

Weddel Swift Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022

Registered no: 4021321



ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022**

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Weddel Swift Limited

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors:	R. L. Randall CBE, CN T. Randall
Registered office:	The Old Rectory Banbury Lane Cold Higham, Towcester NN12 8LR
Independent auditor:	Grant Thornton UK LLP Victoria House, 4 th Floor, 199 Avebury Boulevard Milton Keynes MK9 1AU
Bankers:	Lloyds Bank plc Lloyds Court 28 Secklow Gate West Milton Keynes MK9 3EH
Solicitors:	Howes Percival Nene House 4 Rushmills Northampton NN4 7YB

STRATEGIC REPORT for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022

INTRODUCTION

The directors present their Strategic Report for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022. The comparative information is for the 53 weeks ended 1 October 2021. The company carries on business as an importer and exporter of meat and meat products.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The results for the period on pages 11 and 12 show a profit before taxation of £766,000 (2021: £1,121,000), turnover of £59,546,000 (2021: £41,404,000) and net assets of £6,242,000 (2021: £6,095,000). The Company had external net debt of £725,000 (2021: £401,000). The profit for the period of £647,000 (2021: £911,000) has been transferred to reserves.

The company continued to operate as a procurement arm for the protein businesses within the Randall Parker Food group, with 76% of its turnover being generated from group companies. The total turnover increased from £41 million to £59 million with the increase largely driven by the stock procured for the foodservice division Grassroots and Parker Fine Foods. This buying power allowed the business to benefit from great scale and scope of buying within what is a shrinking sector of suppliers across all proteins.

A provision of £350,000 has been implemented in the period against slow moving stocks which should be sufficient to remove any impact on the current period's performance as the stocks are realised.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The board monitors the company's performance in a number of ways including key performance indicators. The key performance indicators along with the results for 2022 and 2021 are as follows :-

	364 days ended 30 September 2022	53 weeks ended 1 October 2021
Revenue	£59,546,000	£41,404,000
Gross margin %	5.6	6.3
Profit before tax	£766,000	£1,121,000
Stock days	15.7	16.3
Receivables days	7.1	14.2

Gross margins above are calculated based upon the selling and buying price of products concerned with no overheads included. Stock days are calculated based upon the closing value of stock divided by the average daily usage of stock during the period. Receivables days are calculated based upon the closing value of receivables divided by the average daily sales value.

The board believe the key performance indicators to be satisfactory and a solid platform from which to build for the future.

GOING CONCERN ASSESSMENT

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have assessed the ability of the company to continue to operate for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements.

The directors of the group headed up by the ultimate parent company (of which the company is a subsidiary) have prepared a going concern assessment for the period through to the end of June 2024 including only committed banking facilities in place. The base case model has been based upon UK trading conditions slightly behind those seen in the past 12 months as input price inflation eats into margin and consumer expenditure reduces somewhat. The main trading subsidiaries and the group have performed ahead of the board's expectations at almost every level since the period end and profitability and cash flow since the period end have been encouraging. The base case showed liquidity headroom throughout the going concern period of review.

STRATEGIC REPORT **for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)**

GOING CONCERN ASSESSMENT (continued)

The directors have performed cashflow analysis, focusing on reduced sales levels. In addition, reverse stress testing has been performed to establish levels of performance where cash availability would be breached. The results of the analysis demonstrated that there was sufficient liquidity within the current banking facilities.

The company is a significant trading subsidiary of the group headed up by the ultimate parent company and has net current assets as at 30 September 2022.

Based on the group's current trading performance and the sensitivity and reverse stress testing scenarios performed, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of no less than twelve months after the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The company is part of the Randall Parker Food Group Limited ("parent company") group of companies and is wholly owned by the parent company.

The board, both individually and together, consider that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole and having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in s172 (1) (a–f) of the Companies Act 2006 in the decisions taken during the period.

Group companies, including the company, are managed, and controlled on a unified basis under the parent company board of directors' direction. Accordingly, the parent company board has overall responsibility for determining the group's and the company's purpose, values, and strategy and for ensuring high governance standards. The parent company's primary aim is to promote the long-term sustainable success of the parent company, generating value for the parent company's shareholders and contributing to wider society. The groups' management decisions and actions are taken having regard to the parent company's interests as the ultimate shareholder of the company and the interests of common stakeholders, being the group's employees, suppliers, customers, and creditors, in line with s172 (1) (a–f) of the Companies Act 2006; including consideration of:

- Likely consequences of decisions in the long term: this is done through a medium and long term planning process, with progress reviewed regularly and strengthened through clear reporting lines, sharing of management information and KPIs, and common members between the parent company board members and the group's senior executives.
- Employees: The company is a family company that has been in existence for many years. Given the close knit operational environment, the board are in regular direct contact with employees and are mindful of their requirements when taking strategic decisions.
- Stakeholders: the group's customers and suppliers (and creditors) are fundamental to the delivery of the group's plan, and reputation of the brand, the group must maintain its reputation for high standards of business conduct. Products are sourced directly from manufacturers globally, with a focus on building long-term strategic relationships with our suppliers.
- Community and the environment: the group aims to be a responsible member of our community and minimize its impact on the environment. During the period, the group made environmental issues a particular area of focus. The group's ensures broader strategic priorities consider sustainability of products, encouraging use of more recycled materials and low carbon production processes.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTORS IN PERFORMANCE OF THEIR STATUTORY DUTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH S172 COMPANIES ACT 2006

The board is required to act in accordance with a general set of duties detailed in section 172 of the UK Companies Act 2006. In the decisions taken during the period ended 30 September 2022, the directors have acted in a way they consider, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the company and its reputation for high standards of business conduct and for the benefit of all stakeholders. Maintaining the company's relationships with customers and trusted suppliers is vital. The safety and integrity of our products throughout the supply cycle is of paramount importance. The board's intention is to always behave responsibly to all stakeholders and treat them equally and fairly.

STRATEGIC REPORT

for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties identified by the board together with the actions taken by the board to mitigate them are as follows:

a) Inability to pass on input price increases to customers

It is impossible to eliminate this risk other than to seek to match the time that input prices are fixed to the time customer prices apply and also forward sell product at known purchase prices. There is no futures market in the company's products. Generally the board is able to use its expertise to match input and output prices to similar timescales.

b) Product quality

The company typically buys product unseen, and to prevent the risk that the quality/specification of the product purchased is below expectations, the company is able to rely upon industry quality assurance schemes to obtain redress for sub standard product, along with marine insurance to recover any losses. The company conducts supplier audits of major suppliers to ensure they meet best industry practices.

c) Health allegations and food contamination issues.

Impossible to predict how, and with what severity, these will appear. We can only react as quickly as possible to those that impact our products and ensure our practices are as relevant as possible. It will never be possible to protect the company completely from indirect reputational damage from these occurrences.

d) Stock levels and receivables collections are constantly assessed so as to minimise working capital levels.

The board's review of the risks faced also includes an assessment of the residual risks that may exist after mitigation action has been taken.

On behalf of the Board



D R Brady F.C.A.
Secretary

31 May 2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT **for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022**

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022. The comparative information is for the 53 weeks ended 1 October 2021.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company is the import and export of meat and meat products.

POST BALANCE SHEET PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Christmas has proved to be slightly stronger than was expected but we see that the remainder of 2023 will experience a weakening in demand. Inflationary pressures on input prices are reducing and with weak demand we see these pressures reducing further. The approach to 2023 will be to reduce commodity exposure and control stock levels.

The company expects to continue to trade in the same way for the foreseeable future.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Notice has been given to all staff working in our Liverpool accounts team that the office will be closing and all functions currently performed there will be relocated to our head office in Cold Higham. The cost of the relocation including redundancies and dilapidations is estimated to be £300,000. The closure date for the office is June 2023.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The businesses has not committed to any research and development costs nor has it incurred any during the financial year.

DIVIDENDS

The directors approved the payment of a dividend for the period of £0.25p per share (2021: £0.25p) amounting to £500,000 (2021: £500,000), and none were recommended (2021: £nil).

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company who were in office during the period and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

R L Randall C.B.E.

T Randall (appointed 30 November 2022)

D R Brady F.C.A. (resigned 30 November 2022)

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company has exposures to liquidity risk, customer credit exposure, price risk and interest rate risk as follows:

Liquidity risk

The company's objective in managing liquidity risks is to ensure that it can meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The company expects to meet its financial objectives through operating cash flows. In the event that the operating cash flows would not cover all the financial obligations, the company has credit facilities available.

Customer credit exposure

The company offers credit terms to its customers which allow payments of the debt after delivery of goods or services. The company is at risk to the extent that a customer may be unable to pay the debt on the specified due date. This risk is mitigated by the strong on-going customer relationships and by credit insurance cover.

Price risk

The company is exposed to commercial price risk which, when deemed appropriate, is mitigated by formal purchase agreements with our major suppliers, which include mechanisms to control price.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Interest rate risk

The company borrows from its bankers using either invoice discounting or trade finance. Interest rates on these facilities are variable with base rate. The company does not participate in interest rate hedging or similar instruments.

DIRECTORS' LIABILITY INSURANCE

The company had in place suitable directors' and officers' liability insurance, during the period and up to the date of signing the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report 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 the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland').

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and 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 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT AND ENGAGEMENT

The directors provide information including the financial and economic factors that affect performance of the company to employees by means of management briefings and training. Managers are expected to be in touch with the views of employees and to consider such views seriously. It continues to be the policy of the company to encourage employees' efforts and to reward employees accordingly. The company is committed to offering adequate opportunities to all individuals within its business through recruitment, training and career development. Full and fair consideration is given to applicants with disabilities and every effort is made to give employees who become disabled while employed by the company an opportunity for retaining their role. A zero tolerance policy exists towards all forms of harassment in the workplace. We encourage people to report incidents of harassment to the appropriate human resources manager.

The company is a family company that has been in existence for many years. Given the closeknit operational environment, the board are in regular direct contact with employees and are mindful of their requirements when taking strategic decisions.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

ENGAGEMENT WITH SUPPLIERS, CUSTOMERS AND OTHERS

The company's suppliers are crucial to the success of the business and in supporting the company's enviable reputation in this country and abroad. The company is noted in the meat industry for its integrity and operating practises. These can only be maintained by building strong relationships with key suppliers who have a similar approach to business. The meat industry operates on trust that can only be developed over time. Regular supplier audits are carried out to ensure that they are aware of our requirements and can meet them consistently.

Without loyal customers who trust the company to supply a sensitive, potentially high risk, product the company would not exist. Customers are in contact with the company on a very regular basis and are able to give feedback and constructive comments on a more or less real time basis. Customer satisfaction surveys are also used to supplement knowledge.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board



D R Brady F.C.A.
Secretary

31 May 2023

Independent auditors' report to the members of Weddel Swift Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Weddel Swift Limited (the 'company') for the period from 2 October 2021 to 30 September 2022, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2022 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as the cost of living crisis and the impact of the war in Ukraine, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Weddel Swift Limited (continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report and financial statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**Independent auditors' report to the members of Weddel Swift Limited
(continued)**

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and industry in which it operates through our general commercial and sector experience, discussions with management and review of board minutes. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant: FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', the Companies Act 2006 and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK. In addition, we concluded that there are certain laws and regulations that may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements such as health and safety and employee matters.
- We enquired of management concerning the company's policies and procedures relating to:
 - the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
 - the detection and response to the risks of fraud; and
 - the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We enquired of management and those charged with governance, whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur and the risk of management override of controls. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
 - identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates;
 - identifying and testing journal entries, in particular journal entries posted with unusual account combinations that increased revenues or that reduced costs in the profit and loss account; and
 - assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement item.
- In addition, we completed audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the annual report and accounts with applicable financial reporting requirements.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;

**Independent auditors' report to the members of Weddel Swift Limited
(continued)**

- The assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team including consideration of the engagement team's:
 - understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation;
 - knowledge of the industry in which the client operates; and
 - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity including, the provisions of the applicable legislation and the applicable statutory provision.
- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members. We remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Tim Broadway
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Milton Keynes
Date: *31 May 2023*

Weddel Swift Limited

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022

	Note	364 days ended 30 September 2022 £'000	53 weeks ended 1 October 2021 £'000
TURNOVER	2	59,546	41,404
Cost of sales		(56,195)	(37,923)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
GROSS PROFIT		3,351	3,481
Distribution costs		(942)	(872)
Administrative expenses		(1,624)	(1,604)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
OPERATING PROFIT		785	1,005
Income from shares in group undertakings		-	138
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	(19)	(22)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	6	766	1,121
Tax on profit	7	(119)	(210)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD		647	911
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

All results derive from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the profits for the financial periods stated above, so no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income is required.

The notes on pages 14 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Weddel Swift Limited

BALANCE SHEET at 30 September 2022

	Notes	30 September 2022 £'000	1 October 2021 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	9	31	23
Investments	10	30	30
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		61	53
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	11	2,420	1,736
Debtors: amounts due within one year	12	12,405	14,664
Cash at bank and in hand		13	33
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		14,838	16,433
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	13	(8,653)	(10,391)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		6,185	6,042
		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,246	6,095
Provision for liabilities	18	(4)	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
NET ASSETS		6,242	6,095
		<hr/>	<hr/>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	14	2,000	2,000
Retained earnings		4,242	4,095
		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		6,242	6,095
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The notes on pages 14 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 11 to 26 were approved by the board of directors on 31 May 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



T Randall
Director

Weddel Swift Limited

Registered no: 4021321

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022

	Called up Share capital	Retained earnings	Shareholders' Funds
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 26 September 2020	2,000	3,684	5,684
Profit for the financial period	-	911	911
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	911	911
Dividend paid	-	(500)	(500)
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	-	(500)	(500)
Balance as at 1 October 2021	2,000	4,095	6,095
Profit for the financial period	-	647	647
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	647	647
Dividend paid	-	(500)	(500)
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	-	(500)	(500)
Balance as at 30 September 2022	2,000	4,242	6,242

The notes on pages 14 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Weddel Swift Limited is a private company limited by shares which is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England. The address of its registered office is The Old Rectory, Banbury Lane, Cold Higham, Towcester, NN12 8LR.

The principal activity of the company during the period was the import and export of meat and meat products.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Weddel Swift Limited, which should be read in conjunction with the Directors' Report and the Strategic Report, have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

Basis of preparation

Per section 390 of the Companies Act 2006, the directors are required to draw up financial statements within seven days of the company's accounting reference date. The company's accounting reference date is 30 September, which is the same date to which the financial statements have been drawn up to, being 364 days as referred to throughout these financial statements. In the prior year the financial statements were drawn up to 1 October 2021 and the 53 week period then ended. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention. The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

Going concern

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have assessed the ability of the company to continue to operate for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements.

The directors of the group headed up by the ultimate parent company (of which the company is a subsidiary) have prepared a going concern assessment for the period through to the end of June 2024 including only committed banking facilities in place. The base case model has been based upon UK trading conditions slightly behind those seen in the past 12 months as input price inflation eats into margin and consumer expenditure reduces somewhat. The main trading subsidiaries and the group have performed ahead of the board's expectations at almost every level since the period end and profitability and cash flow since the period end have been encouraging. The base case showed liquidity headroom throughout the going concern period of review.

The directors have performed cashflow analysis, focusing on reduced sales levels. In addition, reverse stress testing has been performed to establish levels of performance where cash availability would be breached. The results of the analysis demonstrated that there was sufficient liquidity within the current banking facilities.

The company is a significant trading subsidiary of the group headed up by the ultimate parent company and has net current assets as at 30 September 2022.

Based on the group's current trading performance and the sensitivity and reverse stress testing scenarios performed, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of no less than twelve months after the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Going concern (continued)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed on page 18.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, if certain conditions, have been complied with, including notification of and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders.

As a qualifying entity, the company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- i) from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows as required by paragraph 3.17(d) of FRS 102;
- ii) from the requirement to present financial instrument disclosures, as required under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48 (a) (iii), 11.48 (a)(iv), 11.48 (c), 12.26, 12.27, 12.29 (a), 12.29 (b) and 12.29A.
- iii) from the requirement to disclose the key management personnel compensation in total as required by paragraph 33.7 of FRS 102.
- iv) from the requirement to disclose related party transactions under paragraph 33.1(a).

Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax, represents the invoiced value of goods and services provided and is recognised on delivery of goods to, or collection by, customers, which is when significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer.

Tangible assets

The cost of tangible assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition less any impairment in value.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible assets by equal annual instalments over their expected useful lives.

The rates applicable are as follows:

Plant, machinery and vehicles	-	3-10 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	3-10 years straight line

Leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Leasing agreements which transfer to the company substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of an asset are treated as if the asset had been purchased outright. The assets are included in fixed assets and the capital element of the leasing commitments is shown as obligations under finance leases. The lease rentals are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The capital element is applied to reduce the outstanding obligations and the interest element is charged against profit in proportion to the reducing capital element outstanding.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all direct costs incurred in bringing each product to the present location and condition and is based on a first in first out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling prices less selling costs. 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 the sale. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Profit and Loss account.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits held at all banks 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Dividends

Dividends and other distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividend and other distributions are approved by the shareholders and recognised in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

Called up share capital

Ordinary shares are recognised as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial period or the rate of forward cover at that date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction or the date of forward cover. All foreign exchange differences are taken to the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they arise.

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns where any applicable regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing difference between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future tax profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing differences.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

i) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

i) Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Pension costs are charged to the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account on an accruals basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions

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 Profit and Loss Account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet 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 Balance Sheet.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset is compared to the carrying amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in the other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Government grants

A government grant is not recognised until there is a reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to it and the grant will be received. Government grants are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Related Party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned by the company. Where appropriate, transactions of a similar nature are aggregated, unless, in the opinion of the directors, separate disclosures are necessary to understand the effect of the transactions in the group financial statements.

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers and are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Critical accounting judgements and key source of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. The directors are satisfied that there are no critical accounting judgements.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are addressed below.

i) Accounts receivable provisions

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade debtors management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

Weddel Swift Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

2. TURNOVER

Turnover is attributable to one class of business, the supply of goods, and arose solely from operations in the United Kingdom. The following table provides an analysis of turnover by geographical destination.

	364 days ended 30 September 2022 £'000	53 weeks ended 1 October 2021 £'000
United Kingdom	58,906	40,524
Rest of Europe	167	15
Asia Pacific and Africa	473	731
Rest of World	-	134
	<u>59,546</u>	<u>41,404</u>

3. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

All of the company's directors are also directors of the ultimate parent company. The directors' remuneration paid this period and last in respect of their services to the group, including Weddel Swift Limited, is paid by borne by and disclosed in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company.

	364 days ended 30 September 2022 Number	53 weeks ended 1 October 2021 Number
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4. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The average monthly number of persons employed were:

Management and administration	13	11
Selling and distribution	6	4
	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>

	364 days ended 30 September 2022 £'000	53 weeks ended 1 October 2021 £'000
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	740	704
Social security costs	93	66
Other pension costs (note 16)	107	107
	<u>940</u>	<u>877</u>

Weddel Swift Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

	364 days ended 30 September 2022 £'000	53 weeks ended 1 October 2021 £'000
5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
Bank overdrafts	8	5
Interest payable by group companies	11	17
	<u>19</u>	<u>22</u>

Interest is received from/charged to the parent company each month at a rate of 2% on the cash movement for that period.

	364 days ended 30 September 2022 £'000	53 weeks ended 1 October 2021 £'000
6. PROFIT BEFORE TAX		
Profit before tax is stated after charging:		
Foreign exchange losses	-	1
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets for the period:		
Owned	18	15
Fees payable to the company's auditor in respect of:		
Auditing the company's annual financial statements	50	50
Operating lease charges	73	61
	<u>131</u>	<u>127</u>

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

	364 days ended 30 September 2022 £'000	53 weeks ended 1 October 2021 £'000
7. TAX ON PROFIT		
a) Analysis of charge in the period:		
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the period	141	216
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(27)	(5)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current tax	114	211
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	5	(1)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax on profit	119	210
	<hr/>	<hr/>

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the period:

The tax charge assessed for the period is lower (2021: lower) than the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	364 days ended 30 September 2022 £'000	53 weeks ended 1 October 2021 £'000
Profit before tax	766	1,121
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Corporation tax of 19% (2021: 19%) on profit	146	213
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	2
- Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(27)	(5)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax	119	210
	<hr/>	<hr/>

c) Factors that may affect future tax charges:

In the Finance Bill 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023, the corporation tax rate would increase to 25%. This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. In the Autumn Statement in November 2022, the government confirmed the increase in corporation tax to 25% from April 2023 will go ahead.

Weddel Swift Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

	364 days ended 30 September 2022 £'000	53 weeks ended 1 October 2021 £'000
8. DIVIDENDS		
Dividend paid on equity shares at £0.25p per share (2021:£0.25p)	500	500

	Plant and machinery £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Total £'000
9. TANGIBLE ASSETS			
Cost			
At 2 October 2021	196	91	287
Additions	12	14	26
At 30 September 2022	208	105	313
Accumulated depreciation			
At 2 October 2021	(179)	(85)	(264)
Charge for the period	(16)	(2)	(18)
At 30 September 2022	(195)	(87)	(282)
Net book value 30 September 2022	13	18	31
Net book value 1 October 2021	17	6	23

10. INVESTMENTS

Analysis of investment in subsidiary companies

Name of subsidiary	Description of shares held	% Holding	Country of incorporation
Weddel Meats Limited	Ordinary £1 shares	100	England
Meat Importer (Non trading)			
Weddel Swift South Africa (Proprietary) Limited (non trading)	Ordinary ZAR 1 shares	100	South Africa

Investments in subsidiary companies	£'000
Cost and net book value at 30 September 2022 and 1 October 2021	30

Weddel Swift Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

10. INVESTMENTS (continued)

The company has the following non-trading subsidiary undertakings.

Name of undertaking	Description of shares held	Proportion of nominal value of issued shares held:
Activebrave Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Alan Lloyd (Meat Wholesalers) Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Alpega Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Alpineagent Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Angling On Line Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Barcruise Enterprises Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Bennett's Welsh Lamb Cyfyngedig	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Brandlamp Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Butcher's Box Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Catchlaunch Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Choiceplaza Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Choiceset Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Diet Connect Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Donald Cook's Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Electarea Trading Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Fircroft Enterprises Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Fishing On Line Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Giltspur Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Gourmet Connect Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
R C Hammett Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Harmart Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Haulback Trading Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Hooked On Line Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
John Layton & Co. Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Meadow Farm Produce Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Metier Tubbs Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
New Walk Management Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Quickmade Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Raisetrend Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
R P Agencies Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Shelfroom Trading Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Tackle on Line Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Trotman's (Newbury) Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
T W Downs Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Weddel Meats Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Weddel Swift (Imports) Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Weddel Swift (Exports) Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Weddel Swift (Trading) Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Wright & Sons (Butchers) Limited	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
Weddel Swift Trading GmbH	Shares of DM 50,000	100
Weddel Swift (Australasia) PTY Limited	Ordinary AUD 1 shares	100

All of the above companies operated principally in their country of incorporation or registration. The registered office of all the subsidiaries listed above is The Old Rectory, Banbury Lane, Cold Higham, Towcester, NN12 8LR, except for Weddel Swift Trading GmbH where the registered address is Raboisen 38, 20095 Hamburg, Germany and Weddel Swift (Australasia) PTY Limited where the registered address is 63 Wigram Street, Harris Park, NSW 2150, Australia.

Weddel Swift Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

	364 days ended 30 September 2022 £'000	53 weeks ended 1 October 2021 £'000
11. STOCKS		
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,420	1,736

There is no significant difference between the replacement cost of stock and its carrying amount. Stocks are stated after a period-end provision for impairment of £350,000 (2021: £nil).

	364 days ended 30 September 2022 £'000	53 weeks ended 1 October 2021 £'000
12. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
Trade debtors	1,163	1,614
Amount owed by group undertakings	11,168	12,695
Other debtors	49	39
Prepayments and accrued income	25	315
Deferred tax (note 18)	-	1
	12,405	14,664

Amounts shown as owed by group undertakings and related parties are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

Trade debtors are stated net of a provision for impairment of £37,000 (2021; nil)

	364 days ended 30 September 2022 £'000	53 weeks ended 1 October 2021 £'000
13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
Bank overdrafts	740	389
Trade creditors	3,159	5,565
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,021	3,721
Amounts due to related parties	-	53
Corporation tax payable	329	215
Other taxation and social security	17	8
Other creditors	143	143
Accruals and deferred income	244	297
	8,653	10,391

The Company's invoice discounting facility is fully secured by trade debtors outstanding at the accounting date and by a guarantee from the parent company and fellow subsidiaries. This facility expires on 28 July 2024. The Company is party to a group banking arrangement whereby there is a right of offset against certain bank balances within the group.

Amounts shown as owed to the parent company, group undertakings and related parties are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

Weddel Swift Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL	30 September 2022 £	1 October 2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid 2,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each (2021: 2,000,000)	2,000,000	2,000,000

There is a single class of ordinary share. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends or the return of capital.

15. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

At 30 September 2022 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:-

	Land and buildings 2022 £'000	Other 2022 £'000	Land and buildings 2021 £'000	Other 2021 £'000
Not later than year	-	6	12	7
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	4	-	10
	-	10	12	17

16. PENSION OBLIGATIONS

All employees who do not opt out can join the Randall Parker Food Group pension scheme, which is a defined contribution scheme. The pension cost for the defined contribution scheme, which represents contributions payable by the company, amounted to £107,000 (2021: £107,000). At the accounting date there were £nil (2021: £nil) outstanding contributions to the scheme.

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of Randall Parker Food Group Limited. Other related party transactions are disclosed in the financial statements of Randall Parker Food Group Limited.

R L Randall and T Randall are directors of the company and were also directors of Randall Parker Foods Limited ("RPF") until it ceased to be a related party on 12 November 2021 following the sale of whole of its share capital to Pilgrim's Pride Limited. D R Brady who was a director of the company until his resignation on 30th November 2022 was also a director of RPF until its sale on 12 November 2021

Set out below is a table showing transactions between group companies and related parties:

	Sales to related parties		Purchases from related parties		Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2022 £'000	2021 £'000	2022 £'000	2021 £'000	2022 £'000	2021 £'000	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
RPF	-	604	-	21	-	-	-	53

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the 364 days ended 30 September 2022 (continued)

18. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

	Deferred tax	Total
	£'000	£'000
At 30 September 2021	(1)	(1)
Credit to profit and loss account	5	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 1 October 2022	4	4
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deferred tax		
	364 days ended	53 weeks ended
	30 September	1 October
	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Accelerated capital allowances	4	(1)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deferred tax liability / (asset)	4	(1)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The net increase in deferred tax liability within the next 12 months is expected to be £3,000, this relates to fixed asset timing differences.

19. GUARANTEES

The Company has guaranteed certain bank borrowings of fellow subsidiaries and the parent company. At 30 September 2022 the total exposure was £4,600,000 (2021: £4,995,000).

20. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The directors regard Randall Parker Food Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, as the immediate and ultimate parent company which is the parent company of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of Randall Parker Food Group Limited can be obtained from The Old Rectory, Cold Higham, Towcester, NN12 8LR.

21. CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party of the company is R L Randall through his controlling shareholding in the ultimate parent company, Randall Parker Food Group Limited.