

**Company registration number SC457109 (Scotland)**

**ANGUS & OINK LIMITED  
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025  
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# ANGUS & OINK LIMITED

## CONTENTS

---

	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

---

# ANGUS & OINK LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025

	Notes	£	2025 £	£	2024 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		210,570		307,403
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		556,659		315,884	
Debtors	4	341,662		252,044	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,571,013		887,301	
		<u>2,469,334</u>		<u>1,455,229</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(405,571)</u>		<u>(294,301)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>2,063,763</u>		<u>1,160,928</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>2,274,333</u>		<u>1,468,331</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(17,102)</u>		<u>(38,649)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>2,257,231</u></u>		<u><u>1,429,682</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,257,131</u>		<u>1,429,582</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>2,257,231</u></u>		<u><u>1,429,682</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 August 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

**ANGUS & OINK LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025**

---

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 November 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

**S FRASER**

S Fraser  
Director

Company Registration No. SC457109

# ANGUS & OINK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

---

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Angus & Oink Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Lynview Midanguston, Peterculter, Aberdeen, AB14 0PP.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The directors, having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The directors, therefore, have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

As a result, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Revenue comprises sales of goods to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when the control of goods is transferred to the buyer.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	10% - 25% straight line
Computers	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

# ANGUS & OINK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

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

#### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

# ANGUS & OINK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.10 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### **1.11 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

#### **1.12 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	9	8

# ANGUS & OINK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 September 2024	284,087	85,513	22,547	201,746	593,893
Additions	15,374	12,314	3,904	-	31,592
Disposals	(345)	(4,977)	(2,449)	(33,017)	(40,788)
At 31 August 2025	299,116	92,850	24,002	168,729	584,697
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 September 2024	174,129	52,183	13,041	47,137	286,490
Depreciation charged in the year	59,318	19,392	5,064	33,746	117,520
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(90)	(2,922)	(2,375)	(24,496)	(29,883)
At 31 August 2025	233,357	68,653	15,730	56,387	374,127
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 31 August 2025	65,759	24,197	8,272	112,342	210,570
At 31 August 2024	109,958	33,330	9,506	154,609	307,403

### 4 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	205,202	179,434
Other debtors	136,460	72,610
	341,662	252,044

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	22
Trade creditors	90,138	88,927
Corporation tax	298,083	184,370
Other taxation and social security	12,874	14,932
Other creditors	4,476	6,050
	405,571	294,301

# ANGUS & OINK LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

---

### 6 Operating lease commitments

#### As lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Within 1 year	61,824	51,724
Years 2-5	166,260	189,084
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total commitments	228,084	240,808
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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.