

THE ORGANIC PIG COMPANY LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

THE ORGANIC PIG COMPANY LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03680322

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	113,446	113,099
		<u>113,446</u>	<u>113,099</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		1,484,925	1,540,000
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	342,293	373,820
Cash at bank and in hand	6	285,969	77,078
		<u>2,113,187</u>	<u>1,990,898</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,280,711)	(1,185,658)
Net current assets		<u>832,476</u>	<u>805,240</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>945,922</u>	<u>918,339</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	(16,585)	(14,806)
		<u>(16,585)</u>	<u>(14,806)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>929,337</u></u>	<u><u>903,533</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		929,335	903,531
		<u>929,337</u>	<u>903,533</u>

THE ORGANIC PIG COMPANY LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03680322

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

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 the 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 May 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

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 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Income Statement in the same period as the related expenditure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 reporting 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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 profit or loss.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.12 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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 profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting 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.

2.14 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 ordinary shares.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2021 - 5).

THE ORGANIC PIG COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 October 2021	100,585	55,958	156,543
Additions	13,915	899	14,814
At 30 September 2022	114,500	56,857	171,357
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2021	13,789	29,656	43,445
Charge for the year on owned assets	10,386	4,080	14,466
At 30 September 2022	24,175	33,736	57,911
Net book value			
At 30 September 2022	90,325	23,121	113,446
<i>At 30 September 2021</i>	<i>86,797</i>	<i>26,301</i>	<i>113,098</i>

5. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	304,304	300,313
Other debtors	34,886	70,909
Prepayments and accrued income	3,103	2,598
	<u>342,293</u>	<u>373,820</u>

THE ORGANIC PIG COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	285,969	77,078
	<u>285,969</u>	<u>77,078</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	-	75,743
Trade creditors	937,856	671,323
Amounts owed to group undertakings	321,651	321,306
Corporation tax	5,164	45,935
Other taxation and social security	759	-
Other creditors	11,531	67,351
Accruals and deferred income	3,750	4,000
	<u>1,280,711</u>	<u>1,185,658</u>

8. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
At beginning of year	(14,806)
Charged to profit or loss	(1,779)
At end of year	<u>(16,585)</u>

THE ORGANIC PIG COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

8. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(17,705)	(17,007)
Pension surplus	13	-
Other short term timing differences	1,107	2,201
	<u>(16,585)</u>	<u>(14,806)</u>

9. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £445 (2021 - £Nil). Contributions totalling £50 (2021 - £Nil) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

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.