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PEN MILL FEEDS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 27 SEPTEMBER 2008

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 27 September 2008

Company no:

02691453

Registered office:

Babylon View Pen Mill Trading Estate

Yeovil BA21 5HR

Directors:

A W Duffield D E Hills

Secretary:

D E Hills

Auditor:

Grant Thornton UK LLP Registered Auditors Chartered Accountants Kingfisher House 1 Gilders Way St James Place Norwich Norfolk NR3 1UB

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 27 September 2008

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the company for the period from 30 September 2007 to 27 September 2008 (the "year").

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the manufacture and sale of animal feedstuffs.

Business and trading review

Turnover increased by some £2,852,000 from £8,651,000 to £11,503,000 for the year. The profit on ordinary activities before taxation was £282,000 (2007: £263,000), and the profit for the year after taxation amounted to £212,000 (2007: £225,000). The directors propose no dividend on the ordinary shares. The profit transferred to reserves for the year was £212,000 (2007: £225,000).

Raw material prices carried on rising from last year, reaching new highs before falling back in the latter part of the year. All commodity prices continue to be highly volatile especially with the fall of the Sterling against the Dollar and Euro. Within this environment, the company has been able to take advantage of opportunities within the market to remain competitive.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The main risks and uncertainties facing the business continue to be centred around raw material prices due to the highly volatile market. The directors seek to minimise this risk by reducing the company's open exposure. Health and safety and quality control are also important factors for the company's operations.

Future developments

The company seeks to maintain operating levels in a volatile price market.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

In common with every other business, the company aims to minimise financial risk. The measures used by the directors to manage this risk include the preparation of profit forecasts, regular monitoring of actual performance against these forecasts and ensuring that adequate financing facilities are in place to meet the requirements of the business. Trade debtors are closely monitored to keep the risk of bad debts to a minimum level. In addition, levels of stock are also closely monitored to reduce the risk of slow moving stocks being held.

Key performance indicators

The company uses a range of performance measures to monitor business performance. The key financial performance indicators are turnover and operating profit.

	2008	2007
Turnover (£'000)	11,503	8,651
Operating profit (£'000)	310	328

All performance data is reported monthly to management and directors. Turnover has risen as a direct result of the increase in raw material prices. However, the cost of production increased in the same manner, with the company only able to pass on increased costs to its customers resulting in operating profit remaining at a similar level to the prior year.

Directors

The directors during the year were:

A W Duffield D E Hills

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Directors' and officers' liability insurance

During the year the company maintained liability insurance for its directors and officers. This provision, which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 309B of the Companies Act 1985, was in force throughout the year and is currently in force.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the report of the directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP offer themselves for reappointment as auditors in accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

D E Hills Secretary

13 February 2009

We have audited the financial statements of Pen Mill Feeds Limited for the year ended 27 September 2008 which comprise the principal accounting policies, the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and notes 1 to 18. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's member, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom law and Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the report of the directors is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the report of the directors and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 27 September 2008 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and

the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

GRANT THORNTON UK LLP REGISTERED AUDITOR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

NORWICH

13 tehnen 2009

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and under the historical cost convention.

TURNOVER

Turnover represents the total amount receivable (excluding value added tax) in the ordinary course of business for goods sold during the year, recognised at the point at which the company has earned the right to the consideration by fulfilling its obligation with respect to the sale.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated so as to write off their cost evenly over their expected future economic lives. Estimates of economic lives vary according to the type of asset as follows:

Freehold land: not depreciated Freehold buildings: 30 years

Plant and equipment (including office equipment and software): 4 to 25 years

Motor vehicles: 2 to 10 years

Assets in the course of construction: not depreciated

STOCKS

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost consists of direct costs and appropriate overheads.

LEASES AND HIRE PURCHASE

The cost of assets acquired on hire purchase and similar finance leases is capitalised and written off over the estimated useful life of the asset. The total finance charges are charged against profits so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the outstanding obligation.

Operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which the expense is incurred.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised and carried forward at invoiced amounts less provisions for any doubtful debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are included in the balance sheet at cost. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1, the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of a UK parent company and its results are included in the consolidated financial statements of that company, which are publicly available.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under Financial Reporting Standard 8 to subsidiary undertakings 90 per cent or more of whose voting rights are controlled within the group, which permits them not to disclose transactions with other group companies qualifying as related parties.

PENSION COSTS

The company operates a money purchase (defined contribution) pension scheme. Contributions payable to this scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they accrue. These contributions are invested separately from the company's assets.

DEFERRED TAXATION

The charge for taxation is based on the result for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 19, provision is made for deferred tax in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that they are regarded as recoverable. The amount provided for deferred taxation is not discounted.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 27 September 2008

	Note	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Turnover Cost of sales	1	11,503 (9,910)	8,651 (7,058)
Gross profit Distribution costs Administrative expenses		1,593 (686) (597)	1,593 (687) (578)
Operating profit Profit on sale of fixed assets	2	310	328
Interest payable and similar charges	3	310 (28)	329 (66)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	282 (70)	263 (38)
Profit for the financial year	14	212	225

All of the company's turnover and net operating costs were derived from continuing activities.

The company had no recognised gains or losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account.

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET AT 27 SEPTEMBER 2008

	Note	20	008		2007
	• . •	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		1,549		1,501
Current assets					
Stocks		275		184	
Debtors	7	2,746		1,904	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		238	
		3,021		2,326	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	8	(2,869)		(2,248)	
Net current assets			152		78
Total assets less current liabilities Creditors: amounts falling due after			1,701		1,579
more than one year	9		(183)		(280)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	10		(128)		(121)
Net assets			1,390		1,178
ivet assets			1,370		1,170
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		1		. 1
Share premium	13		60		60
Profit and loss account	14		1,329		1,117
Equity shareholder's funds	15		1,390		1,178
					·

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 February 2009.

AW Duffield Director

DE Hills Director

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 27 September 2008

1 TURNOVER

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Turnover represents sales at invoice value on deliveries made, excluding Value Added Tax and allowances given, derived from the company's principal activities, conducted entirely within the United Kingdom.

2 OPERATING PROFIT

	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation	171	195
Auditors' remuneration:		
Audit fees in respect of audit of the company's annual accounts	5	5
Fees paid in respect of other services - tax services	2	2
Directors' emoluments including benefits in kind - paid by the ultimate parent	67	6.6
сотрапу	67	55
The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:		
3	2008	2007
Defined benefit schemes	2	2

INTEREST PAYABLE		
	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Amounts payable on loans and overdrafts	28	66

4 STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

The average number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year, categorised by function, was as follows:

·	Number of	employees
	2008	2007
Management	2	2
Administration	3	3
Production	10	10
Sales and delivery	10	10
	25	25
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:		
	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	669	666
Social security costs	68	70
Other pension costs (note 16)	23	20
	760	756
	NAMES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.	

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 27 September 2008

TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITY

(a) Analysis of the tax charge for the year:

The taxation charge on the profit on ordinary activity comprises:

	2008	2007
·	£'000	£'000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax on profits of the year	15	19
Over provision in respect of the prior year	(4)	-
Payment in respect of group relief	52	-
Total current taxation (note 5(b))	63	19
Deferred taxation		
Deferred taxation - current year	7	24
Deferred taxation - effect of change in rate	-	(7)
Deferred taxation - prior year	-	2
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	70	38

UK corporation tax has been charged at 28% (2007: 30%).

(b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2007: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2007: 30%). The differences are explained below:

2070 (2007. 3070). The differences are explained below.	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	282	263
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2007: 30%)	79	79
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	1
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(9)	(8)
Marginal relief/lower tax rate applicable	-	(8)
Losses brought forward utilised	-	(45)
Adjustment in respect of tax paid at lower rates	(3)	•
Adjustment in respect of prior year	(4)	-
Tax charge for the year (note 5(a))	63	19

The corporation tax payable for the year has been reduced by £51,791 (2007: £nil) because of group relief received from its ultimate parent company for which this year a payment is made at the actual rate applicable to the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 27 September 2008

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

9

Total £'000	2,432	2,651	931	1,102	1,549	1,501
Motor vehicles £'000	360	438	217	241	197	143
Assets in the course of construction	12 .			1	• #	12
Office of equipment and software of E0000	66 -	108	76	98	22	23
Plant and equipment a	1,322 132 12	1,466	540	599	801	782
Freehold property £'000	639	639	98	110	529	541
•	Cost At 30 September 2007 Additions Transfers	At 27 September 2008	Depreciation At 30 September 2007 Charge for year	At 27 September 2008	Net book value at 27 September 2008	Net book value at 29 September 2007
•	Cost At 30 Seg Addition Transfers	At 27 Se	Depreciation At 30 Septem Charge for ye	At 27 Se	Net book	Net book

Of the net book value of freehold land and buildings at 27 September 2008 totalling £529,000 (2007: £541,000), £279,000 (2007: £291,000) is subject to depreciation and land of £250,000 (2007: £250,000) is not depreciated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 27 September 2008

7	DEBTORS		
		2008	2007
		£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors	1,280	865
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	806	848
	Other debtors	653	182
	Prepayments and accrued income	7	9
		2,746	1,904
8	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	<u>-</u>	••••
0	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE TEAR		
		2008	2007
		£'000 -	£'000

	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	314	100
Trade creditors	1,127	659
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,315	1,341
Social security and other taxes	15	19
Corporation tax	15	19
Accrued expenses	. 83	110
	2,869	2,248
	=	

The bank overdraft and loans are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

9 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

·	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Bank loans .	183	280
		
Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
- 2.10-1.10 1.11-1.1g 3.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1.11-0 1	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Repayable by instalments - bank loans		
Amounts falling due between one and two years	100	100
Amounts falling due between two and five years	83	180
		-

The bank overdraft and loans are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company. The bank loan is repayable in monthly instalments of £8,333. Interest is charged at 1.25% above base rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 27 September 2008

10 DEFERRED TAXATION

Provision is made for deferred taxation which represents deferral of taxation by the liability method as follows:

	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
At beginning of year	121	102
Charge for the year (note 5(a)) - prior year	•	2
Charge for the year (note 5(a)) - change in rate	-	(7)
Charge for the year (note 5(a)) - current year	7	24
At end of year	128	121
The amounts provided for deferred taxation are set out below:		
·	2008	2007
	000'£	£'000
Capital allowances in advance of depreciation	128	121

11 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company has a contingent liability in respect of an unlimited guarantee given to National Westminster Bank PLC covering all amounts which may become due to the bank by certain fellow group undertakings. At 27 September 2008 this liability amounted to £180,454 (2007: £1,085,385).

12 CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2008	2007
	£	£
Authorised		
1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
5,000 ordinary A, B, C, D and E shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000
	6,000	6,000
Allotted, issued and fully paid		
1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
4 ordinary A, B, C, D and E shares of £1 each	4	4
	1,004	1,004

The ordinary A, B, C, D and E shares of £1 each have no voting rights attached but rank pari passu with the £1 ordinary shares in all other respects.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 27 September 2008

13	SHARE PREMIUM		
		2008 £'000	2007 £'000
	Brought forward and carried forward	60	60
14	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	•	
		2008 £'000	2007 £'000
	Balance at beginning of year Profit for the year	1,117 212	892 225
	Balance at end of year	1,329	1,117
15	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS		
,		2008 £'000	2007 £'000
	Profit for the financial year	212	225
	Net increase in shareholder's funds Opening shareholder's funds	212 1,178	225 953
	Closing shareholder's funds	1,390	1,178

16 PENSION COMMITMENTS

The assets of the pension scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost represents contributions payable by the company to the fund. Pension contributions charged to the profit and loss account in the year amounted to £23,000 (2007: £20,000).

17 OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

At 27 September 2008, the company had capital commitments of £Nil (2007: £80,000) which were contracted for at the end of the financial year but for which no provision has been made.

18 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROL

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is W L Duffield & Sons Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. W L Duffield & Sons Limited owns 100% of the issued ordinary share capital of Pen Mill Feeds Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking of Pen Mill Feeds Limited is Duffields Mills Limited which is a company registered in England and Wales. Duffields Mills Limited prepares consolidated financial statements in which the results of Pen Mill Feeds Limited are included. These consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ.

Duffields Mills Limited is controlled by A W Duffield.