment on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable in the circumstances. Provisions are disclosed in note 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

Non-trading items

Certain items, by virtue of their nature and amount, are disclosed separately in order for the user to obtain a proper understanding of the financial information. These items relate to events or circumstances that are not related to normal trading activities and are labelled collectively as 'non-trading items'.

Non-trading items include gains or losses on the disposal of businesses, disposal of assets (non-current assets and assets classified as held for sale), costs in preparation of disposal of assets, material restructuring costs and material transaction, integration and restructuring costs associated with acquisitions. Non-trading items are disclosed in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements.

Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the financial year it is incurred.

Development expenditure is assessed and capitalised as an internally generated intangible asset only if it meets all of the following criteria:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset for use or sale;
- it is intended to complete the asset for use or sale;
- the Group has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits;
- adequate resources are available to complete the asset for sale or use; and
- the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Capitalised development costs are amortised over their expected economic lives. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, product development expenditure is recognised as an expense in the financial year it is incurred. Accordingly, the Group has not capitalised product development expenditure to date.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Grants

Grants of a capital nature are accounted for as deferred income in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and are released to the Consolidated Income Statement at the same rates as the related assets are depreciated. Grants of a revenue nature are credited to the Consolidated Income Statement to offset the matching expenditure.

Dividends

Dividends are accounted for when they are approved, through the retained earnings reserve. Dividends proposed do not meet the definition of a liability until such time as they have been approved. Dividends are disclosed in note 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

Operating leases

Annual rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the Consolidated Income Statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Share-based payments

The Group has granted share-based payments to Executive Directors and senior executives under a long term incentive plan and to Executive Directors under a short term incentive plan.

The equity-settled share-based awards granted under these plans are measured at the fair value of the equity instrument at the date of grant. The cost of the award is charged to the Consolidated Income Statement over the vesting period of the awards based on the probable number of awards that will eventually vest, with a corresponding credit to shareholders' equity.

For the purposes of the long term incentive plan, the fair value of the award is measured using the Monte Carlo Pricing Model. For the short term incentive plan, the fair value of the expense equates directly to the cash value of the portion of the short term incentive plan that will be settled by way of shares/share options.

At the balance sheet date, the estimate of the level of vesting is reviewed and any adjustment necessary is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement and in the Statement of Changes in Equity. Share-based payments are disclosed in note 28 to the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising from either the retranslation of the resulting monetary assets or liabilities at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date or from the settlement of the balance at a different rate are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement when they occur.

On consolidation, the income statements of foreign currency subsidiaries are translated into euro at the average exchange rate. If this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, a weighted average rate is used. The balance sheets of such subsidiaries are translated at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date. Resulting exchange differences arising on the translation of foreign currency subsidiaries are taken directly to a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign subsidiaries are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiaries and are translated at the closing rate.

On disposal of a foreign currency subsidiary, the cumulative translation difference for that foreign subsidiary is recycled to the Consolidated Income Statement as part of the profit or loss on disposal.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for qualifying assets, which take a substantial period of time to construct, are added to the cost of the asset during the period of time required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed to the Consolidated Income Statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used for the acquisition of subsidiaries. The cost of the acquisition is measured at the aggregate fair value of the consideration given. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' are recognised at their fair value at the date the Group assumes control of the acquiree. Acquisition related costs are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement as incurred. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the Group's previously held investment in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Certain assets and liabilities are not recognised at their fair value at the date control was achieved as they are accounted for using other applicable IFRSs. These include deferred tax assets/liabilities and also any assets related to employee benefit arrangements.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the valuation of the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired is still in progress. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period of one year from the date control is achieved when additional information is obtained about facts and circumstances which would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

Where applicable, the consideration for the acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement measured at fair value at the date control is achieved. Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments. All other subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability are accounted for in accordance with relevant IFRSs.

Any fair value adjustments in relation to acquisitions completed prior to 1 January 2010 have been accounted for under IFRS 3 'Business Combinations (2004)'.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries held by the Parent Company are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in associates and joint ventures

Investments in associates and joint ventures held by the Group are accounted for using the equity method, after initially being recognised at cost in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Consolidated Balance Sheet when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except for those classified as fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis, where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe of the market concerned.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, only if the Group holds an enforceable legal right of set off for such amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise an asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In all other instances they are presented gross in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The Group has applied IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' retrospectively but has elected not to restate the comparatives (see 'New standards and interpretations' on page 154). As a result, the comparative information continues to be accounted for in accordance with the Group's previous accounting policies under IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'.

From 1 January 2018, the Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss); and
- Those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Debt instruments:

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in the Consolidated Income Statement. Impairment losses are presented in the Consolidated Income Statement.
- FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. The Group have no debt instruments measured at FVOCI.
- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. In addition, assets that are irrevocably designated as FVPL at origination to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch are also measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Equity instruments:

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Consolidated Income Statement following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in Consolidated Income Statement when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at FVPL (Rabbi Trust assets) are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Previously, equity instruments were accounted as FVPL (Rabbi Trust equities) or available-for-sale under IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and were measured at fair value.

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents carried at amortised cost consists of cash at bank and in hand, bank overdrafts held by the Group and short term bank deposits with a maturity of three months or less from the date of placement. Cash at bank and in hand and short term bank deposits are shown under current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Bank overdrafts are shown within 'Borrowings and overdrafts' in current liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet but are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows. The carrying amount of these assets and liabilities approximates to their fair value.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Other non-derivative financial liabilities consist primarily of trade and other payables and borrowings. Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost, which approximates to their fair value given the short term nature of these liabilities. Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing.

Debt instruments are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequently they are reported at amortised cost, except for hedged debt. To the extent that debt instruments are hedged under qualifying fair value hedges, the carrying value of the debt instrument is adjusted for changes in the fair value of the hedged risk, with changes arising recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement. The fair value of the hedged item is primarily determined using the discounted cash flow basis.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL arise when the financial liabilities are either derivative liabilities held for trading or they are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL.

The Group classifies as held for trading certain derivatives that are not designated and effective as a hedging instrument. The Group does not have any other financial liabilities classified as held for trading.

Financial assets policy applicable before 1 January 2018

The Group classified its financial assets into one of the following categories:

- loans and receivables;
- available-for-sale; and
- at FVTPL, and within this category as:
 - held for trading;
 - derivative hedging instruments; and
 - derivative as at FVTPL.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets subsequent measurement and gains and losses policy applicable before 1 January 2018

The Group classified its financial assets into one of the following categories:

- loans and receivables: measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.
- available-for-sale financial assets: measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses, interest income and foreign currency differences on debt instruments, were recognised in OCI and accumulated in the fair value reserve. When these assets were derecognised, the gain or loss accumulated in equity was reclassified to profit or loss.
- financial assets at FVTPL: measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest or dividend income, were recognised in profit or loss.

Trade and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are stated at amortised cost, which approximates fair value given the short term nature of these assets which are neither past due more than 3 months or impaired. An allowance for doubtful trade receivables is created based on incurred loss experience or where there is objective evidence that amounts are irrecoverable. Movements in this allowance are recorded in 'other external charges' which is included within Trading Profit in the Consolidated Income Statement.

Impairment of financial assets

From 1 January 2018, the Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Impairment policy applicable before 1 January 2018

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence highlights that the estimated future cash flows from the investment have been affected.

For quoted and unquoted equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the asset below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For trade receivables, unusual or increasingly delayed payments, increase in average credit period taken or known financial difficulties of a customer, in addition to observable changes in national or local economic conditions in the country of the customer, are considered indicators that the trade receivable balance may be impaired. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of a loss allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the loss allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to 'other external charges' in the Consolidated Income Statement.

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the counterparty, indicated through unusual or increasingly delayed payments or increase in average credit period taken;
- evidence that the counterparty is entering bankruptcy or financial re-organisation; and
- observable changes in local or economic conditions.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities only when the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are carried at fair value. The Group's activities expose it to risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates in relation to international trading and long-term debt. The Group uses foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements to hedge these exposures. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. When cross currency interest rate swaps are used to hedge interest rates and foreign exchange rates, the change in the foreign currency basis spreads element of the contract that relates to the hedged item is recognised within other reserves under the cost of hedging reserve.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Group documents the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items. The Group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions.

Fair value of financial instrument derivatives

The fair value of derivative instruments is calculated using quoted prices. Where such prices are not available a discounted cash flow analysis is used based on the applicable yield curve adjusted for counterparty risk for the duration and currency of the instrument, which are observable:

- Foreign exchange forward contracts are measured using quoted forward exchange rates to match the maturities of these contracts; and
- Interest rate swaps are measured at the present value of future cash flows estimated and discounted based on the applicable yield curves adjusted for counterparty credit risk.

Cash flow hedges

Where derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts and floating to fixed interest rate swaps or cross currency swaps are used, they are primarily treated as cash flow hedges. The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps is recognised in other comprehensive income and is reclassified to profit or loss in the period when the hedged item is recognised through profit or loss. Any such reclassification to profit or loss is recognised within finance costs in the Consolidated Income Statement and all effective amounts directly offset against movements in the underlying hedged item. Any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement. The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of forward foreign exchange contracts is recognised in other comprehensive income and is reclassified to profit or loss in the period the hedged item is recognised through profit or loss. Any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement. When the hedged firm commitment or forecasted transaction occurs and results in the recognition of an asset or liability, the amounts previously recognised in the hedge reserve, within other comprehensive income are reclassified through profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item is impacting the Consolidated Income Statement.

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred cost of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs, resulting in the recognition of a non-financial asset, such as inventory. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred cost of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Cash flow hedges (continued)

Cash flow hedge accounting is applied to foreign exchange forward contracts which are expected to offset the changes in fair value of expected future cash flows. In order to achieve and maintain cash flow hedge accounting, it is necessary for management to determine, at inception and on an ongoing basis, whether a forecast transaction is highly probable.

Fair value hedges

Where fixed to floating interest rate swaps are used, they are treated as fair value hedges when the qualifying conditions are met. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated as fair value hedges are recognised directly in the Consolidated Income Statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

Hedge accounting is derecognised when the hedging relationship ceases to exist. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised over the remaining maturity of the hedged item through the Consolidated Income Statement from that date.

Trading derivatives

Certain derivatives which comply with the Group's financial risk management policies are not accounted for using hedge accounting. This arises where the derivatives; (a) provide a hedge against foreign currency borrowings without having to apply hedge accounting; or (b) where management have decided not to apply hedge accounting. In these cases the instrument is reported independently at fair value with any changes recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement. In all other instances, cash flow or fair value hedge accounting is applied.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimations, assumptions and judgements that affect the reported profits, assets and liabilities.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Changes in accounting estimates may be necessary if there are changes in the circumstances on which the estimate was based or as a result of new information or more experience. Such changes are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are described below and in the respective notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets

Determining whether goodwill and intangible assets are impaired or whether a reversal of an impairment of intangible assets (other than on goodwill) should be recorded requires comparison of the value in use for the relevant CGUs (or groups of CGUs) to the net assets attributable to those CGUs. The value in use calculation is based on an estimate of future cash flows expected to arise from the CGUs and these are discounted to net present value using an appropriate discount rate. The tests are dependent on management's estimates, in particular in relation to the forecasting of future cash flows, the discount rates applied to those cash flows, the expected long term growth rate of the applicable businesses and terminal values. Such estimates are subject to change as a result of changing economic conditions. As forecasting future cash flows is dependent upon the Group successfully leveraging its base of intangible assets over the long term, estimates are required in relation to future cashflows which will support the asset value. These estimates may depend upon the outcome of future events and may need to be

revised as circumstances change. Details of the assumptions used and key sources of estimation involved are outlined in note 12 to these consolidated financial statements.

Business combinations

When acquiring a business, the Group is required to bring acquired assets and liabilities on to the Consolidated Balance Sheet at their fair value, the determination of which requires a significant degree of estimation.

Acquisitions may also result in intangible benefits being brought into the Group, some of which qualify for recognition as intangible assets while other such benefits do not meet the recognition requirements of IFRS and therefore form part of goodwill. Estimation is required in the assessment and valuation of these intangible assets. For intangible assets acquired, the Group bases valuations on expected future cash flows. This method employs a discounted cash flow analysis using the present value of the estimated after-tax cash flows expected to be generated from the purchased intangible asset using risk adjusted discount rates, revenue forecasts and estimated customer attrition as appropriate. The period of expected cash flows is based on the expected useful life of the intangible asset acquired.

Depending on the nature of the assets and liabilities acquired, determined provisional fair values may be associated with uncertainty and possibly adjusted subsequently as allowed by IFRS 3 'Business Combinations'.

Business combinations are disclosed in note 30 to the consolidated financial statements.

Income tax charge and income/deferred tax assets and liabilities

Significant judgement and a high degree of estimation is required in determining the income tax charge as the Group operates in many jurisdictions and the tax treatment of many items is uncertain with tax legislation being open to different interpretation. Furthermore, the Group can also be subject to uncertainties, including tax audits in any of the jurisdictions in which it operates, which by their nature, are often complex and can require several years to conclude. The Group considers these uncertain tax positions in the recognition of its income tax/deferred tax assets or liabilities. In line with its accounting policy, the Group bases its assessment on the probability of a tax authority accepting its general treatment having regard to all information available on the tax matter and when it is not probable reflects the uncertainty in income tax/deferred tax assets or liabilities. When applying its accounting policy at the year end the Group generally considered each uncertain tax treatment separately and reflected the effect of the uncertainty in the income tax/deferred tax assets or liabilities using an expected value approach as this better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. Such estimates are determined based on management judgement, interpretation of the relevant tax laws, correspondence with the relevant tax authorities and external tax advisors and past practices of the tax authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax matters is different from the amounts that were recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax charge in the period in which such determination is made.

Income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities are disclosed in notes 7 and 17 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively.

Other areas

Other areas where accounting estimates and judgements are required, though the impact on the consolidated financial statements is not considered as significant as those mentioned above, are non-trading items (note 5), property, plant and equipment (note 11), intangible assets (note 12), financial asset investments (note 13), assets classified as held for sale (note 18), rebates included in trade and other receivables (note 19), financial instruments (notes 23 and 24), provisions (note 25) and retirement benefits obligation (note 26).

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

New standards and interpretations

Certain new and revised accounting standards and new International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ('IFRIC') interpretations have been issued. The Group intends to adopt the relevant new and revised standards when they become effective and the Group's assessment of the impact of these standards and interpretations is set out below:

The following Standards and Interpretations are effective for the Group in 2018 but do not have a material effect on the results or financial position of the Group:

	Effective Date
- IFRS 2 (amendment) Classification and Measurement of Share-Based Payment Transactions	1 January 2018
- IFRS 4 (amendment) Insurance Contracts	1 January 2018
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
<p>IFRS 9, published in July 2014, replaced IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39.</p> <p>IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. However, it eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories for financial assets of held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale. Under IFRS 9, on initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), or fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). The classification is dependent on the business model for managing the financial assets and on whether the cash flows represent solely the payment of principal and interest. The Group has quantified the impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 9. The vast majority of financial assets held are trade receivables and cash, which continue to be accounted for at amortised cost. The majority of financial asset investments will continue to be accounted for at fair value through profit or loss with the exception of certain equity instruments which were previously classified as available-for-sale (AFS). Under IFRS 9, the Group will continue to measure these instruments at FVOCI. The AFS reserve has become the FVOCI reserve. On this basis, the classification and measurement changes do not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Given historic loss rates, normal receivable ageing and the significant portion of trade receivables that are within agreed terms, the move from an incurred loss model to an expected loss model has not had a material impact. For trade receivables, the Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance.</p> <p>The Group has elected to adopt the new general hedge accounting model in IFRS 9. The new hedging requirements of IFRS 9 aligns hedge accounting more closely to the Group's risk management policies, as well as making more hedging relationships eligible for hedge accounting. Current hedging arrangements continue to be appropriate under IFRS. Under IFRS 9 when designating a cross currency swap contract as a hedging instrument the currency basis spread can be excluded and accounted for separately through other comprehensive income as a cost of hedging, being recognised in the income statement at the same time as the hedged item affects profit or loss. Accounting for the cost of hedging, which is not material, has been applied prospectively, without restating comparatives.</p> <p>The impact of adopting IFRS 9 on the consolidated financial statements was not material for the Group and there was no adjustment to retained earnings on application at 1 January 2018. In line with the transition guidance in IFRS 9 the Group has not restated the 2017 prior year on adoption.</p>	
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
<p>IFRS 15 was issued to establish a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.</p> <p>The Group has adopted IFRS 15 from 1 January 2018, using the modified retrospective approach and has not restated the 2017 prior year on adoption. At the date of adoption, the Group assessed the impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 15. Kerry do not supply services and generally legal title of goods sold is transferred on shipment. In general, there is one performance obligation in each of our sale contracts. In certain parts of the Group's business, the performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment (cost plus a margin) for performance completed to date. In these circumstances, revenue is recorded over time rather than at a point in time. Based on the Group's contractual and trading relationships, the impact of adopting IFRS 15 on the consolidated financial statements was not material for the Group and there was no adjustment to retained earnings on application at 1 January 2018.</p>	
- IAS 40 (amendment) Investment Property	1 July 2018
- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

New standards and interpretations (continued)

The following Standards and Interpretations which are not yet effective for the Group and are not expected to have a material effect on the results or financial position of the Group:

		Effective Date
- IFRS 16	<p>Leases</p> <p>IFRS 16, published in January 2016, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 17 'Leases'. IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases. It introduces a single lessee accounting model, which requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months and to recognise depreciation of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the income statement. The Group will apply the standard from its mandatory adoption date of 1 January 2019. The Group will apply the simplified transition approach and will not restate comparative amounts for the year prior to first adoption. Right-of-use assets for property leases will be measured on transition as if the new rules had always been applied. All other right-of-use assets will be measured at the amount of the lease liability on adoption. As at the reporting date, the Group has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of €83.1m. Of these commitments, approximately €0.3m relate to short-term leases and €0.1m are low value leases which will be recognised on a straight-line basis as expense in profit or loss. The Group expects to recognise right-of-use assets of approximately €92.4m on 1 January 2019 and lease liabilities of €103.1m, which includes the impact of new leases entered into and leases acquired through new acquisitions in 2018. The Group has also elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component further increasing the lease liability at 1 January 2019. As at the reporting date, the Group implementation project was at an advanced state.</p>	1 January 2019
- IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021
- IFRIC 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019

2. Analysis of results

The Group has determined it has two reportable segments: Taste & Nutrition and Consumer Foods. The Taste & Nutrition segment manufactures and distributes an innovative portfolio of taste & nutrition solutions and functional ingredients & actives for the global food, beverage and pharmaceutical industries. The Consumer Foods segment manufactures and supplies added value branded and consumer branded chilled food products to the Irish, UK and selected international markets.

	Taste & Nutrition	Consumer Foods	Group Eliminations and Unallocated	Total	Taste & Nutrition	Consumer Foods	Group Eliminations and Unallocated	Total
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2017	2017	2017
	€'m	€'m	€'m	€'m	€'m	€'m	€'m	€'m
External revenue	5,272.4	1,335.2	-	6,607.6	5,080.5	1,327.4	-	6,407.9
Inter-segment revenue	78.2	3.8	(82.0)	-	78.3	3.6	(81.9)	-
Revenue	5,350.6	1,339.0	(82.0)	6,607.6	5,158.8	1,331.0	(81.9)	6,407.9
Trading profit	805.3	100.1	(99.8)	805.6	767.2	107.8	(93.7)	781.3
Intangible asset amortisation				(53.8)				(47.9)
Non-trading items				(66.9)				(54.5)
Operating profit				684.9				678.9
Finance income				0.5				0.1
Finance costs				(67.5)				(65.7)
Profit before taxation				617.9				613.3
Income taxes				(77.4)				(24.8)
Profit after taxation attributable to owners of the parent				540.5				588.5
Segment assets and liabilities								
Segment assets	5,492.1	938.1	1,893.5	8,323.7	4,671.6	944.2	1,784.4	7,400.2
Segment liabilities	(1,201.1)	(348.2)	(2,740.0)	(4,289.3)	(1,150.5)	(351.8)	(2,324.7)	(3,827.0)
Net assets	4,291.0	589.9	(846.5)	4,034.4	3,521.1	592.4	(540.3)	3,573.2
Other segmental information								
Property, plant and equipment additions	259.1	23.6	1.0	283.7	246.4	28.8	0.9	276.1
Depreciation (net)	115.0	18.5	0.6	134.1	108.5	18.1	7.3	133.9
Intangible asset additions	0.3	2.1	28.0	30.4	1.0	1.4	21.2	23.6
Intangible asset amortisation	17.1	6.6	30.1	53.8	17.2	6.2	24.5	47.9

Information about geographical areas

	Europe	Americas	APMEA*	Total	Europe	Americas	APMEA*	Total
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017**	2017	2017**	2017
	€'m	€'m	€'m	€'m	€'m	€'m	€'m	€'m
Revenue by location of external customers	2,757.0	2,745.3	1,105.3	6,607.6	2,725.4	2,678.3	1,004.2	6,407.9
Segment assets by location	4,173.7	3,160.3	989.7	8,323.7	4,210.1	2,451.0	739.3	7,400.2
Property, plant and equipment additions	87.9	142.1	53.7	283.7	100.6	122.4	53.1	276.1
Intangible asset additions	30.1	0.3	-	30.4	22.6	1.0	-	23.6

*Asia Pacific, Middle East & Africa

** The 2017 segmental analysis has been re-presented to reflect the change in management responsibility whereby the revenues of external customers located in the Middle East & Africa are now reported as part of APMEA (formerly APAC) instead of Europe (formerly EMEA).

2. Analysis of results (continued)

Information about geographical areas (continued)

Kerry Group plc is domiciled in the Republic of Ireland and the revenues from external customers in the Republic of Ireland were **€456.9m** (2017: €447.8m). The non-current assets located in the Republic of Ireland are **€1,000.3m** (2017: €906.1m).

Revenues from external customers include **€1,560.8m** (2017: €1,550.1m) in the UK and **€2,189.5m** (2017: €2,091.2m) in the USA. The non-current assets in the UK are **€668.9m** (2017: €669.9m) and in the USA are **€1,924.8m** (2017: €1,483.9m). Revenue in respect of Europe includes revenue for Taste & Nutrition of **€1,421.8m** (2017: €1,398.0m) and Consumer Foods of **€1,335.2m** (2017: €1,327.4m).

There are no material dependencies or concentrations on individual customers which would warrant disclosure under IFRS 8 'Operating Segments'. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies as outlined in the Statement of Accounting Policies. Under IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' revenue is primarily recognised at a point in time.

3. Operating profit

Operating profit for the financial year has been arrived at after charging/(crediting) the following operating costs:

	Notes	Continuing Operations 2018 €'m	Continuing Operations 2017 €'m
Revenue		6,607.6	6,407.9
<i>Less operating costs:</i>			
Raw materials and consumables		3,693.3	3,591.7
Other external charges		445.1	436.8
Staff costs		1,185.3	1,196.1
Depreciation (including impairment)	11	136.4	136.2
Capital grants amortisation	21	(2.3)	(2.2)
Other operating charges		363.6	325.6
Loss allowances on trade receivables	19	8.5	13.7
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)		6.2	(29.0)
Change in inventories of finished goods		(34.4)	(43.4)
Share of associate and joint ventures loss after tax	14	0.3	1.1
Trading profit		805.6	781.3
Intangible asset amortisation	12	53.8	47.9
Non-trading items	5	66.9	54.5
Operating profit		684.9	678.9
<i>And is stated after charging:</i>			
Research and development costs		274.6	268.7

3. Operating profit (continued)

Auditors' remuneration

	PwC Ireland 2018 €'m	PwC Other 2018 €'m	PwC Worldwide 2018 €'m	PwC Ireland 2017 €'m	PwC Other 2017 €'m	PwC Worldwide 2017 €'m
<i>Statutory disclosure:</i>						
Group audit	1.1	1.6	2.7	1.3	1.3	2.6
Other assurance services	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Total assurance services	1.2	1.6	2.8	1.3	1.3	2.6
Tax advisory services	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Other non-audit services	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Total non-audit services	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Total auditors' remuneration	1.2	1.7	2.9	1.4	1.3	2.7
Assurance services			97%			96%
Non-audit services			3%			4%
Total			100%			100%

Group audit consists of fees payable for the consolidated and statutory audits of the Group and its subsidiaries. Included in Group audit are total fees of **€4,720** (2017: €4,720) which are due to the Group's auditor in respect of the Parent Company. Reimbursement of auditors' expenses amounted to **€0.3m** (2017: €0.2m).

4. Total staff numbers and costs

The average number of people employed by the Group was:

	Taste & Nutrition 2018 Number	Consumer Foods 2018 Number	Total 2018 Number	Taste & Nutrition 2017* Number	Consumer Foods 2017 Number	Total 2017 Number
Europe	5,570	7,003	12,573	5,522	7,124	12,646
Americas	8,214	-	8,214	7,438	-	7,438
APMEA	4,468	-	4,468	3,885	-	3,885
	18,252	7,003	25,255	16,845	7,124	23,969

The aggregate payroll costs of employees (including Executive Directors) was:

	Taste & Nutrition 2018 €'m	Consumer Foods 2018 €'m	Total 2018 €'m	Taste & Nutrition 2017* €'m	Consumer Foods 2017 €'m	Total 2017 €'m
Europe	353.3	240.4	593.7	320.6	282.1	602.7
Americas	465.8	-	465.8	472.3	-	472.3
APMEA	125.8	-	125.8	121.1	-	121.1
	944.9	240.4	1,185.3	914.0	282.1	1,196.1

*The 2017 staff numbers and costs has been re-presented to reflect the change in management responsibility whereby the staff located in the Middle East & Africa are now reported as part of APMEA (formerly APAC) instead of Europe (formerly EMEA).

Social welfare costs of **€90.2m** (2017: €83.3m) and share-based payment expense of **€12.2m** (2017: €12.8m) are included in payroll costs. Pension costs included in the payroll costs are disclosed in note 26. Included in the above payroll costs disclosure is **€8.3m** (2017: €6.8m) which has been capitalised as part of computer software in intangible assets.

5. Non-trading items

	Notes	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Acquisition integration and restructuring costs	(i)	(44.2)	(36.0)
Consumer Foods Brexit Currency Mitigation Programme	(ii)	(17.3)	(11.7)
Loss on disposal of businesses and assets*	(iii)	(5.4)	(6.8)
		(66.9)	(54.5)
Tax on above	(i)-(iii)	11.8	11.9
Tax credit due to change in tax rates	(iv)	-	52.8
		11.8	64.7
		(55.1)	10.2

*including impairment of assets held for sale

(i) Acquisition integration and restructuring costs

During the year, acquisition integration and restructuring costs of **€44.2m** (2017: €36.0m) primarily related to costs of integrating acquisitions into the Group's operations and transaction expenses incurred in completing current year acquisitions. These costs reflect the closure of factories, relocation of resources and the restructuring of operations in order to integrate the acquired businesses into the existing Kerry operating model. In the year ended 31 December 2018, a tax credit of **€10.1m** (2017: €10.8m) arose due to tax deductions available on acquisition integration and restructuring costs.

(ii) Consumer Foods Brexit Currency Mitigation Programme

During the year, certain sourcing and production activities have been relocated and other activities restructured as a consequence of Brexit in order to reduce the Group's sterling transaction exposure. The charge relating to this in 2018 is **€17.3m** (2017: €11.7m) and the associated tax credit is **€2.2m** (2017: €1.0m).

(iii) Loss on disposal of businesses and assets

During the year, the Group disposed of property, plant and equipment primarily in Italy, Malaysia and the US for a consideration of **€10.6m** resulting in a loss of **€1.0m**. The Group also disposed of investments in associates for a combined consideration of **€1.1m** resulting in a loss of **€4.4m**. Please see note 29 for a reconciliation of loss and cash impact on disposal of businesses and assets.

In 2017, the Group disposed of its 22.5% shareholding in Addo Foods for a consideration of €30.1m resulting in a loss of €4.3m and also disposed of unused property, plant and equipment resulting in a loss of €1.5m.

A tax charge of **€0.5m** (2017: a tax credit of €0.1m) arose on the disposal of assets and businesses.

There were no impairments of assets held for sale recorded in the year. In 2018, assets classified as held for sale were impaired to their fair value less costs to sell by **€nil** (2017: €1.0m).

(iv) Tax credit due to change in tax rates

On 22 December 2017, the US Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("the Act") was enacted into law. This Act brought about fundamental changes to the US tax system, both from an individual and corporate tax perspective. As a result of the Act, the statutory rate of US federal corporate income tax was reduced from 35% to 21% with effect from 1 January 2018. The reduction in the US corporate income tax rate to 21% required revaluation of Kerry's US deferred tax liabilities. This resulted in a one-off deferred tax credit in 2017, which is reported in the Consolidated Income Statement as a non-trading item of €52.8m.

6. Finance income and costs

	Note	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Finance income:			
Interest income on deposits		0.5	0.1
Finance costs:			
Interest payable		(66.3)	(58.1)
Interest rate derivative		0.2	0.6
		(66.1)	(57.5)
Net interest cost on retirement benefits obligation	26	(1.4)	(8.2)
Finance costs		(67.5)	(65.7)

7. Income taxes

	Notes	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Recognition in the Consolidated Income Statement			
Current tax expense in the financial year		61.5	81.9
Adjustments in respect of prior years		(2.7)	(0.7)
		58.8	81.2
Deferred tax in the financial year	17	18.6	(56.4)
Income tax expense		77.4	24.8
Included in the above is the following tax credit on non-trading items:			
Current tax		(2.8)	(1.2)
Deferred tax		(9.0)	(10.7)
One-off deferred tax credit due to the US Tax Cuts and Jobs Act		-	(52.8)
	5	(11.8)	(64.7)

The tax on the Group's profit before taxation differs from the amount that would arise applying the standard corporation tax rate in Ireland as follows:

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Profit before taxation	617.9	613.3
Taxed at Irish Standard Rate of Tax (12.5%)	77.2	76.7
Adjustments to current tax and deferred tax in respect of prior years	(1.1)	(0.2)
Net effect of differing tax rates	8.1	11.1
Changes in standard rates of taxes	(2.9)	(52.8)
Income not subject to tax	(1.3)	(1.9)
Utilisation of unprovided deferred tax assets	(1.4)	(6.9)
Other adjusting items	(1.2)	(1.2)
Income tax expense	77.4	24.8

An increase in the Group's applicable tax rate of 1% would reduce profit after tax by €6.2m (2017: €6.1m). Factors that may affect the Group's future tax charge include the effects of restructuring, acquisitions and disposals, changes in tax legislation and rates and the use of brought forward losses.

8. Profit attributable to Kerry Group plc

In accordance with section 304 (2) of the Companies Act, 2014, the Company is availing of the exemption from presenting its individual income statement to the Annual General Meeting and from filing it with the Registrar of Companies. The Company's profit for the financial year is **€158.9m** (2017: €107.9m).

9. Earnings per A ordinary share

	EPS cent	2018 €'m	EPS cent	2017 €'m
Basic earnings per share				
Profit after taxation attributable to owners of the parent	305.9	540.5	333.6	588.5
Diluted earnings per share				
Profit after taxation attributable to owners of the parent	305.7	540.5	333.2	588.5
Number of Shares				
	Note	2018 m's		2017 m's
Basic weighted average number of shares		176.7		176.4
Impact of share options outstanding		0.1		0.2
Diluted weighted average number of shares		176.8		176.6
Actual number of shares in issue as at 31 December	27	176.3		176.2

10. Dividends

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Group and Company:		
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity shareholders in the financial year		
Final 2017 dividend of 43.90 cent per A ordinary share paid 18 May 2018 (Final 2016 dividend of 39.20 cent per A ordinary share paid 19 May 2017)	77.4	69.0
Interim 2018 dividend of 21.00 cent per A ordinary share paid 16 November 2018 (Interim 2017 dividend of 18.80 cent per A ordinary share paid 10 November 2017)	37.0	33.2
	114.4	102.2

Since the financial year end the Board has proposed a final 2018 dividend of **49.20 cent** per A ordinary share which amounts to €86.7m. The payment date for the final dividend will be 10 May 2019 to shareholders registered on the record date as at 12 April 2019. The consolidated financial statements do not reflect this dividend.

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Notes	Land and Buildings €'m	Plant, Machinery and Equipment €'m	Construction in Progress €'m	Motor Vehicles €'m	Total €'m
Group:						
Cost						
At 1 January 2017		1,043.9	1,812.0	153.6	14.9	3,024.4
Businesses acquired		19.0	17.0	0.9	0.3	37.2
Additions		17.2	70.0	187.6	1.3	276.1
Transfer from construction in progress		53.1	65.9	(119.0)	-	-
Disposals		(10.0)	(24.7)	-	(1.2)	(35.9)
Transfer to held for sale		(14.5)	(19.9)	-	-	(34.4)
Exchange translation adjustment		(57.2)	(98.1)	(11.6)	(0.6)	(167.5)
At 31 December 2017		1,051.5	1,822.2	211.5	14.7	3,099.9
Businesses acquired	30	19.3	53.1	7.4	-	79.8
Additions		22.0	54.1	207.0	0.6	283.7
Transfer from construction in progress		53.7	89.7	(143.4)	-	-
Disposals	5	(8.1)	(38.6)	-	(0.5)	(47.2)
Transfer to held for sale		-	-	-	-	-
Exchange translation adjustment		12.0	19.2	3.5	(0.2)	34.5
At 31 December 2018		1,150.4	1,999.7	286.0	14.6	3,450.7
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2017		377.8	1,182.6	-	12.1	1,572.5
Charge during the financial year	3	31.7	103.4	-	1.0	136.1
Impairments	3	3.8	1.2	-	-	5.0
Disposals		(1.3)	(24.7)	-	(1.1)	(27.1)
Transfer to held for sale		(9.3)	(19.9)	-	-	(29.2)
Exchange translation adjustment		(18.8)	(67.8)	-	(0.4)	(87.0)
At 31 December 2017		383.9	1,174.8	-	11.6	1,570.3
Charge during the financial year	3	31.2	104.3	-	0.9	136.4
Impairments	3	0.9	2.5	-	-	3.4
Disposals	5	(7.2)	(34.3)	-	(0.5)	(42.0)
Transfer to held for sale		-	-	-	-	-
Exchange translation adjustment		4.1	11.6	-	(0.1)	15.6
At 31 December 2018		412.9	1,258.9	-	11.9	1,683.7
Carrying value						
At 31 December 2017		667.6	647.4	211.5	3.1	1,529.6
At 31 December 2018		737.5	740.8	286.0	2.7	1,767.0

Included in the impairments above is €3.4m (2017: €4.9m) charged to non-trading items.

11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Land and Buildings Total €'m
Company:	
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	4.7
At 31 December 2017 and 2018	4.7
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2017	4.1
Charge during the financial year	0.2
At 31 December 2017	4.3
Charge during the financial year	0.1
At 31 December 2018	4.4
Carrying value	
At 31 December 2017	0.4
At 31 December 2018	0.3

12. Intangible assets

	Notes	Goodwill €'m	Brand Related Intangibles €'m	Computer Software €'m	Total €'m
Cost					
At 1 January 2017		2,219.3	1,357.2	212.4	3,788.9
Businesses acquired		125.3	252.3	0.1	377.7
Additions		-	-	23.6	23.6
Purchase adjustment		(0.2)	-	-	(0.2)
Disposals		-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
Exchange translation adjustment		(115.1)	(56.6)	(1.4)	(173.1)
At 31 December 2017		2,229.3	1,552.9	234.6	4,016.8
Businesses acquired	30	133.7	314.5	-	448.2
Additions		-	-	30.4	30.4
Purchase adjustment		5.8	-	-	5.8
Disposals		-	-	(3.8)	(3.8)
Exchange translation adjustment		8.6	12.7	0.4	21.7
At 31 December 2018		2,377.4	1,880.1	261.6	4,519.1
Accumulated amortisation and impairment					
At 1 January 2017		22.6	197.7	124.3	344.6
Charge during the financial year	3	-	23.6	24.3	47.9
Disposals		-	-	-	-
Exchange translation adjustment		(4.1)	(17.0)	(1.3)	(22.4)
At 31 December 2017		18.5	204.3	147.3	370.1
Charge during the financial year	3	-	28.8	25.0	53.8
Disposals		-	-	(3.8)	(3.8)
Exchange translation adjustment		0.2	2.8	0.4	3.4
At 31 December 2018		18.7	235.9	168.9	423.5
Carrying value					
At 31 December 2017		2,210.8	1,348.6	87.3	3,646.7
At 31 December 2018		2,358.7	1,644.2	92.7	4,095.6

Allocation of the purchase price in a business combination affects the results of the Group as finite life intangible assets are amortised, whereas indefinite life intangible assets, including goodwill, are not amortised. This could result in differing amortisation charges based on the allocation to finite life and indefinite life intangible assets.

Included in the cost of brand related intangibles are intangibles of **€1,175.9m** (2017: €1,062.9m) which have indefinite lives.

Approximately **€11.4m** (2017: €8.0m) of computer software additions during the year were internally generated. Included in this are payroll costs of **€8.3m** (2017: €6.8m). The Group has not capitalised product development expenditure in 2018 (2017: €nil).

The Group has no separate individual intangible asset that is material, as all intangibles acquired are integrated and developed within the existing business.

12. Intangible assets (continued)

Impairment testing

Goodwill and indefinite life intangibles are subject to impairment testing on an annual basis, or more frequently if there are indicators of impairment. These assets are allocated to groups of cash generating units (CGUs). The recoverable amount of each of the four CGUs is determined on value in use calculations. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are allocated to CGUs that are expected to benefit from the business acquisition, rather than where the assets are owned.

Cash flow forecasts employed for the value in use calculations are for a five year period approved by management and a terminal value which is applied to the year five cash flows. The terminal value reflects the discounted value of the cash flows beyond year five which is based on the weighted average long term growth rates for each CGU.

No impairment was recognised in 2018 or 2017 as a result of the impairment testing which identified significant headroom in the recoverable amount of the related CGUs as compared to their carrying value. In 2018, there was no specific impairment charge (2017: €nil) in relation to goodwill recorded in non-trading items in the Consolidated Income Statement due to the classification of a business as held for sale.

A summary of the allocation of the carrying value of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets by CGU, is as follows:

	Goodwill	Goodwill	Indefinite Life	Indefinite Life
	2018	2017	Intangibles	Intangibles
	€'m	€'m	€'m	€'m
Taste & Nutrition				
Europe	497.1	529.5	104.0	106.1
Americas	1,286.1	1,155.5	974.3	855.1
APMEA	171.2	118.6	51.6	55.5
Consumer Foods				
Europe	404.3	407.2	46.0	46.2
	2,358.7	2,210.8	1,175.9	1,062.9

Key assumptions

Forecasts are generally derived from a combination of internal and external factors based on historical experience and take account of expected growth in the relevant region. The key assumptions for calculating value in use calculations are those relating to the discount rate, growth rate and cash flows. The table below outlines the weighted average discount rates and weighted average long term growth rates used in the terminal value for each CGU:

	Discount	Discount	Growth	Growth
	Rates	Rates	Rates	Rates
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Taste & Nutrition				
Europe	6.8%	7.4%	1.9%	2.0%
Americas	6.8%	7.5%	2.4%	2.4%
APMEA	9.7%	9.0%	4.9%	5.1%
Consumer Foods				
Europe	6.7%	7.2%	1.9%	2.0%

Management estimate discount rates using pre-tax rates consistent with the Group's weighted average cost of capital and the risks specific to the CGUs. A higher discount rate is applied to higher risk markets, while a lower rate is applied to more stable markets.

Long term growth rates are based on external market data and are broadly in line with long-term industry growth rates. Generally, lower growth rates are used in mature markets while higher growth rates are used in emerging markets.

The assumptions used by management in estimating cash flows for each CGU include future profitability, capital expenditure requirements and working capital investment. The cash flows included in the value in use calculations are generally determined based on historical performance, management's past experience, management's expectation of future trends affecting the industry and other developments and initiatives in the business. Capital expenditure requirements to maintain the CGUs performance and profitability are based on the Group's strategic plans and broadly assume that historic investment patterns will be maintained. Working capital requirements are forecast to move in line with activity.

12. Intangible assets (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis has been performed across the four CGUs. If the discount rate was 1% higher than management's estimates, there would have been no requirement for the Group to recognise any impairment charge in 2018 or 2017. Further, a 5% increase would not have resulted in an impairment charge in 2018 or 2017 as there is headroom in the discounted cash flows. If the estimated growth rate was 1% lower than management's estimates, there would have been no requirement for the Group to recognise any impairment charge in 2018 or 2017. If the estimated cash flows were 5% lower than management's estimates, again there would have been no requirement for the Group to recognise any impairment charge in 2018 or 2017. Management believes that no reasonable change, in normal circumstances, in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of any CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

13. Financial asset investments

	FVOCI/AFS Investments €'m	Other Investments €'m	Total €'m
At 1 January 2017	4.1	35.2	39.3
Additions	-	6.4	6.4
Fair value movements	3.5	-	3.5
Exchange translation adjustment	(0.4)	(4.2)	(4.6)
At 31 December 2017	7.2	37.4	44.6
Additions	-	4.1	4.1
Disposals	-	(12.7)	(12.7)
Fair value movements	(1.9)	(0.6)	(2.5)
Exchange translation adjustment	-	1.8	1.8
At 31 December 2018	5.3	30.0	35.3

Investments held at fair value through other comprehensive income/available-for-sale

These represent investments in equity securities. These investments have no fixed maturity or coupon rate. A fair value assessment was performed in 2018 which resulted in a decrease to the carrying value of these assets of **€1.9m** (2017: uplift of €3.5m) through other comprehensive income.

Other investments

The Group maintains Rabbi Trusts in respect of non-qualified deferred compensation plans in the USA. The assets of the trusts primarily consist of equities, bonds and cash which are restricted for use. The equities and bonds are fair valued through profit or loss at each financial year end using quoted market prices. The corresponding liability is recognised within other non-current liabilities (note 22).

14. Investments in associates and joint ventures

	Notes	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
At 1 January		5.8	40.7
Acquisition		15.6	0.6
Disposal	5	(5.5)	(34.4)
Share of loss after tax during the financial year	3	(0.3)	(1.1)
Income received from associates and joint ventures		-	-
At 31 December		15.6	5.8

In 2018, the Group entered into a joint venture through the purchase of a 55% shareholding in Proparent B.V. for a total consideration of €15.6m. Proparent B.V. owns Ojah B.V., an alternative protein and extrusion business based in The Netherlands. The amounts included in these Group consolidated financial statements in respect of the post-acquisition profits or losses of this joint venture are taken for the year ended 31 December 2018. The Group has a call option to acquire the remaining 45% interest under an agreed valuation methodology in 2022. The Group is satisfied that the fair value attached to this call option is nominal.

During the year, the Group disposed of its 42.8% shareholding in The Bodychef Limited and its 28.6% shareholding in Everdine Holding S.a.r.l. from the investment in associates line in the Consolidated Balance Sheet for a combined consideration of **€1.1m** resulting in a loss of **€4.4m**.

In 2017, the Group disposed of its 22.5% shareholding in Addo Foods for a consideration of €30.1m resulting in a loss of €4.3m. The amounts included in these financial statements in respect of the post-acquisition profits or losses of these associates are taken from their latest financial statements prepared up to their financial year end, together with management accounts for the intervening periods to the Group's year end.

15. Investments in subsidiaries

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Company:		
At 1 January	637.7	637.7
Additions	76.7	-
At 31 December	714.4	637.7

In 2018, the Company increased its investment in Kerry Holding Co. in the US in order to fund acquisitions.

16. Inventories

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Raw materials and consumables	367.1	318.5
Finished goods and goods for resale	480.9	446.5
Expense inventories	29.8	32.5
At 31 December	877.8	797.5

Write-downs of inventories recognised as an expense approximates to **0.9%** (2017: 1.2%) of raw materials and consumables in the Consolidated Income Statement.

17. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The following is an analysis of the movement in the major categories of deferred tax liabilities/(assets) recognised by the Group:

	Note	Property, Plant and Equipment €'m	Intangible Assets €'m	Tax Credits and NOLs €'m	Retirement Benefits Obligation €'m	Short Term Temporary Differences and Other Differences €'m	Total €'m
At 1 January 2017		99.3	231.9	(15.0)	(61.9)	(59.8)	194.5
Consolidated Income Statement movement	7	(24.0)	(63.7)	(4.7)	16.9	19.1	(56.4)
Recognised in other comprehensive income during the financial year		-	-	-	20.2	0.6	20.8
Related to businesses acquired/(disposed)		0.2	51.5	(2.5)	-	(2.0)	47.2
Exchange translation adjustment		(7.7)	(14.4)	1.0	2.4	8.1	(10.6)
At 31 December 2017		67.8	205.3	(21.2)	(22.4)	(34.0)	195.5
Consolidated Income Statement movement	7	8.5	2.5	(1.0)	7.3	1.3	18.6
Recognised in other comprehensive income during the financial year		-	-	-	6.3	0.2	6.5
Related to businesses acquired/(disposed)		3.9	59.5	-	-	0.7	64.1
Exchange translation adjustment		2.1	1.6	0.7	(0.4)	(1.7)	2.3
At 31 December 2018		82.3	268.9	(21.5)	(9.2)	(33.5)	287.0

The short term temporary differences and other temporary differences recognised in other comprehensive income comprise fair value movements on cash flow hedges of **€0.2m** (2017: €0.6m). In the above table, NOLs refers to Net Operating Losses.

17. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

The following is an analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for balance sheet purposes:

	2018	2017
	€'m	€'m
Deferred tax assets	(37.1)	(46.4)
Deferred tax liabilities	324.1	241.9
	287.0	195.5

The total deductible temporary differences for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised is **€22.9m** (2017: €10.7m). The Group does not have any unrecognised losses which have an expiry date.

Deferred tax has not been recognised in respect of withholding taxes and other taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries, as the Group is in a position to control the timing of reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The deferred tax liabilities which have not been recognised in respect of these temporary differences are not material as the Group can rely on the availability of participation exemptions and tax credits in the context of the Group's investments in subsidiaries.

An increase of 1% in the tax rates at which deferred tax is calculated would increase the net deferred tax balance of the Group by **€13.3m** (2017: €9.2m).

18. Assets classified as held for sale

	2018	2017
	€'m	€'m
Property, plant and equipment (net of grants)	2.0	8.3
	2.0	8.3

In 2018, the Group held certain property, plant and equipment classified as held for sale in the Taste & Nutrition segment in Europe (2017: Europe and APMEA).

19. Trade and other receivables

	Group 2018 €'m	Group 2017 €'m	Company 2018 €'m	Company 2017 €'m
Trade receivables	906.4	800.7	-	-
Loss allowances	(31.5)	(29.0)	-	-
Trade receivables due within 1 year	874.9	771.7	-	-
Other receivables and prepayments	53.6	60.0	-	-
Amounts due from subsidiaries	-	-	94.1	115.9
VAT receivable	38.9	57.6	-	-
Receivables due after 1 year	0.4	3.8	-	-
	967.8	8931	94.1	115.9

All receivable balances are due within 1 year except for **€0.4m** (2017: €3.8m) outlined above. All receivable balances are within terms with the exception of certain trade receivables which are past due and are detailed below.

The following table shows an analysis of trade receivables split between past due and within terms accounts, where past due is deemed to be when an account exceeds the agreed terms of trade:

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Within terms	734.0	642.9
Past due not more than 1 month	108.2	108.1
Past due more than 1 month but less than 2 months	24.7	14.9
Past due more than 2 months but less than 3 months	6.3	4.2
Past due more than 3 months	1.7	1.6
Trade receivables (net)	874.9	771.7

The following table summarises the movement in loss allowances:

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
At beginning of financial year	29.0	23.4
Increase in loss allowance charged to the Consolidated Income Statement	8.5	13.7
Utilised or reversed during the financial year	(5.7)	(6.2)
Exchange translation adjustment	(0.3)	(1.9)
At end of financial year	31.5	29.0

Trade and other receivables are stated at amortised cost less loss allowances. The fair value of these receivables approximates their carrying value as these are short term in nature; hence, the maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable.

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales and the corresponding historical credit loss experience. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors, including the GDP of the countries in which it sells its goods and services, that affect the ability of customers to settle receivables.

Before accepting any new customer, the Group uses a credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. These credit limits are reviewed regularly throughout the financial year. The Group does not typically require collateral in respect of trade receivables.

There is no significant concentration of credit risk or transaction currency risk with respect to trade receivables, as the Group has a large number of internationally dispersed customers. Further disclosures on currency risk are provided in note 24 to the financial statements.

20. Trade and other payables

	Group 2018 €'m	Group 2017 €'m	Company 2018 €'m	Company 2017 €'m
Trade payables	1,285.9	1,200.7	-	-
Other payables and accruals	177.6	186.2	0.5	2.4
Deferred payments on acquisition of businesses	10.1	13.8	5.8	5.8
PAYE	2.9	3.8	-	-
Social security costs	5.6	6.0	-	-
	1,482.1	1,410.5	6.3	8.2

Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost, which approximates to fair value given the short term nature of these liabilities. The above balances are all due within 1 year.

21. Deferred income

	Group 2018 €'m	Group 2017 €'m	Company 2018 €'m	Company 2017 €'m
	Group 2018 €'m	Group 2017 €'m	Company 2018 €'m	Company 2017 €'m
Capital grants				
At beginning of the financial year	24.1	27.1	0.1	0.1
Grants received during the financial year	0.6	0.1	-	-
Amortised during the financial year	(2.3)	(2.2)	-	-
Disposal	(0.1)	(0.5)	-	-
Exchange translation adjustment	0.1	(0.4)	-	-
At end of the financial year	22.4	24.1	0.1	0.1
Analysed as:				
Current liabilities	1.2	1.2	-	-
Non-current liabilities	21.2	22.9	0.1	0.1
	22.4	24.1	0.1	0.1

There are no material unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attaching to any government grants received.

22. Other non-current liabilities

	Group 2018 €'m	Group 2017 €'m	Company 2018 €'m	Company 2017 €'m
Other payables and accruals	82.6	92.7	-	-
Deferred payments on acquisition of businesses	-	4.0	-	-
	82.6	96.7	-	-

All of the above balances are due within 2 to 5 years except for **€0.2m** (2017: €0.3m) which is not due until after 5 years.

23. Analysis of financial instruments by category

The following table outlines the financial assets and liabilities held by the Group at the balance sheet date:

	Notes	Financial Assets/ (Liabilities) at Amortised Cost 2018 €'m	Assets/ (Liabilities) at Fair Value through Profit or Loss 2018 €'m	Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments 2018 €'m	Assets/ (Liabilities) at FVOCI/Available- for-sale Investments 2018 €'m	Total 2018 €'m
Group:						
Financial asset investments	13	-	30.0	-	5.3	35.3
Forward foreign exchange contracts	24 (i.i)	-	-	10.0	-	10.0
Interest rate swaps	24 (ii.ii)	-	-	101.7	-	101.7
Trade and other receivables	19	967.8	-	-	-	967.8
Cash at bank and in hand	24 (iii.i)	413.8	-	-	-	413.8
Total financial assets		1,381.6	30.0	111.7	5.3	1,528.6
Current assets		1,381.6	-	10.0	-	1,391.6
Non-current assets		-	30.0	101.7	5.3	137.0
		1,381.6	30.0	111.7	5.3	1,528.6
Borrowings and overdrafts	24 (iii.i)	(2,120.3)	(13.2)	-	-	(2,133.5)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	24 (i.i)	-	-	(11.1)	-	(11.1)
Interest rate swaps	24 (ii.ii)	-	-	(5.5)	-	(5.5)
Trade and other payables	20/22	(1,564.7)	-	-	-	(1,564.7)
Total financial liabilities		(3,685.0)	(13.2)	(16.6)	-	(3,714.8)
Current liabilities		(1,495.9)	-	(11.0)	-	(1,506.9)
Non-current liabilities		(2,189.1)	(13.2)	(5.6)	-	(2,207.9)
		(3,685.0)	(13.2)	(16.6)	-	(3,714.8)
Total net financial (liabilities)/assets		(2,303.4)	16.8	95.1	5.3	(2,186.2)

Included in the above table are the following components of net debt:

Analysis of total net debt by category

Bank overdrafts	(9.9)	-	-	-	(9.9)
Bank loans	(355.4)	-	-	-	(355.4)
Senior notes	(1,755.0)	(13.2)	-	-	(1,768.2)
Borrowings and overdrafts	(2,120.3)	(13.2)	-	-	(2,133.5)
Interest rate swaps	-	-	96.2	-	96.2
Cash at bank and in hand	413.8	-	-	-	413.8
Total net debt	(1,706.5)	(13.2)	96.2	-	(1,623.5)

23. Analysis of financial instruments by category (continued)

All Group borrowings are guaranteed by Kerry Group plc. No assets of the Group have been pledged to secure the borrowings.

Part of the Group's debt portfolio includes US\$750m of senior notes issued in 2013 and US\$408m (2017: US\$408m) of senior notes issued in 2010. At the time of issuance, US\$250m of the 2013 senior notes and US\$500m of the 2010 US\$600m senior notes were swapped, using cross currency swaps, to euro. US\$192m of the 2010 senior notes were repaid in January 2017 and the related swaps matured at that date. In addition, the Group holds €750m of senior notes issued in 2015, of which €175m were swapped, using cross currency swaps, to US dollar.

The adjustment to senior notes classified under liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of **€13.2m** (2017: €20.0m) represents the part adjustment to the carrying value of debt from applying fair value hedge accounting for interest rate risk. This amount is primarily offset by the fair value adjustment on the corresponding hedge items being the underlying cross currency interest rate swaps.

	Notes	Financial Assets/ (Liabilities) at Amortised Cost 2017 €'m	Assets/ (Liabilities) at Fair Value through Profit or Loss 2017 €'m	Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments 2017 €'m	Assets/ (Liabilities) at FVOCI/Available- for-sale Investments 2017 €'m	Total 2017 €'m
Group:						
Financial asset investments	13	-	37.4	-	7.2	44.6
Forward foreign exchange contracts	24 (i.i)	-	-	20.3	-	20.3
Interest rate swaps	24 (ii.ii)	-	-	95.4	-	95.4
Trade and other receivables	19	8931	-	-	-	8931
Cash at bank and in hand	24 (iii.i)	312.5	-	-	-	312.5
Total financial assets		1,205.6	37.4	115.7	7.2	1,365.9
Current assets		1,205.6	-	20.3	-	1,225.9
Non-current assets		-	37.4	95.4	7.2	140.0
		1,205.6	37.4	115.7	7.2	1,365.9
Borrowings and overdrafts	24 (iii.i)	(1,721.7)	(20.0)	-	-	(1,741.7)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	24 (i.i)	-	-	(9.1)	-	(9.1)
Interest rate swaps	24 (ii.ii)	-	-	(7.9)	-	(7.9)
Trade and other payables	20/22	(1,507.2)	-	-	-	(1,507.2)
Total financial liabilities		(3,228.9)	(20.0)	(17.0)	-	(3,265.9)
Current liabilities		(1,423.8)	-	(9.1)	-	(1,432.9)
Non-current liabilities		(1,805.1)	(20.0)	(7.9)	-	(1,833.0)
		(3,228.9)	(20.0)	(17.0)	-	(3,265.9)
Total net financial (liabilities)/assets		(2,023.3)	17.4	98.7	7.2	(1,900.0)

Included in the above table are the following components of net debt:

Analysis of total net debt by category

Bank overdrafts	(6.9)	-	-	-	(6.9)
Bank loans	(6.4)	-	-	-	(6.4)
Senior notes	(1,708.4)	(20.0)	-	-	(1,728.4)
Borrowings and overdrafts	(1,721.7)	(20.0)	-	-	(1,741.7)
Interest rate swaps	-	-	87.5	-	87.5
Cash at bank and in hand	312.5	-	-	-	312.5
Total net debt	(1,409.2)	(20.0)	87.5	-	(1,341.7)

23. Analysis of financial instruments by category (continued)

The following table outlines the financial assets and liabilities held by the Company at the balance sheet date:

	Notes	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Company:			
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Cash at bank and in hand		-	-
Trade and other receivables	19	94.1	115.9
Total financial assets - all current		94.1	115.9
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Borrowings and overdrafts		-	-
Trade and other payables	20	(6.3)	(8.2)
Total financial liabilities - all current		(6.3)	(8.2)
Total net financial assets		87.8	107.7

24. Financial instruments

Capital management

The financing structure of the Group is managed in order to optimise shareholder value while allowing the Group to take advantage of opportunities that might arise to grow the business. The Group targets acquisition and investment opportunities that are value enhancing and the Group's policy is to fund these transactions from cash flow or borrowings while maintaining its investment grade debt status.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt related financial liabilities, cash and cash equivalents, deferred payments on acquisitions of businesses and equity attributable to owners of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, as represented in the table below:

	Notes	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the parent		4,034.4	3,573.2
Total net debt	23	1,623.5	1,341.7
Deferred payments on acquisition of businesses	20/22	10.1	17.8
		5,668.0	4,932.7

During 2017 the Group exercised the second extension option on the €1.1bn revolving credit facility agreement entered into in April 2015. The Group had previously exercised the first extension option during 2016. The facility matures in April 2022.

The senior notes are rated by Standard & Poor's and Moody's.

Capital is managed by setting net debt to earnings before finance income and costs, income taxes, depreciation (net), intangible asset amortisation and non-trading items (EBITDA) targets while allowing flexibility to accommodate significant acquisition opportunities. Any expected variation from these targets should be reversible within 12 to 18 months; otherwise consideration would be given to issuing additional equity in the Group.

Net debt is subject to seasonal fluctuations that can be up to 25% above year end debt levels.

24. Financial instruments (continued)

Capital management (continued)

Except for public bonds, the majority of Group borrowings are subject to financial covenants calculated in accordance with lenders' facility agreements. Principal among these are:

- the ratio of net debt to EBITDA of a maximum of 3.5 times; and
- EBITDA to net interest charge of a minimum of 4.75 times.

At 31 December these ratios were as follows:

	2018	2017
	Times	Times
Net debt: EBITDA*	1.7	1.4
EBITDA: Net interest*	14.7	16.2

*Calculated in accordance with lenders' facility agreements which take account of adjustments as outlined on page 205.

Financial risk management objectives

The Group has a clearly defined Financial Risk Management Programme, which is approved by the Board of Directors and is subject to regular monitoring by the Finance Committee and Group Internal Audit. The Group operates a centralised treasury function, which manages the principal financial risks of the Group and Company.

The principal objectives of the Group's Financial Risk Management Programme are:

- to manage the Group's exposure to foreign exchange rate risk;
- to manage the Group's exposure to interest rate risk;
- to ensure that the Group has sufficient credit facilities available to manage liquidity risk; and
- to ensure that counterparty credit risk is monitored and managed.

Residual exposures not managed commercially are hedged using approved financial instruments. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's policies and procedures. The Group does not engage in speculative trading.

The principal objectives of the Group's Financial Risk Management Programme are further discussed across the following categories:

- Foreign exchange rate risk management - key foreign exchange exposure of the Group and the disclosures on forward foreign exchange contracts.
- Interest rate risk management - key interest rate exposures of the Group and the disclosures on interest rate derivatives.
- Liquidity risk management - key banking facilities available to the Group and the maturity profile of the Group's debt.
- Credit risk management - details in relation to the management of credit risk within the Group.
- Price risk management - key price risk exposures of the Group.
- Fair value of financial instruments - disclosures in relation to the fair value of financial instruments.
- Offsetting financial instruments - disclosures in relation to the potential offsetting values in financial instruments.

(i) Foreign exchange rate risk management

The Group is exposed to transactional foreign currency risk on trading activities conducted by subsidiaries in currencies other than their functional currency. Group policy is to manage foreign currency exposures commercially and through netting of exposures wherever possible. Any residual exposures arising on foreign exchange transactions are hedged in accordance with Group policy using approved financial instruments, which consist primarily of spot and forward exchange contracts and currency swaps.

As at 31 December, the Group had an exposure to US dollar (liability)/asset of **(€12.3m)** (2017: €6.3m) and a sterling asset/(liability) of **€4.8m** (2017: (€4.3m)). Based on these net positions, as at 31 December 2018, a weakening of 5% of the US dollar and sterling against all other key operational currencies, and holding all other items constant, would have increased/(decreased) the profit after tax of the Group for the financial year by €0.4m (2017: (€0.1m)).

The Group's gain or loss on the retranslation of the net assets of foreign currency subsidiaries is taken directly to the translation reserve. As at 31 December 2018 a 5% strengthening of the euro against the US dollar and sterling, holding all other items constant, would have resulted in an additional translation reserve loss of €21.5m (2017: €15.7m) and €21.7m (2017: €17.8m) respectively.

24. Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Foreign exchange rate risk management (continued)

(i.i) Forward foreign exchange contracts

The Group's activities expose it to risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates in relation to international trading, primarily sales in US dollar and sterling out of the Eurozone and sales and purchases in US dollar in APMEA. The Group uses forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge these exposures. All such exposures are highly probable. Derivative financial instruments are held in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at their fair value.

The following table details the portfolio of forward foreign exchange contracts* at the balance sheet date:

	Note	2018 €'m Asset	2018 €'m Liability	2018 €'m Total	2017 €'m Asset	2017 €'m Liability	2017 €'m Total
Designated in a hedging relationship:							
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	(a)	10.0	(11.1)	(1.1)	20.3	(9.1)	11.2
- current ¹		10.0	(11.0)	(1.0)	20.3	(9.1)	11.2
- non-current ²		-	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	-	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts		10.0	(11.1)	(1.1)	20.3	(9.1)	11.2

* Location of line item in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

¹ Other current financial instruments

² Other non-current financial instruments

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than twelve months and as a current asset or liability if the maturity of the hedged item is less than twelve months.

The Group has elected to adopt the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'. The Group enters into hedge relationships when there is an economic relationship between the underlying highly probable forecasted transactions (hedged item) and the forward foreign exchange contracts (hedged instruments). As the critical terms match for the prospective assessment of effectiveness, a qualitative assessment is performed. The Group has established a 1:1 hedge ratio as the underlying risks in the forward foreign currency exchange contract are identical to the hedged risk components. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the origination of the hedging relationship. In instances where changes occur to the hedged item which result in the critical terms no longer matching, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness.

The Group does not hold any forward foreign exchange contracts classified as fair value hedges.

(a) Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges

The following table details the foreign exchange contracts classified as cash flow hedges at 31 December:

	Fair Value (Liability)/Asset		Notional Principal	
	2018 €'m	2017 €'m	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Forward foreign exchange contracts				
less than 1 year	(1.0)	11.2	2,005.7	1,951.2
1 - 2 years	(0.1)	-	25.9	65.2
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	(1.1)	11.2	2,031.6	2,016.4

The following table details the impact of forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 December:

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	(1.1)	11.2
Retained earnings and other reserves:		
Cash flow hedging reserve	(3.4)	(2.8)
Amount reclassified from OCI to profit or loss	4.5	(8.4)
	1.1	(11.2)

The fair value included in the hedging reserve will primarily be released to the Consolidated Income Statement within **6 months** (2017: 3 months) of the balance sheet date. All forward contracts relate to sales revenue and purchases made in their respective currencies and forward foreign exchange contracts that provide a hedge against foreign currency receivables from 'within Group' lending.

24. Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Foreign exchange rate risk management (continued)

(i.i) Forward foreign exchange contracts (continued)

(a) Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges (continued)

The following table details the impact of forward foreign exchange contracts* - cash flow hedges on the Consolidated Income Statement and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial year:

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Movements recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income		
Total hedging gain recognised in OCI in the year	2.7	3.8
Amount reclassified from OCI to profit or loss	(2.1)	(29.9)
	0.6	(26.1)
Movements Recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement		
Income reclassified from OCI to profit or loss ¹	2.1	29.9
Ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss ¹	-	-
	2.1	29.9

* Location of line item in the Consolidated Income Statement

¹ Other operating charges

There were no transactions during 2018 or 2017 which were designated as hedges that did not occur, nor are there hedges on forecast transactions that are no longer expected to occur.

(ii) Interest rate risk management

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as the Group holds borrowings on both a fixed and floating basis. This exposure to interest rate risk is managed by optimising the mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings and by using interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and forward rate agreements to hedge these exposures, in accordance with Group policy as approved by the Board of Directors. The Group reviews the mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings on an ongoing basis and adjusts where necessary to comply with Group policy. Derivative financial instruments are held in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at their fair value.

(ii.i) Interest rate profile of financial liabilities excluding related derivatives fair value

The Group's exposure to interest rates on financial assets and liabilities are detailed in the table below including the impact of cross currency swaps (CCS) on the currency profile of net debt:

	Total Pre CCS €'m	Impact of CCS €'m	Total after CCS €'m	Floating Rate Debt €'m	Fixed Rate Debt €'m
Euro	(1,016.2)	(399.8)	(1,416.0)	(622.6)	(793.4)
Sterling	51.0	-	51.0	51.0	-
US Dollar	(805.5)	399.8	(405.7)	(187.3)	(218.4)
Others	64.2	-	64.2	64.2	-
At 31 December 2018	(1,706.5)	-	(1,706.5)	(694.7)	(1,011.8)
Euro	(682.6)	(373.9)	(1,056.5)	(272.9)	(783.6)
Sterling	123.7	-	123.7	123.7	-
US Dollar	(916.9)	373.9	(543.0)	(334.4)	(208.6)
Others	66.6	-	66.6	66.6	-
At 31 December 2017	(1,409.2)	-	(1,409.2)	(417.0)	(992.2)

The currency profile of debt highlights the impact of the US\$658m (2017: US\$658m) of cross currency swaps entered into at the time of issuance of senior notes. For the 2013 senior notes, US\$250m were swapped from US dollar fixed to euro fixed and are accounted for as cash flow hedges. For the 2010 senior notes, US\$408m were swapped from US dollar fixed to euro floating and are accounted for as fair value hedges. The retranslation of the foreign currency debt of US\$658m (2017: US\$658m) to the balance sheet rate resulted in a foreign currency loss of **€105.1m** (2017: €79.3m) which is directly offset by a gain of **€105.1m** (2017: €79.3m) on the application of hedge accounting on the cross currency swaps.

In addition, the Group holds €750m of senior notes issued in 2015, of which €175m were swapped, using cross currency swaps, from euro fixed to US dollar floating and are accounted for as fair value hedges of the related debt. The fair value of the related derivative includes an asset of **€4.8m** (2017: €12.4m asset) for movement in exchange rates since the date of execution which is directly offset by a loss of **€4.8m** (2017: €12.4m loss) on the application of hedge accounting on the cross currency swaps.

The weighted average interest rate for fixed borrowings as at 31 December 2018 is **2.54%** (2017: 2.55%) and the weighted average period for which the rate is fixed is **5.7 years** (2017: 6.7 years).

24. Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk management (continued)

(ii.i) Interest rate profile of financial liabilities excluding related derivatives fair value (continued)

The floating rate financial liabilities are at rates which fluctuate mainly based upon LIBOR or EURIBOR and comprise of bank borrowings and other financial liabilities bearing interest rates fixed in advance for periods ranging from 1 to 6 months. At the year end **41%** (2017: 30%) of net debt and **52%** (2017: 42%) of gross debt was held at floating rates. If the interest rates applicable to floating rate net debt were to rise by 1% holding all other items constant, the profit of the Group before taxation and non-trading items in the Consolidated Income Statement could decrease by 1% (2017: 0.6%).

(ii.ii) Interest rate swap contracts

The Group's activities expose it to risks of changes in interest rates in relation to long-term debt. The Group uses interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and forward rate agreements to hedge these exposures. Derivative financial instruments are held in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at their fair values.

The Group adopts an 'exit price' approach to valuing interest rate derivatives to allow for credit risk.

The following table details the portfolio of interest rate derivative contracts* at the balance sheet date:

	Notes	2018 €'m Asset	2018 €'m Liability	2018 €'m Total	2017 €'m Asset	2017 €'m Liability	2017 €'m Total
Designated in a hedging relationship:							
Interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedges	(a)	5.2	-	5.2	-	(4.5)	(4.5)
- current ¹		-	-	-	-	-	-
- non-current ²		5.2	-	5.2	-	(4.5)	(4.5)
Interest rate swap contracts - fair value hedges	(b)	96.5	(5.5)	91.0	95.4	(3.4)	92.0
- current ¹		-	-	-	-	-	-
- non-current ²		96.5	(5.5)	91.0	95.4	(3.4)	92.0
Interest rate swap contracts		101.7	(5.5)	96.2	95.4	(7.9)	87.5

* Location of line item in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

¹ Other current financial instruments

² Other non-current financial instruments

The Group has elected to adopt the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'. The Group enters into hedge relationships when there is an economic relationship between the identified notional amount of the underlying debt instrument (hedged item) and the interest rate swap contract (hedged instrument).

Interest rate swap

As the critical terms match for the prospective assessment of effectiveness, a qualitative assessment is performed. The Group has established a 1:1 hedge ratio as the underlying risks in the interest rate swap contracts are identical to the hedged risk components. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the origination of the hedging relationship. In instances where changes occur to the hedged item which result in the critical terms no longer matching, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness. Hedge ineffectiveness may occur due to the credit/debit value adjustment on the interest rate swaps which is not matched by the loan.

Cross currency interest rate swap

The Group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness for such swaps as while the critical terms match, both qualitative and quantitative assessments are required to be performed as there remains characteristics in cross currency interest rate swap contracts that are not present in the hedged item, being basis risks. The Group has established a 1:1 hedge ratio as the underlying risks in the cross currency interest rate swap contracts are identical to the hedged risk components. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the origination of the hedging relationship and at each reporting date.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than twelve months and as a current asset or liability if the maturity of the hedged item is less than twelve months. The classification of the maturity profile of the interest rate derivative contracts are set out in the tables (a) to (b) below.

(a) Interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedges

Under interest rate swap contracts, including cross currency interest rate swaps, the Group agrees to exchange the difference between the fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated on the agreed notional principal amounts.

24. Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk management (continued)

(ii.ii) Interest rate swap contracts (continued)

(a) Interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedges (continued)

The following table details the notional principal amounts and remaining terms of the cash flow hedges, where the Group receives a floating or a fixed interest rate and pays fixed interest rate on swaps as at 31 December:

	Average Contracted		Fair Value		Notional Principal	
	Fixed Interest Rate		Asset/(Liability)			
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	%	%	€'m	€'m	€'m	€'m
Interest rate swap contracts						
less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 5 years	2.58	-	5.2	-	218.4	-
> 5 years	-	2.58	-	(4.5)	-	208.6
Interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedges			5.2	(4.5)	218.4	208.6

The following table details the impact of interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedges on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 December:

	2018	2017
	€'m	€'m
Interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedges	5.2	(4.5)
Fixed rate borrowings:		
Amount reclassified from hedge reserve to profit or loss re: foreign exchange rate fluctuations	(23.0)	(13.2)
Retained earnings and other reserves:		
Cash flow hedging reserve	18.9	18.0
Cost of hedging reserve	(1.6)	-
Accumulated hedge ineffectiveness	0.5	(0.3)
	(5.2)	4.5

Of the fair value asset/(liability) of **€5.2m** (2017: (€4.5m)), a gain of **€23.0m** (2017: €13.2m) is attributed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

The following table details the impact of interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedges on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial year:

	2018	2017
	€'m	€'m
Total hedging gain/(loss) recognised in cash flow hedging reserve	10.3	(29.4)
Total hedging loss recognised in cost of hedging reserve	(1.6)	-
Amount reclassified from hedge reserve to profit or loss re: foreign exchange rate fluctuations	(9.8)	28.3
Amount reclassified from OCI to profit or loss re: interest rate fluctuations	(0.4)	0.7
Ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	0.8	(1.8)
Net impact	(0.7)	(2.2)

The following table details the income/(expense) impact of interest rate swap contracts* - cash flow hedges and the hedged item on the Consolidated Income Statement during the financial year:

	2018	2017
	€'m	€'m
Interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedges:		
Foreign exchange rate fluctuations ¹	9.8	(28.3)
Amount reclassified from OCI to profit or loss re: interest rate fluctuations ²	0.4	(0.7)
Ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss ²	(0.8)	1.8
Fixed rate borrowings:		
Foreign exchange rate fluctuations ¹	(9.8)	28.3
Net impact	(0.4)	1.1

* Location of line item in the Consolidated Income Statement.

¹ Other operating charges

² Finance costs

24. Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk management (continued)

(ii.ii) Interest rate swap contracts (continued)

(a) Interest rate swap contracts - cash flow hedges (continued)

The current year foreign exchange movement of **€9.8m** (2017: (€53.7m)) includes an amount of **€nil** (2017: (€25.4m)) on the expiry of interest rate swap contracts during the year.

The interest rate swaps settle on a 6 monthly basis, the difference between the floating rate or fixed rate due to be received and the fixed rate to be paid are settled on a net basis.

(b) Interest rate swap contracts - fair value hedges

Under interest rate swap contracts including cross currency interest rate swaps, the Group agrees to exchange the difference between the floating and fixed interest amounts calculated on the agreed notional principal amounts.

The following table details the notional principal amounts and remaining terms of the fair value hedges, where the Group receives a fixed interest rate and pays a floating interest rate on swaps as at 31 December:

	Average Contracted		Fair Value Asset		Notional Principal	
	Fixed Interest Rate		Fair Value Asset		Notional Principal	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	%	%	€'m	€'m	€'m	€'m
Interest rate swap contracts						
1 - 2 years	4.83	-	42.8	-	181.7	-
2 - 5 years	3.78	4.78	22.8	62.2	327.6	277.8
> 5 years	3.11	3.14	25.4	29.8	240.5	446.1
Interest rate swap contracts - fair value hedges			91.0	92.0	749.8	723.9

The interest rate swaps settle on a 6 monthly or annual basis. The floating interest rate paid by the Group is based on 6 month EURIBOR or LIBOR. All hedges are highly effective on a prospective and retrospective basis.

The following table details the impact of interest rate swap contracts* - fair value hedges and the hedged items on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 December:

	2018	2017
	€'m	€'m
Interest rate swap contracts - fair value hedges	91.0	92.0
Fixed rate borrowings:		
Foreign exchange rate fluctuations ¹	(82.1)	(66.1)
Interest rate movements ¹	(13.2)	(20.0)
Receivables:		
Foreign exchange rate fluctuations ²	(4.8)	(12.4)
Retained earnings and other reserves:		
Hedge ineffectiveness	5.5	6.5
Cost of hedging reserve	3.6	-
	(91.0)	(92.0)

* Location of line item in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

¹ Borrowings and overdrafts

² Receivables: €175m of the 2015 senior notes issuance were swapped from Euro to US dollars and subsequently on-lent from a Euro entity to a US dollar entity within the Group.

24. Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk management (continued)

(ii.ii) Interest rate swap contracts (continued)

(b) Interest rate swap contracts - fair value hedges (continued)

The following table details the impact of interest rate swap contracts - fair value hedges on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial year:

	2018	2017
	€'m	€'m
Amounts recognised in the cost of hedging reserve	3.6	-

The following table details the income/(expense) impact of interest rate swap contracts*** - fair value hedges and the hedged items on the Consolidated Income Statement during the financial year:

	2018	2017
	€'m	€'m
Interest rate swap contracts - fair value hedges:		
Foreign exchange rate fluctuations ¹	8.4	(24.3)
Interest rate movements ²	(6.8)	(8.4)
Ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss ²	1.0	(1.2)
Fixed rate borrowings:		
Foreign exchange rate fluctuations ¹	(16.0)	46.4
Interest rate movements ²	6.8	8.4
Receivables:		
Foreign exchange rate fluctuations ³	7.6	(22.1)
Net impact	1.0	(1.2)

* Location of line item in the Consolidated Income Statement

** Location of line item in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

¹ Other operating charges

² Finance costs

³ Receivables: €175m of the 2015 senior notes issuance were swapped from Euro to US dollars and subsequently on-lent from a Euro entity to a US dollar entity within the Group.

(iii) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk considers the risk that the Group could encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. There is no significant concentration of liquidity risk.

Group funding and liquidity is managed by ensuring that sufficient facilities are available from diverse funding sources with an appropriate spread of debt maturities to match the underlying assets. The Group uses cash flow forecasts to constantly monitor the funding requirements of the Group.

Group businesses are funded from cash generated from operations, borrowings from banks and senior notes from capital markets. It is Group policy to ensure that:

- sufficient facilities are available to cover its gross forecast debt by at least 1.25 times; and
- at least 75% of total facilities available are committed.

Both targets were met at 31 December 2018 and 2017.

Funding is sourced from banks via syndicated and bilateral arrangements and from institutional investors.

All Group credit facilities are arranged and managed by Group Treasury and approved by the Board of Directors. Where possible, facilities have common security, financial covenants and terms and conditions.

At 31 December 2018, the Group had undrawn committed bank facilities of **€750m** (2017: €1,100m), and a portfolio of undrawn standby facilities amounting to **€320m** (2017: €323m). The undrawn committed facilities comprise primarily of a revolving credit facility maturing between **3 - 4 years** (2017: between 4 - 5 years).

24. Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(iii.i) Contractual maturity profile of non-derivative financial instruments

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity of its non-derivative financial instruments excluding trade and other payables (note 20) and other non-current liabilities (note 22), of which **€1,482.1m** (2017: €1,410.5m) is payable within 1 year, **€82.4m** (2017: €96.4m) between 2 and 5 years and **€0.2m** (2017: €0.3m) is payable after 5 years. This information has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities to the earliest date on which the Group can be required to repay. The analysis includes both interest commitments and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest rates are floating, the rate used is derived from interest rate yield curves at the end of the reporting date and as such, are subject to change based on market movements.

	On demand & up to 1 year €'m	Up to 2 years €'m	2 - 5 years €'m	> 5 years €'m	Total €'m
Bank overdrafts	(9.9)	-	-	-	(9.9)
Bank loans	(3.9)	(1.5)	(350.0)	-	(355.4)
Senior notes	-	(181.7)	(762.1)	(811.2)	(1,755.0)
Borrowings and overdrafts	(13.8)	(183.2)	(1,112.1)	(811.2)	(2,120.3)
Deferred payments on acquisition of businesses	(10.1)	-	-	-	(10.1)
	(23.9)	(183.2)	(1,112.1)	(811.2)	(2,130.4)
Interest commitments	(56.6)	(48.8)	(118.1)	(33.6)	(257.1)
At 31 December 2018	(80.5)	(232.0)	(1,230.2)	(844.8)	(2,387.5)

Reconciliation to net debt position:

Borrowings and overdrafts	(13.8)	(183.2)	(1,112.1)	(811.2)	(2,120.3)
Senior notes - fair value adjustment	-	(1.8)	1.3	(12.7)	(13.2)
Borrowings - reported	(13.8)	(185.0)	(1,110.8)	(823.9)	(2,133.5)
Interest rate swaps	-	42.8	28.0	25.4	96.2
Cash at bank and in hand	413.8	-	-	-	413.8
Total net debt as at 31 December 2018	400.0	(142.2)	(1,082.8)	(798.5)	(1,623.5)

	On demand & up to 1 year €'m	Up to 2 years €'m	2 - 5 years €'m	> 5 years €'m	Total €'m
Bank overdrafts	(6.9)	-	-	-	(6.9)
Bank loans	(6.4)	-	-	-	(6.4)
Senior notes	-	-	(277.8)	(1,430.6)	(1,708.4)
Borrowings and overdrafts	(13.3)	-	(277.8)	(1,430.6)	(1,721.7)
Deferred payments on acquisition of businesses	(13.8)	(1.3)	(2.7)	-	(17.8)
	(27.1)	(1.3)	(280.5)	(1,430.6)	(1,739.5)
Interest commitments	(54.5)	(54.5)	(134.1)	(59.9)	(303.0)
At 31 December 2017	(81.6)	(55.8)	(414.6)	(1,490.5)	(2,042.5)

Reconciliation to net debt position:

Borrowings and overdrafts	(13.3)	-	(277.8)	(1,430.6)	(1,721.7)
Senior notes - fair value adjustment	-	-	(11.3)	(8.7)	(20.0)
Borrowings - reported	(13.3)	-	(289.1)	(1,439.3)	(1,741.7)
Interest rate swaps	-	-	62.2	25.3	87.5
Cash at bank and in hand	312.5	-	-	-	312.5
Total net debt as at 31 December 2017	299.2	-	(226.9)	(1,414.0)	(1,341.7)

24. Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(iii.ii) Contractual maturity profile of derivative financial instruments

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity of its derivative financial instruments. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted net cash inflows and outflows on derivative instruments that settle on a net basis. To the extent that the amounts payable or receivable are not fixed, the rate used is derived from interest rate yield curves at the end of the reporting date and as such are subject to change based on market movements.

	On demand & up to 1 year €'m	Up to 2 years €'m	2 - 5 years €'m	> 5 years €'m	Total €'m
Interest rate swaps inflow	35.6	69.2	108.1	26.3	239.2
Interest rate swaps outflow	(24.9)	(23.0)	(56.6)	(6.3)	(110.8)
Net interest rate swaps inflow	10.7	46.2	51.5	20.0	128.4
Forward foreign exchange contracts outflow	(1.0)	(0.1)	-	-	(1.1)
At 31 December 2018	9.7	46.1	51.5	20.0	127.3

	On demand & up to 1 year €'m	Up to 2 years €'m	2 - 5 years €'m	> 5 years €'m	Total €'m
Interest rate swaps inflow	34.2	34.2	127.0	59.2	254.6
Interest rate swaps outflow	(20.4)	(21.6)	(61.6)	(23.9)	(127.5)
Net interest rate swaps inflow	13.8	12.6	65.4	35.3	127.1
Forward foreign exchange contracts inflow	11.2	-	-	-	11.2
At 31 December 2017	25.0	12.6	65.4	35.3	138.3

Included in the interest rate swaps inflow and outflow is the foreign currency differential on final maturity of the cross currency interest rate swaps as follows:

Swaps inflow

- 1 - 2 years - swaps inflow of **€41.9m** (2017: €nil)
- 2 - 5 years - swaps inflow of **€48.1m** (2017: €53.9m)
- Greater than 5 years - swaps inflow of **€19.9m** (2017: €37.8m)

(iii.iii) Summary of borrowing arrangements

(a) Bank loans

Bank loans comprise committed term loan facilities, committed revolving credit facilities, bilateral term loans and other uncommitted facilities:

- Demand facilities;
- Syndicate revolving credit facilities of €1.1bn maturing April 2022; and
- Bilateral term loans with maturities ranging up to 1 year.

(b) 2015 Euro senior notes

The Group issued a debut 10 year euro bond of €750m at an interest rate of 2.375% with a maturity date on 10 September 2025.

(c) 2013 US dollar senior notes

The Group issued a debut 10 year USA public bond of US\$750m at an interest rate of 3.2% with a maturity date on 9 April 2023.

(d) 2010 Senior notes

The Group placed US\$600m of senior notes with USA institutional investors in four tranches with maturity as follows:

- Tranche A of US\$192m - matured and repaid on 20 January 2017
- Tranche B of US\$208m - maturing on 20 January 2020
- Tranche C of US\$125m - maturing on 20 January 2022
- Tranche D of US\$75m - maturing on 20 January 2025

The interest rates listed above are before the effects of related interest rate swaps.

Both the committed syndicate facilities and the 2010 senior notes have financial covenants attached to them. The Group was in full compliance with these covenants for the financial years 2018 and 2017.

(iv) Credit risk management

Cash deposits and other financial assets give rise to credit risk on the amounts due from counterparties.

The Group controls and monitors the distribution of this exposure by ensuring that all financial instruments are held with reputable and financially secure institutions and that exposure to credit risk is distributed across a number of institutions. At 31 December 2018 and 2017 all cash, short-term deposits and other liquid investments had a maturity of less than 3 months.

24. Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Credit risk management (continued)

Credit risk exposure to financial institutions is actively managed across the portfolio of institutions by setting appropriate credit exposure limits based on a value at risk calculation that takes EBITDA of the Group and calculates approved tolerance levels based on credit default swap rates for the financial institutions. These levels are applied in controlling the level of material surplus funds that are placed with counterparties and for controlling the institutions with which the Group enters into derivative contracts. Credit default swaps for those financial institutions are as published by independent credit rating agencies and are updated and reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The Group's exposure to its counterparties is continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions entered into is spread amongst approved counterparties.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable at operating unit level at least on a monthly basis.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk consists of gross trade receivables (note 19), cash deposits (note 23) and other financial assets (note 23), which are primarily interest rate swaps and foreign exchange contracts.

In relation to credit risk on derivative financial instruments, where appropriate, the Group credit risk is actively managed across the portfolio of institutions through monitoring the credit default swaps (CDS) and setting appropriate credit exposure limits based on CDS levels. These levels are applied in controlling the level of material surplus funds that are placed with counterparties and for controlling institutions with which the Group enters into derivative contracts.

(v) Price risk management

The Group's exposure to equity securities price risk, due to financial asset investments held, is considered to be low as the level of securities held versus the Group's net assets is not material.

(vi) Fair value of financial instruments

(a) Fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value

Financial instruments recognised at fair value are analysed between those based on:

- quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- those involving inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- those involving inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

		Fair Value Hierarchy	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Financial assets				
Interest rate swaps		Level 2	101.7	95.4
Forward foreign exchange contracts		Level 2	10.0	20.3
Financial asset investments:	Fair value through profit or loss	Level 1	30.0	37.4
	Fair value through other comprehensive income/available-for-sale	Level 3	5.3	7.2
Financial liabilities				
Interest rate swaps		Level 2	(5.5)	(7.9)
Forward foreign exchange contracts		Level 2	(11.1)	(9.1)

The reconciliation of Level 3 assets is provided in note 13. There have been no transfers between levels during the current or prior financial year.

(b) Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost

Except as detailed in the following table, it is considered that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

		Carrying Amount 2018 €'m	Fair Value 2018 €'m	Carrying Amount 2017 €'m	Fair Value 2017 €'m
Financial liabilities					
Senior notes - Public	Level 2	(1,398.6)	(1,377.0)	(1,368.0)	(1,407.0)
Senior notes - Private	Level 2	(356.4)	(358.8)	(340.4)	(354.9)
		(1,755.0)	(1,735.8)	(1,708.4)	(1,761.9)

24. Financial instruments (continued)

(vi) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(c) Valuation principles

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

- assets and liabilities with standard terms and conditions which are traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices. This includes equity investments;
- other financial assets and liabilities (excluding derivatives) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments. This includes interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts which are determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows;
- the fair values of financial instruments that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) requires entity specific valuation techniques. Disclosures are set out in note 13; and
- derivative financial instruments are calculated using quoted prices. Where such prices are not available, a discounted cash flow analysis is performed using the applicable yield curve for the duration of the instruments. Forward foreign exchange contracts are measured using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates adjusted for counterparty credit risk, which is calculated based on credit default swaps of the respective counterparties. Interest rate swaps are measured at the present value of future cash flows estimated and discounted based on the applicable yield curves derived from quoted interest rates adjusted for counterparty credit risk which is calculated based on credit default swaps of the respective counterparties.

(vii) Offsetting financial instruments

The Group enters into derivative transactions under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreements. The ISDA agreements do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. This is because the Group does not have any current legally enforceable right to offset recognised amounts, because the right to offset is enforceable only on the occurrence of future events such as a default on the bank loans or other credit events. No collateral is paid or received.

The following table sets out the carrying amounts of recognised financial instruments that are subject to the above agreements.

The table also sets out where the Group has offset bank overdrafts against cash at bank and in hand based on a legal right of offset as set out in the banking agreements.

	Gross amounts of financial assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet €'m	Gross amounts of financial liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet €'m	Amounts of financial instruments presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet €'m	Related financial instruments that are not offset €'m	Net amount €'m
At 31 December 2018					
Financial assets					
Cash at bank and in hand	413.8	-	413.8	-	413.8
Forward foreign exchange contracts	10.0	-	10.0	(8.5)	1.5
Interest rate swaps	101.7	-	101.7	(5.5)	96.2
	525.5	-	525.5	(14.0)	511.5
Financial liabilities					
Bank overdrafts	-	(9.9)	(9.9)	-	(9.9)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	(11.1)	(11.1)	8.5	(2.6)
Interest rate swaps	-	(5.5)	(5.5)	5.5	-
	-	(26.5)	(26.5)	14.0	(12.5)
At 31 December 2017					
Financial assets					
Cash at bank and in hand	312.5	-	312.5	-	312.5
Forward foreign exchange contracts	20.3	-	20.3	(8.1)	12.2
Interest rate swaps	95.4	-	95.4	(5.7)	89.7
	428.2	-	428.2	(13.8)	414.4
Financial liabilities					
Bank overdrafts	-	(6.9)	(6.9)	-	(6.9)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	(9.1)	(9.1)	8.1	(1.0)
Interest rate swaps	-	(7.9)	(7.9)	5.7	(2.2)
	-	(23.9)	(23.9)	13.8	(10.1)

25. Provisions

	Insurance €'m	Non-Trading Items €'m	Total €'m
Group:			
At 1 January 2017	58.8	12.4	71.2
Provided during the financial year	0.4	4.4	4.8
Utilised during the financial year	(7.0)	(2.7)	(9.7)
Transferred to payables and accruals	-	(3.0)	(3.0)
Exchange translation adjustment	(0.9)	-	(0.9)
At 31 December 2017	51.3	11.1	62.4
(Released)/provided during the financial year	(0.4)	1.5	1.1
Utilised during the financial year	(5.5)	-	(5.5)
Transferred to payables and accruals	-	(5.4)	(5.4)
Exchange translation adjustment	(0.2)	-	(0.2)
At 31 December 2018	45.2	7.2	52.4
		2018	2017
		€'m	€'m
Analysed as:			
Current liabilities		20.3	25.3
Non-current liabilities		32.1	37.1
		52.4	62.4

Insurance

The Group operates a level of self-insurance. Under these arrangements, the Group retains certain insurance exposures up to pre-determined self-insurance levels. The amount of self-insurance is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure it remains appropriate. The provision for these self-insured exposures represents amounts provided based on advice from insurance consultants, industry information, actuarial valuation and historical data in respect of claims that are classified as incurred but not reported and outstanding loss reserves. The methodology of estimating the provision is periodically reviewed to ensure that the assumptions made continue to be appropriate. The utilisation of the provision is dependent on the timing of settlement of the outstanding claims. Historically, the average time for settlement of outstanding claims ranges from 2 to 4 years from claim date.

Non-trading items

Non-trading items relate to restructuring and acquisition integration provisions incurred in 2018 and 2017 together with a residual amount incurred in 2013. These costs are expected to be paid within 24 months.

26. Retirement benefits obligation

The Group operates post-retirement benefit plans in a number of its businesses throughout the world. These plans are structured to accord with local conditions and practices in each country they operate in and can include both defined contribution and defined benefit plans. The assets of the schemes are held, where relevant, in separate trustee administered funds.

Defined benefit post-retirement schemes exist in a number of countries in which the Group operates, primarily in Ireland and the Netherlands (Eurozone), the UK and the USA (included in Rest of World). These defined benefit plans comprise final salary pension plans, career average salary pension plans and post-retirement medical plans. The post-retirement medical plans operated by the Group relate primarily to a number of USA employees. Defined benefit schemes in Ireland, the UK, and the USA are administered by Boards of Trustees. The Boards of Trustees generally comprise of representatives of the employees, the employer and independent trustees. These Boards are responsible for the management and governance of the plans including compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.

The values used in the Group's financial statements are based on the most recent actuarial valuations and have been updated by the individual schemes' independent and professionally qualified actuaries to incorporate the requirements of IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' in order to assess the liabilities of the various schemes as at 31 December 2018 using the projected unit credit method. All assets in the schemes have been measured at their fair value at the balance sheet date. Full actuarial valuations for funding purposes are carried out for the Group's pension plans in line with local requirements. The actuarial reports are not available for public inspection.

As part of the 1Kerry strategy the Group continues to harmonise, standardise and integrate the benefit offering to employees across the countries in which it operates and this programme is being rolled out across our European, American and Asian entities over a five year period. In 2018, the review primarily focused on the UK and following consultation with employees, a decision was made to close the defined benefit scheme to future accrual from 5 April 2018 with future service being offered to employees in the defined contribution scheme. In 2017, the review resulted in a number of benefit changes including a decision to close the defined benefit schemes in the Netherlands from January 2017, with future service being offered to employees in a multi-employer scheme, while in Ireland members continued to avail of an opportunity to transfer their past service benefits to the defined contribution scheme.

The defined benefit plans expose the Group to risks such as interest rate risk, investment risk, inflation risk and mortality risk.

26. Retirement benefits obligation (continued)

Interest rate risk

The calculation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the discount rate which is derived from the interest yield on high quality corporate bonds at the balance sheet date. Market conditions in recent years have resulted in volatility in discount rates which has significantly impacted the present value of the defined benefit obligation. Such changes lead to volatility in the Group's Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Income Statement and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Interest rates also impact on the funding requirements for the plans.

Investment risk

The net deficit recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets. When assets generate a rate of return less than the discount rate this results in an increase in the net deficit. Currently the plans have a diversified portfolio of investments in equities, bonds and other types of asset classes. External investment consultants periodically conduct an investment review and advise on the most appropriate asset allocation taking account of asset valuations, funding requirements, liability duration and the achievement of an appropriate return on assets.

Inflation risk

A significant proportion of the defined benefit obligation is linked to inflation, therefore an increase in inflation rates will increase the defined benefit obligation. However, a portion of the plan assets are inflation-linked debt securities which will mitigate some of the effects of inflation movements.

Mortality risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the defined benefit obligation.

(i) Recognition in the Consolidated Income Statement and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

The following amounts have been recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in relation to defined contribution and defined benefit post-retirement plans:

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Service cost:		
- Costs relating to defined contribution schemes	57.9	54.8
- Current service cost relating to defined benefit schemes	6.9	13.8
- Past service and settlements	(23.1)	(23.6)
Net interest cost	1.4	8.2
Recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement	43.1	53.2
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability:		
- Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost)	99.7	(85.3)
- Experience gains on schemes' liabilities	(26.8)	(5.2)
- Actuarial gains arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(19.4)	(38.8)
- Actuarial gains arising from changes in financial assumptions	(88.0)	(0.8)
Recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	(34.5)	(130.1)
Total	8.6	(76.9)

The total service cost is included in total staff numbers and costs (note 4) and the net interest cost is included in finance income and costs (note 6).

(ii) Recognition in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

The Group's net defined benefit post-retirement schemes' deficit at 31 December, which has been recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, was as follows:

	31 December 2018 €'m	31 December 2017 €'m
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(1,280.4)	(1,477.3)
Fair value of plan assets	1,227.2	1,353.0
Net recognised deficit in plans before deferred tax	(53.2)	(124.3)
Net related deferred tax asset	9.2	22.3
Net recognised deficit in plans after deferred tax	(44.0)	(102.0)

26. Retirement benefits obligation (continued)

(iii) Financial and demographic assumptions

The principal financial assumptions used by the Group's actuaries in order to calculate the defined benefit obligation at 31 December, some of which have been shown in range format to reflect the differing assumptions in each scheme, were as follows:

	2018			2017		
	Eurozone %	UK %	Rest of World %	Eurozone %	UK %	Rest of World %
Inflation assumption	1.60	3.10	2.50	1.70	3.10	2.50
Rate of increase in salaries	N/A*	N/A*	3.00	N/A*	3.00	3.00
Rate of increase for pensions in payment and deferred pensions	1.55 - 1.60	2.10 - 2.90	-	1.70	2.10 - 3.10	-
Rate used to discount schemes' liabilities	2.20	3.00	3.75 - 4.25	2.00 - 2.10	2.60	3.20 - 3.50

*Not applicable due to closure of the Irish, Netherlands and UK defined benefit plans to future accrual during 2016 to 2018.

The most significant demographic assumption is mortality. The mortality assumptions used are based on advice from the pension schemes' actuaries and reflect each scheme's population. The life expectancy of a member retiring at 31 December at age 65, now and in 20 years' time, some of which have been shown in range format to reflect the differing assumptions in each scheme, is as follows:

	2018			2017		
	Eurozone Years	UK Years	Rest of World Years	Eurozone Years	UK Years	Rest of World Years
Male - retiring now	22	21	21 - 22	21 - 22	21	21 - 22
Female - retiring now	23 - 25	23	23 - 24	23 - 25	23	23 - 24
Male - retiring in 20 years' time	23 - 24	22	22 - 24	23 - 24	23	22 - 24
Female - retiring in 20 years' time	25 - 26	24	24 - 25	25 - 27	25	24 - 25

There are inherent uncertainties surrounding the financial and demographic assumptions adopted by the Group. The assumptions may differ from the actual data as a result of changes in economic and market conditions as well as the actual experience within each scheme. The present value of post-retirement benefit schemes' liabilities is heavily dependent on the discount rate. As the discount rate is based on a market driven measure, which is the interest yield on high quality corporate bonds at the balance sheet date, the present value of post-retirement benefit schemes' liabilities can fluctuate significantly from valuation to valuation. The expected rate of inflation impacts the schemes' liabilities in that inflation is the basis for the calculation of the assumed future salary and revaluation increases in each scheme where applicable. In relation to demographic assumptions, differing expectations regarding current and future changes in mortality rates can have a significant impact on the schemes' liabilities.

The table below gives an approximate indication of the impact of a change in the principal financial actuarial assumptions (discount rate, inflation rate, salary increases and pensions in payment and deferred pension increases) and the principal demographic actuarial assumption (mortality) on the schemes' liabilities. The present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method. The impact on the defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2018 is calculated on the basis that only one assumption is changed with all other assumptions remaining unchanged. The assessment of the sensitivity analysis below could therefore be limited as a change in one assumption may not occur in isolation as assumptions may be correlated. There have been no changes from the previous year in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on schemes' liabilities
Discount rate	Increase/decrease of 0.50%	Decrease/increase of 10.8%
Inflation rate	Increase/decrease of 0.50%	Increase/decrease of 7.5%
Salary increases	Increase/decrease of 0.50%	Increase/decrease of 0.0%
Pensions in payment and deferred pensions increases	Increase/decrease of 0.50%	Increase/decrease of 4.6%
Mortality	Increase/decrease in life expectancy of 1 year	Increase/decrease of 3.4%

26. Retirement benefits obligation (continued)

(iv) Reconciliations for defined benefit plans

The movements in the defined benefit schemes' obligation during the financial year were:

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at beginning of the financial year	(1,477.3)	(1,718.4)
Current service cost	(6.9)	(13.8)
Past service and settlements	23.1	23.6
Interest expense	(35.0)	(40.2)
Contributions by employees	(1.1)	(2.9)
Benefits paid	79.8	48.2
Re-measurements:		
- experience gains on schemes' liabilities	26.8	5.2
- actuarial gains arising from changes in demographic assumptions	19.4	38.8
- actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	88.0	0.8
Decrease arising on settlement	0.4	139.9
Other movements	-	(5.9)
Exchange translation adjustment	2.4	47.4
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at end of the financial year	(1,280.4)	(1,477.3)
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at end of the financial year that relates to:		
Wholly unfunded plans	(19.3)	(30.4)
Wholly or partly funded plans	(1,261.1)	(1,446.9)
	(1,280.4)	(1,477.3)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2018 is approximately **21 years** (2017: approximately 21 years).

The movements in the schemes' assets during the financial year were:

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the financial year	1,353.0	1,365.6
Interest income	33.6	32.0
Contributions by employer	23.8	85.5
Contributions by employees	1.1	2.9
Benefits paid	(79.8)	(48.2)
Re-measurements:		
- return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost)	(99.7)	85.3
Decrease arising on settlement	(0.4)	(139.9)
Other movements	-	5.9
Exchange translation adjustment	(4.4)	(36.1)
Fair value of plan assets at end of the financial year	1,227.2	1,353.0

The fair values of each of the categories of the pension schemes' assets at 31 December were as follows:

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Equities		
- Global Equities	567.1	681.1
- Emerging Market Equities	57.1	70.4
- Global Small Cap Equities	3.1	65.0
Government Fixed Income	96.6	311.7
Other Fixed Income	349.0	122.9
Multi-asset Funds		
- Diversified Growth Funds	148.2	95.7
- Hedge Funds	0.1	-
Cash and other	6.0	6.2
Total fair value of pension schemes' assets	1,227.2	1,353.0

26. Retirement benefits obligation (continued)

(iv) Reconciliations for defined benefit plans (continued)

The majority of equity securities and bonds have quoted prices in active markets. The schemes' assets are invested with professional investment managers. Investments in the Group's own financial instruments, if any, are solely at the discretion of the investment managers concerned. The actual amount of the Group's own financial instruments held by the pension schemes during 2018 and 2017 were not material. No property held by the pension schemes was occupied by the Group nor were any other pensions schemes' assets used by the Group during 2018 or 2017.

During the year, the UK scheme invested in a pooled Liability Driven Investment (LDI) fund. The primary goal of this asset class is to mitigate volatility and enable better matching of investment returns with the cash outflows required to pay benefits. The pooled LDI solution invests in various levered and unlevered gilts and the value of the LDI assets at 31 December 2018 (**€204.3m**) (2017: €nil) is based on the latest market bid price for the underlying investments, which are traded daily on liquid markets.

(v) Funding for defined benefit plans

The Group operates a number of defined benefit plans in a number of countries and each plan is required to be operated in line with local legislation, conditions, practices and the regulatory framework in place for the specific country. As a result, there are a number of different funding arrangements in place that accord with the specific local legislative, regulatory and actuarial requirements.

Funding for each plan is carried out by cash contributions from the Group's subsidiaries and from employees, where applicable. These funding arrangements have been advised by the pension schemes' actuaries and agreed between the Group and the relevant Trustees. It is the aim of the Group to eliminate actuarial deficits, on average over seven to eight years. Actuarial valuations, which are not available for public inspection, are carried out every three years in Ireland and the UK; and every year in the USA. During the financial year ending 31 December 2019, the Group expects to make contributions of approximately €16.6m to its defined benefit plans.

27. Share capital

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Group and Company:		
Authorised		
280,000,000 A ordinary shares of 12.50 cent each	35.0	35.0
Allotted, called-up and fully paid (A ordinary shares of 12.50 cent each)		
At beginning of the financial year	22.0	22.0
Shares issued during the financial year	-	-
At end of the financial year	22.0	22.0

The Company has one class of ordinary share which carries no right to fixed income.

Shares issued

During 2018 a total of **116,011** (2017: 171,574) A ordinary shares, each with a nominal value of 12.50 cent, were issued at nominal value per share under the Long Term and Short Term Incentive Plans.

The total number of shares in issue at 31 December 2018 was **176,298,416** (2017: 176,182,405).

Share buy back programme

At the 2018 Annual General Meeting, shareholders passed a resolution authorising the Company to purchase up to 5% of its own issued share capital. In 2018 and 2017, no shares were purchased under this programme.

28. Share-based payments

The Group operates two equity-settled share-based payment plans. The first plan is the Group's Long Term Incentive Plan and the second is the element of the Group's Short Term Incentive Plan that is settled in shares/share options after a 2 year deferral period. Details on each of these plans are outlined below.

The Group recognised an expense of **€12.2m** (2017: €12.8m) related to equity-settled share-based payment transactions in the Consolidated Income Statement during the financial year. The expectation of meeting performance criteria was taken into account when calculating this expense.

(i) Long Term Incentive Plan

Long Term Incentive Plan

The Group operates an equity-settled Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) under which an invitation to participate was made to Executive Directors and senior executives. The proportion of each invitation which vests will depend on the Adjusted Earnings Per Share (EPS) performance, Total Shareholder Return (TSR) and Return on Average Capital Employed (ROACE) of the Group during a three year period ('the performance period'). The invitations made in 2016, 2017 and 2018 will potentially vest in 2019, 2020 and in 2021 respectively. 50% of the award will be issued at the date of vesting, with 50% being issued after a 2 year deferral period.

Up to 50% of the shares/share options subject to an invitation will vest according to the Group's Adjusted EPS growth calculated on a constant currency basis compared with target during the performance period. Up to 30% of the shares/share options subject to an invitation will vest according to the Group's TSR performance during the performance period measured against the TSR performance of a peer group of listed companies. The remaining 20% of the shares/share options will vest according to the Group's ROACE versus predetermined targets. An invitation may lapse if a participant ceases to be employed within the Group before the vesting date.

Under the Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), the Group introduced career shares awards, under which an invitation to participate was made to a limited number of senior executives. The proportion of each invitation which vests will depend on personal objectives during a three year period ('the performance period') and the senior executives remaining within the Group for a four year period ('the retention period'). The invitations made in 2014, 2015, 2017 and 2018 will potentially vest in 2020, 2021/2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively. An invitation may lapse if a participant ceases to be employed within the Group before the vesting date.

A summary of the status of the LTIP as at 31 December and the changes during the financial year are presented below:

	Number of Conditional Awards 2018	Number of Conditional Awards 2017
Outstanding at beginning of the financial year	1,107,335	1,055,768
Forfeited	(124,867)	(54,860)
Shares vested	(90,547)	(56,751)
Share options vested	(110,180)	(77,122)
Relinquished	(121,467)	(227,871)
New conditional awards	483,391	468,171
Outstanding at end of the financial year	1,143,665	1,107,335

	Number of Share Options 2018	Number of Share Options 2017
Share options arising under the LTIP		
Outstanding at beginning of the financial year	141,517	230,762
Options released at vesting date	59,266	40,149
Options released from deferral	22,385	3,230
Exercised	(42,553)	(129,596)
Lapsed	-	(3,028)
Outstanding and exercisable at end of the financial year	180,615	141,517

Share options under the LTIP scheme have an exercise price of 12.50 cent. The remaining weighted average life for share options outstanding is **4.1 years** (2017: 4.2 years). The weighted average share price at the date of exercise was **€87.64** (2017: €77.60). 50,914 share options (2017: 36,973 share options) which vested in the financial year are deferred and therefore are not exercisable at year end.

28. Share-based payments (continued)

(i) Long Term Incentive Plan (continued)

At the invitation grant date, the fair value per conditional award and the assumptions used in the calculations are as follows:

LTIP Scheme	2018 Conditional Award at Grant Date	2017 Conditional Award at Grant Date	2016 Conditional Award at Grant Date	2015 Conditional Award at Grant Date
Conditional Award Invitation date	March 2018	March 2017	March 2016	March 2015
Year of potential vesting	2021/2024	2020/2023	2019	2018/2020/2021
Share price at grant date	€81.95	€74.52	€79.80	€64.92
Exercise price per share/share options	€0.125	€0.125	€0.125	€0.125
Expected volatility	19.8%	20.7%	19.1%	18.4%
Expected life	3/7 years	3/7 years	3 years	3/5/7 years
Risk free rate	(0.5%)	(0.8%)	(0.5%)	0.0%
Expected dividend yield	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Expected forfeiture rate	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Weighted average fair value at grant date	€66.52/€77.96	€61.64/€70.94	€68.72	€52.96/€61.74
Valuation model	Monte Carlo Pricing	Monte Carlo Pricing	Monte Carlo Pricing	Monte Carlo Pricing

Expected volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Group's share price over the previous three years. Market based vesting conditions, such as the TSR condition, have been taken into account in establishing the fair value of equity instruments granted. The TSR performance over the period is measured against the TSR performance of a peer group of listed companies. Non-market based performance conditions, such as the EPS and ROACE conditions, were not taken into account in establishing the fair value of equity instruments granted, however the number of equity instruments included in the measurement of the transaction is adjusted so that the amount recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(ii) Short Term Incentive Plan

In 2013 the Group's Short Term Incentive Plan for Executive Directors was amended to incorporate a share-based payment element with 25% of the total bonus to be settled in shares/share options. The shares/share options awarded as part of this scheme will be issued 2 years after the vesting date once a deferral period has elapsed. There are no further performance conditions relating to the shares/share options during the deferral period.

There are 5,172 share options (2017: 3,289 share options) outstanding and exercisable in relation to the STIP.

A share-based payment expense is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement for the scheme to reflect the cash value of the bonus to be paid by way of shares/share options. The issuance of shares/share options under the Short Term Incentive Plan, which relate to the 2015 and 2016 financial years were released from deferral in 2017 and 2018 respectively. The issuance of shares/share options under the STIP which related to the 2017 and 2018 financial years will be released from deferral in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

29. Cash flow components

(i) Cash flow analysis

	Notes	Group 2018 €'m	Group 2017 €'m	Company 2018 €'m	Company 2017 €'m
Profit before taxation		617.9	613.3	154.9	106.2
Intangible asset amortisation	12	53.8	47.9	-	-
Non-trading items	5	66.9	54.5	-	-
Finance income	6	(0.5)	(0.1)	-	-
Finance costs	6	67.5	65.7	-	-
Trading profit		805.6	781.3	154.9	106.2
Change in working capital					
Increase in inventories		(50.1)	(77.7)	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(44.0)	(48.7)	21.7	(16.5)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		23.8	107.9	2.2	(0.5)
(Decrease)/increase in non-current liabilities		(20.7)	14.8	-	-
Share-based payment expense	28	12.2	12.8	12.2	12.8
		(78.8)	9.1	36.1	(4.2)
Purchase of assets					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(274.3)	(271.3)	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	12	(30.4)	(23.6)	-	-
Sale/(purchase) of financial assets	13	8.6	(6.4)	-	-
		(296.1)	(301.3)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents					
Cash at bank and in hand	23	413.8	312.5	-	-
Bank overdrafts	23	(9.9)	(6.9)	-	-
		403.9	305.6	-	-

(ii) Disposal of businesses and assets reconciliation

	Notes	Group 2018 €'m	Group 2017 €'m
Assets and businesses			
Property, plant and equipment	11	(5.2)	(4.3)
Investments in associates	14	(5.5)	(34.4)
Assets classified as held for sale		(6.3)	(0.4)
Net assets and businesses disposed		(17.0)	(39.1)
Consideration			
Cash received		11.6	33.3
Total consideration received		11.6	33.3
Loss on disposal of assets and businesses	5	(5.4)	(5.8)
Net cash inflow on disposal:			
		Total 2018 €'m	Total 2017 €'m
Cash		11.6	33.3
Less: cash at bank and in hand balance disposed of		-	-
		11.6	33.3

29. Cash flow components (continued)

(iii) Net debt reconciliation

	Note	Other assets		Liabilities from financing activities			Total €'m
		Cash at bank and in hand €'m	Interest Rate Swaps €'m	Overdrafts due within 1 year €'m	Borrowings due within 1 year €'m	Borrowings due after 1 year €'m	
Net debt as at 1 January 2017		564.7	171.1	(3.6)	(188.9)	(1,867.0)	(1,323.7)
Cash flows		(236.9)	(25.4)	(3.4)	170.7	(1.0)	(96.0)
Foreign exchange adjustments		(15.3)	0.9	0.1	11.8	77.7	75.2
Other non-cash movements		-	(59.1)	-	-	61.9	2.8
Net debt as at 31 December 2017	23	312.5	87.5	(6.9)	(6.4)	(1,728.4)	(1,341.7)
Cash flows		101.9	-	(3.8)	2.5	(352.7)	(252.1)
Foreign exchange adjustments		(0.6)	0.6	0.8	-	(27.9)	(27.1)
Other non-cash movements		-	8.1	-	-	(10.7)	(2.6)
Net debt as at 31 December 2018	23	413.8	96.2	(9.9)	(3.9)	(2,119.7)	(1,623.5)

30. Business combinations

During 2018, the Group completed a total of ten acquisitions, all of which are 100% owned by the Group unless otherwise stated.

	Notes	Total 2018 €'m
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:		
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Property, plant and equipment	11	79.8
Brand related intangibles	12	314.5
Computer software	12	-
<i>Current assets</i>		
Cash at bank and in hand		6.7
Inventories		26.4
Trade and other receivables		42.1
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Trade and other payables		(27.9)
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Deferred tax liabilities		(65.7)
Other non-current liabilities		(7.4)
Total identifiable assets		368.5
Goodwill	12	133.7
Total consideration		502.2

Satisfied by:

Cash	498.6
Deferred payment	3.6
	502.2

Net cash outflow on acquisition:

	2018 €'m
Cash	498.6
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	(6.7)
Less: prepayments made in 2017 in relation to 2018 acquisitions	(15.1)
	476.8

The acquisition method has been used to account for businesses acquired in the Group's financial statements. Given that the valuation of the fair value of assets and liabilities recently acquired is still in progress, the above values are determined provisionally. The valuation of the fair value of assets and liabilities will be completed within the measurement period. For the acquisitions completed in 2017, there have been no material revisions of the provisional fair value adjustments since the initial values were established. No individual acquisition completed during 2018 exceeded the Group's quantitative materiality thresholds or met the qualitative materiality considerations. Therefore, no individual acquisition warranted separate disclosure in the above table.

The goodwill is attributable to the expected profitability, revenue growth, future market development and assembled workforce of the acquired businesses and the synergies expected to arise within the Group after the acquisition. €8.0m of goodwill recognised is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

Transaction expenses related to these acquisitions of €4.7m were charged in the Group's Consolidated Income Statement during the financial year. The fair value of the financial assets includes trade and other receivables with a fair value of €42.1m and a gross contractual value of €42.4m.

From the date of acquisition, the acquired businesses have contributed €34.0m of revenue and €0.2m of profit after taxation attributable to owners of the parent to the Group. If the acquisition dates had been on the first day of the financial year, the acquired businesses would have contributed €206.9m of revenue and €10.1m of profit after taxation attributable to owners of the parent to the Group.

30. Business combinations (continued)

The following acquisitions were completed by the Group during 2018:

Acquisition	Acquired	Principal activity
Zhejiang Hangman Food Technologies Co. Ltd	January	Hangman is a China based sweet and savoury flavour and natural extract manufacturer that serves primarily the Chinese market.
Season to Season Flavour Manufacturers (Pty) Limited	February	Season to Season is a leading South African supplier of taste ingredients and systems to the African snack and food sectors.
SIAS (Dachang) Food Co., Ltd	March	SIAS is a leading China based supplier of culinary and fruit ingredients and systems to the foodservice and food manufacturing industries.
Foremost Farms Pharma Lactose	May	Foremost Farms is a producer of pharma lactose, based in the USA.
Ricap S.A. de C.V.	July	Ricap is a Mexico based Dairy Taste supplier.
RTI	August	RTI is a browning and smoke technology business based in Canada which serves both North American and European markets.
Flavor Source	September	Flavor Source is a meat coatings and seasonings supplier based in the USA.
AATCO Food Industries LLC*	November	AATCO is an Omani headquartered producer of sauce and condiments sold to foodservice and industrial customers in Asia, the Middle East and Africa.
Fleischmann's Vinegar Company Inc.	November	Fleischmann's is a market leader and all natural producer of specialty ingredients based in the USA, serving a range of food and beverage end-use applications.
Aromateca, S.A. de C.V.	November	Aromateca is a company dedicated to the production of flavours with operations in both Guatemala and El Salvador.

*The Group has an 80% equity shareholding in AATCO Food Industries LLC. It is consolidated in the Group financial statements as a 100% owned subsidiary on the basis of contractual arrangements.

31. Contingent liabilities

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Company:		
(i) Guarantees in respect of borrowings of subsidiaries	2,120.3	1,721.7

(ii) For the purposes of Section 357 of the Companies Act, 2014, the Company has undertaken by Board resolution to indemnify the creditors of its subsidiaries incorporated in the Republic of Ireland, as set out in note 36, in respect of all amounts shown as liabilities or commitments in the statutory financial statements as referred to in Section 357 (1) (b) of the Companies Act, 2014 for the financial year ending on 31 December 2018 or any amended financial period incorporating the said financial year. All other provisions of Section 357 have been complied with in this regard. The Company has given similar indemnities in relation to its subsidiaries in Germany (section 264 of the Commercial Code), Luxembourg (Article 70 of the Luxembourg law of 19 December 2002 as amended) and the Netherlands (Article 2:403 of the Dutch Civil Code), as set out in note 36. In addition, the Company has also availed of the exemption from filing subsidiary financial statements in Luxembourg, Germany, the Netherlands and Ireland.

The Company does not expect any material loss to arise from these guarantees and considers their fair value to be negligible.

32. Other financial commitments

- (i) Commitments for the acquisition of property, plant, equipment and computer software at 31 December for which no provision has been made in the accounts are as follows:

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Group:		
Commitments in respect of contracts placed	104.6	108.4
Expenditure authorised by the Directors but not contracted for at the financial year end	113.7	145.9
	218.3	254.3

- (ii) At the balance sheet date the Group had commitments under non-cancellable operating leases which fall due as follows:

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Within 1 year	27.7	21.9
Within 2 to 5 years	46.1	41.5
After 5 years	9.3	11.8
	83.1	75.2

The operating lease charges during 2018 amounted to **€29.9m** (2017: €27.8m).

The Group leases various buildings, plant and machinery, and motor vehicles under non-cancellable lease arrangements. The Group has a number of leases but none of these leases are individually material. The leases have various terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. These leases range from less than 1 year to 96 years.

33. Related party transactions

(i) Trading with Directors

In their ordinary course of business as farmers, certain Directors have traded on standard commercial terms with the Group's Agribusiness division. Aggregate purchases from, and sales to, these Directors amounted to **€0.2m** (2017: €0.3m) and **€0.1m** (2017: €0.1m) respectively. The trading balance outstanding to the Group at the financial year end was **€0.1m** (2017: €nil).

All transactions with Directors were on standard commercial terms. The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No expense has been recognised in the financial year for bad or doubtful debts in respect of amounts owed by Directors.

(ii) Trading between Parent Company and subsidiaries

Transactions in the financial year between the Parent Company and its subsidiaries included dividends received of **€177.5m** (2017: €120.0m), cost recharges of **€19.6m** (2017: €11.5m), and trade and other receivables of **€94.1m** (2017: €115.8m). The Parent Company has also provided a guarantee in respect of borrowings of subsidiaries which is disclosed in note 31.

(iii) Trading with associates and joint ventures

Details of transactions and balances outstanding with associates and joint ventures are as follows:

	Rendering of services		Sale of goods		Amounts receivable at 31 December	
	2018 €'m	2017 €'m	2018 €'m	2017 €'m	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Associates	-	-	(0.3)	(0.8)	-	0.1
Joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-

These trading transactions are undertaken and settled at normal trading terms. No loans were advanced in 2018 and 2017 and no interest was received.

(iv) Trading with other related parties

As detailed in the Directors' Report, Kerry Co-operative Creameries Limited is considered to be a related party of the Group as a result of its significant shareholding in the Parent Company. During 2018, dividends of **€15.6m** (2017: €13.9m) were paid to Kerry Co-operative Creameries Limited based on its shareholding. A subsidiary of Kerry Group plc traded product to the value of **€0.1m** (2017: €0.2m) on behalf of Kerry Co-operative Creameries Limited.

(v) Transactions with key management personnel

The Board of Directors are deemed to be key management personnel of Kerry Group plc as they are responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

In addition to their salaries and short-term benefits, the Group also contributes to post-retirement defined benefit, defined contribution and saving plans on behalf of the Executive Directors (note 26). The Directors also participate in the Group's Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) (note 28).

33. Related party transactions (continued)

(v) Transactions with key management personnel (continued)

Remuneration cost of key management personnel is as follows:

	2018 €'m	2017 €'m
Short-term benefits (salaries, fees and other short-term benefits)	6.7	8.0
Post-retirement benefits	0.6	0.8
LTIP accounting charge	2.4	2.9
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Total	9.7	11.7

Retirement benefit charges of **€0.1m** (2017: €0.3m) arise under a defined benefit scheme relating to **1** director (2017: 2 directors) and charges of **€0.5m** (2017: €0.5m) arise under a defined contribution scheme relating to **3** directors (2017: 5 directors). The LTIP accounting charge above is determined in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for share-based payments.

Post-retirement benefits in the above table and the statutory and listing rules disclosure in respect of pension contributions in the Executive Directors' remuneration table in the remuneration report are determined on a current service cost basis.

The aggregate amount of gains accruing to Executive Directors on the exercise of share options is **€1.1m** (2017: €4.6m). Dividends totalling **€0.1m** (2017: €0.1m) were also received by key management personnel during the financial year, based on their personal interests in the shares of the company.

34. Events after the balance sheet date

Since the financial year end, the Group has:

- completed the acquisition of the business and assets of Southeastern Mills, Inc. based in the US. The Group also expects to complete the previously announced acquisition of Ariake U.S.A., Inc. based in the US in the second quarter of 2019. The combined consideration for these acquisitions is expected to be **€325m**; and
- proposed a final dividend of **49.20 cent** per A ordinary share (note 10).

There have been no other significant events, outside the ordinary course of business, affecting the Group since 31 December 2018.

35. Reserves

Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve (FVOCI)/Available-for-sale (AFS) reserve

The fair value through other comprehensive income reserve/available-for-sale reserve represents the unrealised gains and losses on the financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income by the Group. The available-for-sale reserve under IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' becomes the fair value through other comprehensive reserve (FVOCI) under IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' at 1 January 2018.

Capital redemption reserve

Capital redemption reserve represents the nominal cost of the cancelled shares in 2007.

Other undenominated capital

Other undenominated capital represents the amount transferred to reserves as a result of renominating the share capital of the Parent Company due to the euro conversion in 2002.

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve relates to invitations made to employees to participate in the Group's Long Term Incentive Plan and the element of the Group's Short Term Incentive Plan that is settled in shares/share options. Further information in relation to this share-based payment is set out in note 28.

Translation reserve

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the balance sheets of the Group's foreign currency operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency (euro) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the translation reserve.

Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve represents the effective portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments from the application of cash flow hedge accounting for which the underlying hedged transaction is not impacting profit or loss. The cumulative deferred gain or loss on the hedging instrument is reclassified to profit or loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit or loss.

Cost of hedging reserve

The cost of hedging reserve arises from where the Group has entered into cross currency interest rate swaps. Such cross currency interest rate swaps have basis risk as there are characteristics in the cross currency interest rate swap contracts that are not present in the hedged item, being currency basis spreads.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings refers to the portion of net income, which is retained by the Group rather than distributed to shareholders as dividends.

36. Group entities

Principal subsidiaries, associates and joint venture undertakings

Country	Company Name	Nature of Business	Registered Office
Ireland	Accommodation Tralee Limited	Investment	1
	Ballyfree Farms Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Breeo Brands Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Breeo Foods Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Carteret Investments	Investment	1
	Cuarto Limited	Taste & Nutrition	1
	Dawn Dairies Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Denny Foods Limited	Investment	1
	Duffy Meats Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Dynaboo Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Fambee Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Glenealy Farms (Turkeys) Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Golden Vale Clare Limited	Investment	1
	Golden Vale Dairies Limited	Agribusiness	1
	Golden Vale Holdings Limited	Investment	1
	Golden Vale Investments Limited	Investment	1
	Golden Vale Limited	Investment	1
	Helios Limited	Investment	1
	Henry Denny & Sons (Ireland) Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Ichor Management Limited	Investment	1
	Ivernia Pig Developments Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Kerry Agribusiness Holdings Limited	Investment	1
	Kerry Agribusiness Trading Limited	Agribusiness	1
	Kerry Creameries Limited	Agribusiness	1
	Kerry Food Ingredients (Cork) Limited	Taste & Nutrition	1
	Kerry Foods Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Kerry Group Business Services Limited	Services	1
	Kerry Group Financial Services	Services	1
	Kerry Group Finance International Limited	Services	1
	Kerry Group Services International Limited	Services	1
	Kerry Group Services Limited	Services	1
	Kerry Health and Nutrition Institute Limited	Taste & Nutrition	1
	Kerry Holdings (Ireland) Limited	Investment	1
	Kerry Ingredients & Flavours Limited	Taste & Nutrition	1
	Kerry Ingredients (Ireland) Limited	Taste & Nutrition	1
	Kerry Ingredients Holdings (Ireland) Limited	Investment	1
	Kerry Treasury Services Limited	Services	1
	Kerrykream Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Lifeforce Foods Research Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Maddens Milk Limited	Investment	1
	National Food Ingredients Limited	Taste & Nutrition	1
	Newmarket Co-operative Creameries Limited	Taste & Nutrition	1
	Pixundo Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Plassey Holdings Limited	Investment	1
	Platters Food Company Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Princemark Holdings Designated Activity Company	Services	1
	Putaxy Limited	Investment	1
	Quandu Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Rye Developments Limited	Services	1
	Rye Investments Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Rye Valley Foods Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Selamor Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	Tacna Investments Limited	Investment	1

36. Group entities (continued)

Principal subsidiaries, associates and joint venture undertakings (continued)

Country	Company Name	Nature of Business	Registered Office
Ireland	Trundu Limited	Consumer Foods	1
	William Blake Limited	Taste & Nutrition	1
	Zenbury International Limited	Services	1
UK	Henry Denny & Sons (NI) Limited	Consumer Foods	2
	Dairy Produce Packers Limited	Consumer Foods	2
	Golden Cow Dairies Limited	Consumer Foods	2
	Golden Vale (NI) Limited	Investment	2
	Leckpatrick Dairies Limited	Consumer Foods	2
	Leckpatrick Holdings Limited	Investment	2
	RVF (UK) Limited	Consumer Foods	2
	Kerry Foods Limited	Consumer Foods	3
	Kerry Holdings (UK.) Limited	Investment	3
	Kerry Savoury Foods Limited	Consumer Foods	3
	Noon Group Limited	Consumer Foods	3
	Noon Products Limited	Consumer Foods	3
	Oakhouse Foods Limited	Consumer Foods	3
	Rollover Holdings Limited	Consumer Foods	3
	Rollover Group Limited	Consumer Foods	3
	Rollover Limited	Consumer Foods	3
	EBI Foods Limited	Taste & Nutrition	4
	Gordon Jopling (Foods) Limited	Taste & Nutrition	4
	Kerry Ingredients (UK.) Limited	Taste & Nutrition	4
	Kerry Ingredients Holdings (UK.) Limited	Investment	4
Titusfield Limited	Taste & Nutrition	4	
Kerry Flavours UK Limited	Taste & Nutrition	4	
Spicemanns Limited	Taste & Nutrition	5	
Belgium	Kerry Holdings Belgium NV	Taste & Nutrition	6
Netherlands	Kerry (NL) B.V.	Taste & Nutrition	7
	Kerry Group B.V.	Investment	7
	Proparent B.V. (55% shareholding)	Taste & Nutrition	8
Czech Republic	Kerry Ingredients & Flavours s.r.o.	Taste & Nutrition	9
France	Kerry Ingredients France S.A.S.	Taste & Nutrition	10
	Kerry Ingredients Holdings France S.A.S.	Investment	10
	Kerry Savoury Ingredients France S.A.S.	Taste & Nutrition	10
	Kerry Flavours France S.A.S.	Taste & Nutrition	11
Germany	Kerry Food GmbH	Taste & Nutrition	12
	Kerry Ingredients GmbH	Taste & Nutrition	12
	SuCrest GmbH	Taste & Nutrition	13
	Vicos Nahrungsmittel GmbH	Taste & Nutrition	13
	Red Arrow Handels GmbH	Taste & Nutrition	14
Belarus	Unitary Manufacturing Enterprise "Vitella"	Taste & Nutrition	15
Denmark	Crema Ingredients A/S	Taste & Nutrition	16
Italy	Kerry Ingredients & Flavours Italia S.p.A.	Taste & Nutrition	17
Poland	Kerry Polska Sp. z.o.o.	Taste & Nutrition	18
Hungary	Kerry Hungaria KFT.	Taste & Nutrition	19
Luxembourg	Kerry Luxembourg S.a.r.l.	Services	20
	Zenbury International Limited Sa.r.l.	Services	20
Romania	Kerry Romania s.r.l.	Taste & Nutrition	21
Russia	Kerry LLC	Taste & Nutrition	22
South Africa	Kerry Ingredients South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	Taste & Nutrition	23
	Season to Season Flavour Manufacturers (Pty) Limited	Taste & Nutrition	24

36. Group entities (continued)

Principal subsidiaries, associates and joint venture undertakings (continued)

Country	Company Name	Nature of Business	Registered Office
Spain	Vendin S.L.	Taste & Nutrition	25
	Harinas y Sémolas del Noroeste, S.A. (Hasenosa)	Taste & Nutrition	26
Slovakia	Dera SK s.r.o.	Taste & Nutrition	27
Sweden	Tarber AB	Taste & Nutrition	28
Ukraine	Kerry Ukraine Limited	Taste & Nutrition	29
USA	Kerry Holding Co.	Investment	30
	Kerry, Inc.	Taste & Nutrition	30
	Ganeden Biotech, Inc.	Taste & Nutrition	31
	Insight Beverages, Inc.	Taste & Nutrition	32
	Fleischmann's Vinegar Company Inc.	Taste & Nutrition	33
Canada	Kerry (Canada) Inc.	Taste & Nutrition	34
Mexico	Kerry Ingredients (de Mexico) S.A. de C.V.	Taste & Nutrition	35
Brazil	Ben Alimentos Ltda.	Taste & Nutrition	36
	Kerry do Brasil Ltda.	Taste & Nutrition	37
	Kerry da Amazonia Ingredientes e Aromas Ltda.	Taste & Nutrition	38
Costa Rica	Baltimore Spice Central America S.A.	Taste & Nutrition	39
Chile	Kerry Chile Ingredientes, Sabores Y Aromas Ltda.	Taste & Nutrition	40
Colombia	Kerry Ingredients & Flavours Colombia S.A.S.	Taste & Nutrition	41
Panama	Baltimore Spice Panamá S.A.	Taste & Nutrition	42
Guatemala	Baltimore Spice Guatemala S.A.	Taste & Nutrition	43
El Salvador	Baltimore Spice de El Salvador S.A. de C.V.	Taste & Nutrition	44
Thailand	Kerry Ingredients (Thailand) Limited	Taste & Nutrition	45
Philippines	Kerry Food Ingredients (Philippines), Inc.	Taste & Nutrition	46
	Kerry Manufacturing (Philippines), Inc.	Taste & Nutrition	47
Singapore	Kerry Ingredients (S) PTE Limited	Taste & Nutrition	48
Malaysia	Kerry Ingredients (M) Sdn. Bhd.	Taste & Nutrition	49
	Kerry Group Business Services (ASPAC) Sdn. Bhd.	Taste & Nutrition	49
Japan	Kerry Japan Kabushiki Kaisha	Taste & Nutrition	50
China	Kerry Food Ingredients (Hangzhou) Company Limited	Taste & Nutrition	51
	Kerry Ingredients Trading (Shanghai) Company Limited	Taste & Nutrition	52
	Kerry Food (Nantong) Company Limited	Taste & Nutrition	53
	Tianning Flavour & Fragrance (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd	Taste & Nutrition	54
	Zhejiang Hangman Food Technologies Co. Ltd	Taste & Nutrition	55
	SIAS (Dachang) Food Co., Ltd	Taste & Nutrition	56
Indonesia	PT Kerry Ingredients Indonesia	Taste & Nutrition	57
India	Kerry Ingredients India Private Limited	Taste & Nutrition	58
Australia	Kerry Ingredients Australia Pty Limited	Taste & Nutrition	59
New Zealand	Kerry Ingredients (NZ) Limited	Taste & Nutrition	60
South Korea	Kerry Ingredients Korea LLC	Taste & Nutrition	61
	Jungjin Food Co. Limited	Taste & Nutrition	62
Oman	AATCO Food Industries LLC (80% shareholding)	Taste & Nutrition	63

Notes

- (a) All group entities are wholly owned subsidiaries unless otherwise stated.
- (b) Country represents country of incorporation and operation. Ireland refers to the Republic of Ireland.
- (c) With the exception of the USA, Canadian and Mexican subsidiaries, where the holding is in the form of common stock, all holdings are in the form of ordinary shares.

36. Group entities (continued)

Registered Office

- 1 Prince's Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry, Ireland.
- 2 Millburn Road, Coleraine, Northern Ireland BT52 1QZ, United Kingdom.
- 3 Thorpe Lea Manor, Thorpe Lea Road, Egham, Surrey TW20 8HY, England.
- 4 Bradley Road, Royal Portbury Dock, Bristol BS20 7NZ, England.
- 5 59 Kelvin Avenue, Hillington, Glasgow G52 4LR, Scotland.
- 6 Havenlaan 86C, Bus 204, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.
- 7 Maarssebroeksedijk 2a, 3542 DN Utrecht, The Netherlands.
- 8 Cuneraweg 9c, Ochten, 4051 CE, The Netherlands.
- 9 Jindřišská 937/16, Nové Město, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic.
- 10 43 rue Louis Pasteur, 62575 Blendecques, France.
- 11 Zone Industrielle du Plan, BP 82067, 06131 Grasse, CEDEX, France.
- 12 Hauptstrasse 22-26, D-63924 Kleinheubach, Germany.
- 13 Neckarstraße 9, 65239 Hochheim/Main, Germany.
- 14 Hanna-Kunath-Strasse 25, 28199, Bremen, Germany.
- 15 P. Brovki Str., 44 210039 Vitebsk, Belarus.
- 16 Toftegardsvej 3, DK-5620, Glamsbjerg, Denmark.
- 17 Via Capitani Di Mozzo 12/16, 24030 Mozzo, Bergamo, Italy.
- 18 25-558 Kielce, Ul. Zagnanska 97a, Kielce, Poland.
- 19 1093 Budapest, Vámház krt. 13, Hungary.
- 20 17 Rue Antoine Jans, L-1820 Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, Luxembourg.
- 21 BIROUL NR.5, Etaj 5, Nr. 4D, CORP C, Strada GARA HERĂSTRĂU, București Sectorul 2, Romania.
- 22 RigaLand Business Centre, 26 km Baltiya Highway, Krasnogorskiy District, 143421, Moscow, Russia.
- 23 Block 3, 4-6 Lucas Drive, Hillcrest, Durban, Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa.
- 24 Stand 372, Angus Crescent, Northlands Business Park, Northriding, 2164, South Africa.
- 25 Calle Coto de Doñana, 15, 28320 Pinto, Madrid, Spain.
- 26 Polígono Industrial de las Gándaras de Budino, O Porrino, Pontevedra, Spain.
- 27 Križkova 9, Bratislava, Slovakia.
- 28 Box 1420 - Frejgatan 13, 114 79 Stockholm, Sweden.
- 29 4 Korolenkivska str., Kiev, Ukraine.
- 30 3400 Millington Road, Beloit WI 53511, United States.
- 31 5800 Landerbrook Drive, Suite 300, Mayfield Heights OH 44124, United States.
- 32 635 Oakwood Road, Lake Zurich IL 60047, United States.
- 33 12604 Hiddencreek Way # A, Cerritos, CA 90703, United States.
- 34 615 Jack Ross Avenue Woodstock ON N4S 8A4, Canada.
- 35 Carr. Panamericana, Salamanca Km 11.2, 36660 Irapuato, Guanajuato, Mexico.
- 36 City of Rialma, State of Goiás, at Acesso BR-153, s/n, saída Sul, Fazenda Genipapo, Zona Urbana, Brazil.
- 37 Avenida Mercedes Benz 460, Distrito Industrial, Campinas, Sao Paulo, 13054-750, Brazil.
- 38 Rua Hidra 188, Santo Agostinho, Manaus, 69036-520, Brazil.
- 39 Del Liceo de Pavas 200 Oeste, 100 Norte Zip Code 1035-1200, San José, Costa Rica.
- 40 C.M. El Trovador No. 4280, Of 1205, Las Condes, Suc. Cerro Portezuelo 9901, Quilicura, Santiago, Chile.
- 41 Carrera 7 No 71-52, Torre A Piso 5, Bogota, Colombia.
- 42 Parque Industrial Costa del Este Calle Avenida Principal y 3ra Lote 88. Corregimiento, Parque Lefevre 0819-01869, Panama.
- 43 Avenida Petapa 52-20 zona 12, Guatemala.
- 44 Condominio Edificio Gran Plaza Of 401 Col. San Benito. Boulevard El Hipodromo, San Salvador, El Salvador.
- 45 No 618, Moo 4, Bangpoo Industrial Estate, Praksa Sub District, Muang District, Samutprakarn Province, Thailand.
- 46 GF/SFB#1, Mactan Economic Zone 1, Lapulapu City, Cebu, Philippines.
- 47 5th Ave Bgc, Taguig, Metro Manila, Philippines.

36. Group entities (continued)

Registered Office (continued)

48	8 Biomedical Grove, #02-01/04 Neuros, Singapore 138665, Singapore.
49	Suite 1301, 13th Floor, City Plaza, Jalan Tebrau, 80300 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia.
50	Kamiyacho Sankei Building, 2F, 1-7-2, Azabudai 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-0041, Japan.
51	Renhne Industry Zone, Jiulong Village, Hangzhou, China.
52	Room 248, Ximmao Building, 2 Tai Zhong Road South, Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone, Shanghai, China.
53	North side of Xiang, Jiang Road, RuDong County, Nantong, China.
54	Dujiashan, Huayang, Jurong, Jiangsu Province, China.
55	26 Tai Ping Qiao Industry Park, Xin'an, Deqing Country, Zhejiang Province, China.
56	North side of XinYe Road, West side of LiDaXian, DaChang Industrial District, LangFang City, HeBei Province, China.
57	JL Industri Utama Blok SS No. 6, Jababeka II Mekarmukti, Cikarang Utara, Bekasi 17520, Indonesia.
58	Unit No. 302, 3rd Floor, Ecospace Campus 3B, Marathahalli – Sarjapur Outer Ring Road, Bellandur, Bangalore – 560103, Karnataka, India.
59	No 8 Holker Street, Newington, NSW 2127, Australia.
60	11-13 Bell Avenue, Otahuhu, Auckland, New Zealand.
61	9th Fl., Sheenbang Bldg, 1366-18, Seocho-dong, Seocho-Gu, Seoul, 137-863, Republic of Korea.
62	#82 Yuolgum-5gil, Sunghwan-eup, Cheonan-si, Choongchungnam-do, Republic of Korea.
63	Ghoua Industrial Area, Bousher, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.