

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05320831

OG5 LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 May 2021

OG5 LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

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OG5 LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 May 2021

	Note	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	6		120,830		131,866
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		33,549		30,261	
Debtors	7	87,358		8,562	
Cash at bank and in hand		54,864		81,671	
		<u>175,771</u>		<u>120,494</u>	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(501,717)</u>		<u>(587,913)</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(325,946)</u>		<u>(467,419)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(205,116)</u>		<u>(335,553)</u>
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		<u>(400,000)</u>		<u>(400,000)</u>
NET LIABILITIES			<u>(605,116)</u>		<u>(735,553)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			<u>(605,216)</u>		<u>(735,653)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS DEFICIT			<u>(605,116)</u>		<u>(735,553)</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 May 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

OG5 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 May 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 March 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr R W A Manners

Director

Company registration number: 05320831

OG5 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Lynton House, 7-12 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9BQ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented. (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company. (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented. (d) Disclosures in respect of share-based payments have not been presented. (e) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

Amortisation

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

Goodwill	-	12 years straight line method
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

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

Leasehold property	-	12/20 years straight line method
Fixtures and Fittings	-	25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 15 (2020: 25).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 June 2020 and 31 May 2021	200,000

Amortisation	
At 1 June 2020 and 31 May 2021	200,000

Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2021	—

At 31 May 2020	—

6. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 June 2020	379,663	191,692	571,355
Additions	—	3,064	3,064
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At 31 May 2021	379,663	194,756	574,419
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Depreciation			
At 1 June 2020	265,500	173,989	439,489
Charge for the year	8,908	5,192	14,100
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At 31 May 2021	274,408	179,181	453,589
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Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2021	105,255	15,575	120,830
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At 31 May 2020	114,163	17,703	131,866
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7. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	41,507	—
Other debtors	45,851	8,562
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	87,358	8,562
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,064	—
Trade creditors	102,900	62,667
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	283,066	397,220
Corporation tax	16,001	13,270
Social security and other taxes	80,611	100,803
Other creditors	18,075	13,953
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	501,717	587,913
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9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other creditors	400,000	400,000
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10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At the balance sheet date, the company owed an amount of £0 (2019: £0) to its directors. This amount is interest free and repayable on demand.

11. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Messrs R W A Manners and G G Manners throughout the current period. Messrs Manners and Manners are joint managing directors of the company and together with other family members, are shareholders of Orange Giraffe Holdings Limited, which in turn is the sole shareholder of OG5 Limited. At the balance sheet date, the company was owed £0 (2020: £0) by Orange Giraffe Holdings Limited. The following amounts were owed by fellow subsidiaries of Orange Giraffe Holdings Limited: An amount of £41,507 (2020: £0) by Yellow Bear Pub Co Limited. The following amounts were owed to fellow subsidiaries of Orange Giraffe Holdings Limited: An amount of £143,066 (2020: £250,000) to The Orange Giraffe Pub Company Limited, £0 (2020 £7,220) to Yellow Bear Pub Co Limited and £140,000 (2020: £140,000) from Purple Tiger Pub Co Limited. All amounts are interest free and repayable on demand.

12. Controlling party

The company is a fully owned subsidiary of Orange Giraffe Holdings Limited. The directors, together with other family members, hold 100% of the issued share capital of the parent company.

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.