

Company Registration No. 06973805 (England and Wales)

**VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL  
GROUP LIMITED)**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**PM+M Solutions for Business LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
New Century House  
Greenbank Technology Park  
Challenge Way  
Blackburn  
Lancashire  
BB1 5QB**

# VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	D Gutfreund C A Hulme D Barrasso J Bartczak	(Appointed 1 August 2022) (Appointed 1 August 2022)
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<b>Company number</b>	06973805
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<b>Registered office</b>	4 Omega Drive Irlam Manchester England M44 5GR
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<b>Auditor</b>	PM+M Solutions for Business LLP New Century House Greenbank Technology Park Challenge Way Blackburn Lancashire BB1 5QB
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# VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)

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# VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)

## STRATEGIC REPORT

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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The directors present the strategic report for the period ended 30 June 2022.

#### **Fair review of the business**

In calendar year 2020 the company delivered £30m in revenue and £3.3m profit before tax.

Due to a significant shift in consumer behaviour during the pandemic, the company saw unprecedented sales demand which meant the existing warehouse facility was quickly outgrown and subsequently invested in a new office and warehouse (£0.7m costs) to cope with the (then) expected ongoing growth for home lighting products.

Additional investments included new systems, e-commerce platform and back-office order processing tools, to enhance the business.

To counter the challenges of sourcing out of China during the pandemic, the company took rash decisions to procure less favourable product from alternatives markets.

During the summer of 2021 the change in consumer behaviour, as the pandemic eased, significantly slowed down sales and the headwinds of increased freight (£0.9m costs), weakened pound against the dollar (£0.2m costs) and more recently significant inflation has put pressure on the company.

In October 2021 the group acquired a new majority shareholder, Steve Caunce, who became the Chairman, and created a new board of NEDs; Shaz Sulaman, John Crowther and Michael Bates.

A full business review was conducted, concluding that a business transformation was required. Subsequently redundancies followed throughout the business (£0.3m costs), alongside the removal of three members of the executive team. In addition, the company had to make a significant stock provision (£1.2m) due to the tough buying decisions made in the last 12 months.

The search for a new company CEO commenced and at the end of June 2022 the business had a new leader, Danny Barrasso.

Further changes to the executive team included Jan Bartczak joining the business as Ecommerce Director in August 2022 and two further members of the executive team departing in September 2022.

The newly formed executive team hired a new senior management team and continued to create a vision, purpose and values for the business. At the same time a rebranding exercise was completed and the new trading company was born, which will be rolled out in Q2 calendar year 2023.

The business with fresh new faces and a clear strategy is working towards bringing the business back to profitability.

#### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

Due to the international nature of the business, we are at risk from adverse currency movements that are beyond our control. We do, however, mitigate this risk where possible through the hedging of appropriate currencies.

Maintaining tight financial controls and retaining visibility of sales margins by sales channels, by customer and by product range is a challenge, particularly with fluctuations in US\$ rates. The company has successfully managed this risk to date and it is well positioned for the future.

Cashflow planning and cash management is an area that the Company considers vital and we continually review our current and future cash position.

# **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

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### **Key performance indicators**

The business has a suite of key performance indicators that monitor trends on the key aspects of the business, namely sales, margins, operational efficiencies and working capital levels.

We closely monitor the breakdown of sales revenue and margins by customer channels, by individual customers and by product.

We continually monitor our stock levels and our stock profile. We measure our 'stock days' performance by individual product to ensure that slower moving items are visible and we are taking appropriate action to manage these products. Stock days at the end of June 2022 were 227 compared with 170 days at the end of December 2020.

We continually monitor our trade debtors and 'debtor day' levels. Debtor day levels at the end of June 2022 were 14 days compared with 25 days at the end of December 2020.

### **Future developments**

Whilst the current stability of the company is a challenge, due to the decisions made during the pandemic and the macro-economic environment, the board remains very positive by the progress made by the new executive team and as a result investment options have been agreed.

The company is now focused on delivering against its strategic plan.

On behalf of the board

D Barrasso  
**Director**

27 June 2023

# VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2022.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the retailing of electric light fittings and bulbs.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 9.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### Directors

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

D Gutfreund	
C A Hulme	
D Barrasso	(Appointed 1 August 2022)
J Bartczak	(Appointed 1 August 2022)
PA Bates	(Resigned 28 September 2022)
B Dixon	(Resigned 26 October 2021)
S Haughton	(Resigned 15 June 2022)
N Jeffrey	(Resigned 26 October 2021)
G Payton	(Resigned 13 May 2022)
I Todd	(Resigned 28 September 2022)
Mr CB Dixon	(Resigned 26 October 2021)

#### Auditor

PM+M Solutions for Business LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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). 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 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

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### **Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

C A Hulme  
**Director**

27 June 2023

# VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)

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#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ValueLights Limited (Formerly LSE Retail Group Limited) (the 'company') for the period ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 June 2022 and of its loss 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

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.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to 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 our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial period 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.



# **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

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#### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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.

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 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, 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.

#### **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.

#### **Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

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#### **Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities**

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we have considered the following:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the design of the Company's remuneration policies, key drivers for directors' remuneration, bonus levels and performance targets;
- results of our enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team and relevant specialists regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
  - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
  - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: timing of recognition of commercial income, posting of unusual journals and complex transactions; and manipulating the Company's performance profit measures and other key performance indicators to meet remuneration targets and externally communicated targets. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included UK Companies Act, employment law, health and safety regulations, pensions legislation and tax legislation.

#### **Audit response to risks identified**

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with HMRC; and
- in addressing the identified risks of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

## **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### **TO THE MEMBERS OF VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

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A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://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.

**Christopher Johnson FCA**  
**Senior Statutory Auditor**  
**For and on behalf of PM+M Solutions for Business LLP**

27 June 2023

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

New Century House  
Greenbank Technology Park  
Challenge Way  
Blackburn  
Lancashire  
BB1 5QB

# **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

## **STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME** **FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

		Period ended 30 June 2022 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
	Notes		
Turnover	3	33,635,800	30,148,678
Cost of sales		(18,074,280)	(13,941,268)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>15,561,520</b>	<b>16,207,410</b>
Distribution costs		(7,732,355)	(6,270,404)
Administrative expenses		(11,188,005)	(6,599,271)
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(3,358,840)</b>	<b>3,337,735</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	7	2,880	5,159
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(321,560)	(63,288)
<b>(Loss)/profit before taxation</b>		<b>(3,677,520)</b>	<b>3,279,606</b>
Tax on (loss)/profit	9	349,700	(365,629)
<b>(Loss)/profit for the financial period</b>		<b>(3,327,820)</b>	<b>2,913,977</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Cash flow hedges gain/(loss) arising in the period		468,158	(36,058)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>(2,859,662)</b>	<b>2,877,919</b>

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

## **BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 30 JUNE 2022**

		2022	2020
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	12	3,956,237	80,119
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	13	7,187,556	6,478,728
Debtors	14	1,256,367	1,344,334
Cash at bank and in hand		445,211	3,214,113
		<u>8,889,134</u>	<u>11,037,175</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	15	<u>(11,607,540)</u>	<u>(7,508,752)</u>
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>		<u>(2,718,406)</u>	<u>3,528,423</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,237,831</u>	<u>3,608,542</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	16	<u>(488,951)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>748,880</u></u>	<u><u>3,608,542</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	19	100	100
Hedging reserve	20	348,725	(119,433)
Profit and loss reserves		<u>400,055</u>	<u>3,727,875</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><u>748,880</u></u>	<u><u>3,608,542</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

C A Hulme  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 06973805**

# **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

## **STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

		Share capital	Hedging reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>		100	(83,375)	4,813,898	4,730,623
<b>Period ended 31 December 2020:</b>					
Profit for the period		-	-	2,913,977	2,913,977
Other comprehensive income:					
Cash flow hedges gains		-	(36,058)	-	(36,058)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	(36,058)	2,913,977	2,877,919
Dividends	10	-	-	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>		100	(119,433)	3,727,875	3,608,542
<b>Period ended 30 June 2022:</b>					
Loss for the period		-	-	(3,327,820)	(3,327,820)
Other comprehensive income:					
Cash flow hedges gains		-	468,158	-	468,158
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	468,158	(3,327,820)	(2,859,662)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>		100	348,725	400,055	748,880

# VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

ValueLights Limited (Formerly LSE Retail Group Limited) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4 Omega Drive, Irlam, Manchester, England, M44 5GR.

##### 1.1 Reporting period

The accounting period has been extended to cover 18 months to 30 June 2022. This was done in order to bring the year end in line with other group companies. The comparative figures cover a 12 month period and therefore are not entirely comparable.

##### 1.2 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.

The financial statements have been prepared until 3rd July 2022.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

##### 1.3 Restatement

The directors have adjusted the comparative amounts presented in the comprehensive income statement, showing restructuring and development costs within administrative expenses totalling £530,591 and showing movements in the fair value of foreign exchange derivatives as other comprehensive income.

##### 1.4 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

# VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods have been dispatched to the customer.

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.

#### 1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Software	33.3% Straight Line
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#### 1.7 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Straight Line
Computer equipment	25% 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.

#### 1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.



# VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

# VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. 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 profit or loss.

If there is a 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 profit or loss.

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. 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.

#### **Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and 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, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

# VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.12 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.13 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### 1.14 Hedge accounting

The company designates certain hedging instruments, including derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives, as either fair value hedges or cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item along with risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. At the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the effectiveness with which the hedging instrument offsets changes in cash flows of the hedged item is assessed, to ensure the instrument remains highly effective and thus satisfies the criteria to apply hedge accounting under FRS102.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income, with the gain or loss on the ineffective portion being recognised immediately through the profit and loss account.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the profit and loss account in the period when the hedged item is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

#### 1.15 Taxation

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

##### *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.

# VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### *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.

#### 1.16 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.17 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.18 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

#### 1.19 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.

# VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### Slow moving and obsolete stock provision

The demand for the company's products can be strongly influenced by fashion trends and/or technical innovations. In addition, there is a risk that overall consumer demand could fall as a result of changes in the economic environment.

Against this background, the Directors have reviewed the profile of the stockholding at year-end on a product by product basis and made an assessment of the provision required in respect of slow moving and obsolete products. The Directors have taken a prudent view and have made additional provisions where necessary. The Directors have concluded that stock is being properly valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

#### Stock valuation

The company utilises a landed cost model so as to facilitate the appropriate inclusion of freight costs in the stock valuation. This estimation process has a significant impact on the stock valuation and as a result the landed cost model is reviewed on a sufficiently regular basis as to ensure that such estimations approximate to actual costs.

### 3 Turnover

	June 2022 £	December 2020 £
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
Sale of goods	33,635,800	30,148,678
	<b>2022</b> £	<b>2020</b> £
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
United Kingdom	33,276,516	29,507,845
Europe	359,284	640,833
	<b>33,635,800</b>	<b>30,148,678</b>

# **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

### **4 Operating (loss)/profit**

	2022	2020
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's previous auditor for the audit of the group's financial statements	15,710	16,200
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	18,198	-
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	545,181	79,968
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(49,817)	-
Operating lease charges	1,224,586	538,571
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

During the year the company recognised a charge of £1,143,021 for the impairment of stock.

### **5 Employees**

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

	2022	2020
	Number	Number
Distribution	39	35
Sales	30	28
Admin	38	34
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total	107	97
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	4,824,887	3,141,970
Social security costs	483,793	295,094
Pension costs	196,699	68,833
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	5,505,379	3,505,897
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### **6 Directors' remuneration**

	2022	2020
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	1,034,690	772,171
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	100,780	16,259
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	1,135,470	788,430
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

### **6 Directors' remuneration**

**(Continued)**

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 7 (2020 - 7).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2022 £	2020 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	214,513	156,148
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	5,400	2,871
	<u>219,913</u>	<u>159,019</u>
<b>7 Interest receivable and similar income</b>		
	2022 £	2020 £
<b>Interest income</b>		
Interest on bank deposits	2,880	5,159
	<u>2,880</u>	<u>5,159</u>
<b>8 Interest payable and similar expenses</b>		
	2022 £	2020 £
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	115,235	-
Other interest	206,325	63,288
	<u>321,560</u>	<u>63,288</u>
<b>9 Taxation</b>		
	2022 £	2020 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(349,700)	356,190
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	9,439
Total current tax	<u>(349,700)</u>	<u>365,629</u>

# **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

### **9 Taxation**

**(Continued)**

The actual (credit)/charge for the period can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the period based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022 £	2020 £
(Loss)/profit before taxation	<u>(3,677,520)</u>	<u>3,279,606</u>
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	(698,729)	623,125
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	18,671	2,758
Other non-reversing timing differences	3,083	2,614
Fixed asset differences	(39,642)	9,869
Deferred tax asset not recognised	366,917	-
Additional deduction for R&D expenditure	-	(272,737)
Taxation (credit)/charge for the period	<u>(349,700)</u>	<u>365,629</u>

### **10 Dividends**

	2022 £	2020 £
Final paid	<u>-</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>

### **11 Intangible fixed assets**

	Software £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2021	454,501
Disposals	(44,261)
At 30 June 2022	<u>410,240</u>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2021	454,501
Disposals	(44,261)
At 30 June 2022	<u>410,240</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 June 2022	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>-</u>



# **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

### **12 Tangible fixed assets**

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2021	899,922	265,106	1,165,028
Additions	3,994,884	426,415	4,421,299
Disposals	(48,530)	-	(48,530)
At 30 June 2022	4,846,276	691,521	5,537,797
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2021	882,672	202,237	1,084,909
Depreciation charged in the period	428,874	116,307	545,181
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(48,530)	-	(48,530)
At 30 June 2022	1,263,016	318,544	1,581,560
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 June 2022	3,583,260	372,977	3,956,237
At 31 December 2020	17,250	62,869	80,119

### **13 Stocks**

	2022 £	2020 £
Finished goods	7,187,556	6,478,728

### **14 Debtors**

	2022 £	2020 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	286,059	979,435
Amounts owed by group undertakings	173,593	5,054
Derivative financial instruments	348,725	-
Other debtors	6,412	6,562
Prepayments and accrued income	441,578	353,283
	1,256,367	1,344,334

# **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

### **15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	Notes	2022 £	2020 £
Obligations under finance leases	17	507,826	-
Trade creditors		1,015,163	2,560,625
Amounts owed to group undertakings		7,375,264	1,578,414
Corporation tax		-	349,700
Other taxation and social security		611,807	1,334,724
Derivative financial instruments		-	119,433
Other creditors		-	155,520
Accruals and deferred income		2,097,480	1,410,336
		<u>11,607,540</u>	<u>7,508,752</u>

### **16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	Notes	2022 £	2020 £
Obligations under finance leases	17	488,951	-
		<u>488,951</u>	<u>-</u>

### **17 Finance lease obligations**

	2022 £	2020 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	507,826	-
In two to five years	488,951	-
	<u>996,777</u>	<u>-</u>

### **18 Retirement benefit schemes**

	2022 £	2020 £
<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	196,699	68,833
	<u>196,699</u>	<u>68,833</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

# **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

### **19 Share capital**

	2022	2020	2022	2020
	Number	Number	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
80 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	80	80	80	80
20 B Ordinary shares of £1 each	20	20	20	20
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

A ordinary shares are entitled to one vote in any circumstances. Each A Ordinary share is entitled pari passu to dividend payments or any other distribution. Each A ordinary share is entitled pari passu to participate in a distribution arising from winding up of the company.

The holders of B ordinary shares are not entitled to attend, vote or speak at general meetings. Each B ordinary share is entitled pari passu to dividend payments or any other distribution. Each B ordinary share is entitled pari passu to participate in a distribution arising from a winding up of the company.

### **20 Hedging reserve**

During 2020 the company entered into cash flow hedges to mitigate foreign exchange risk on firm commitments payable in US Dollars, by committing to buy US Dollars over the period 10 June 2020 to 31 December 2021 at a pre-determined exchange rates.

At December 2020, the fair value of hedging instruments was a liability of £119,433.

During 2022 the company entered into cash flow hedges to mitigate foreign exchange risk on firm commitments payable in US Dollars, by committing to buy US Dollars over the period 29 April 2022 to 30 December 2022 at a range of pre-determined exchange rates.

At June 2022, the fair value of hedging instruments was an asset of £348,725.

### **21 Operating lease commitments**

#### **Lessee**

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

	2022	2020
	£	£
Within one year	55,161	298,835
Between two and five years	66,181	171,293
	<u>121,342</u>	<u>470,128</u>

### **22 Related party transactions**

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

During the year a loan of £100,000 due from a director, was repaid.

## **VALUELIGHTS LIMITED (FORMERLY LSE RETAIL GROUP LIMITED)**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

#### **FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

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#### **23 Ultimate controlling party**

The immediate parent company is LSE Group Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

On 26 October 2021, Burning Sky Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, acquired a controlling interest in LSE Group Holdings Limited becoming the ultimate parent company.

On that day S J Counce became the ultimate controlling party by virtue of his shareholding in Burning Sky Limited.

The smallest group into which the entity is consolidated is LSE Group Holdings Limited. Consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Registered Office at, The Light Hub, 4 Omega Drive, Irlam, Manchester, M44 5GR.

The largest group into which the entity is consolidated is Burning Sky Limited. Consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Registered Office at, Croston Hall Grape Lane, Croston, Leyland, England, PR26 9HB.

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.