

**THE ORGANIC PIG COMPANY LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

**THE ORGANIC PIG COMPANY LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 03680322**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	43,125	88,154
		<u>43,125</u>	<u>88,154</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		877,155	774,787
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	129,724	211,788
		<u>1,006,879</u>	<u>986,575</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(743,897)	(779,124)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>262,982</u>	<u>207,451</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>306,107</u>	<u>295,605</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	-	(542)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(3,678)	(11,065)
		<u>(3,678)</u>	<u>(11,065)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>302,429</u></u>	<u><u>283,998</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		302,427	283,996
		<u><u>302,429</u></u>	<u><u>283,998</u></u>

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**THE ORGANIC PIG COMPANY LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 03680322**

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

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The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the income statement in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....  
**J E Keith**  
Director

Date: 11 March 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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**1. General information**

The Organic Pig Company Ltd is a private limited company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 03680322. The registered office is Hoe Hall, Hoe, Dereham, Norfolk, NR20 4BD.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

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

**2.2 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**2.3 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Income Statement over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.4 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Income Statement in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

**2.6 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	15%	reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance basis
Computer equipment	-	35%	reducing balance basis

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Income Statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**2.8 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.9 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.10 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Income Statement in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

**2.11 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2017 - 11).

THE ORGANIC PIG COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 October 2017	100,000	31,024	131,024
Disposals	(32,200)	-	(32,200)
At 30 September 2018	67,800	31,024	98,824
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 October 2017	26,025	16,845	42,870
Charge for the year on owned assets	10,707	3,545	14,252
Disposals	(1,423)	-	(1,423)
At 30 September 2018	35,309	20,390	55,699
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 30 September 2018	32,491	10,634	43,125
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>	73,975	14,179	88,154

5. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	95,043	156,686
Other debtors	34,347	53,517
Prepayments and accrued income	334	1,585
	129,724	211,788

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdrafts	128,910	74,758
Trade creditors	265,566	299,094
Amounts owed to group undertakings	320,403	320,022
Corporation tax	13,202	41,055
Other taxation and social security	-	16,416
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	542	6,500
Other creditors	11,254	17,879
Accruals and deferred income	4,020	3,400
	<u>743,897</u>	<u>779,124</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	542
	<u>-</u>	<u>542</u>

8. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	542	6,500
Between 1-5 years	-	542
	<u>542</u>	<u>7,042</u>





This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.