Pet Technology Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the Period Ended 28 February 2019

BEEVER AND STRUTHERS

Chartered Accountants
Central Buildings
Richmond Terrace
Blackburn
BB1 7AP

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Financial Statements

Year Ended 28 February 2019

Contents	Pages
Officers and Professional Advisers	1
Statement of Financial Position	2 to 3
Notes to the Financial Statements	4 to 8

Officers and Professional Advisers

The Board of Directors

Dr J Andrews Mr A Bhola Mr D Grant Dr K Schiller Mr H Strom

Registered Office

T-128 New Wing Somerset House Strand London

London England WC2R 1LA

Accountants

Beever and Struthers Chartered Accountants Central Buildings Richmond Terrace Blackburn

BB1 7AP

Statement of Financial Position

28 February 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	269,644	248,944
Tangible assets	6	18,373	21,855
		288,017	270,799
Current assets			
Stocks		10,459	_
Debtors	7	86,651	98,944
Cash at bank and in hand		36,474	26,516
		133,584	125,460
Creditors: Amounts Falling due Within One Year	8	(87,303)	(94,393)
Net current assets		46,281	31,067
Total assets less current liabilities		334,298	301,866
Net assets		334,298	301,866
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		200	169
Share premium account		1,190,288	711,184
Profit and loss account		(856,190)	(409,487)
Shareholders funds		334,298	301,866

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

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

For the year ending 28 February 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

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

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

28 February 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12. August, 2018 and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Dr J Andrews

Director

Company registration number: 09521139

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 28 February 2019

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is T-128 New Wing, Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LA, England.

2. Statement of Compliance

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

3. Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

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

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

Going Concern

The Director acknowledges that the company's balance sheet shows negative profit and loss reserves of £844,726 (2018: £409,487). The directors have obtained further funding post the balance sheet date to ensure the company can meet all of its obligations as and when they fall due over the foreseeable future and be able to complete the development phase of the Felcana product. The director considers that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In the opinion of the director there are no critical accounting judgements.

Income Tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 28 February 2019

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Tax (continued)

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

Foreign Currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Development, patent and trademark costs incurred to date have been retained on the balance sheet to be charged against the income flows which will arise on the full release to market of the company's 'Felcana' cat and dog health, behaviour and environment monitoring system.

Amortisation

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

Development and patent costs - straight line over the product life
Patent costs - straight line over the product life

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

Tangible Assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 28 February 2019

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation

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

Plant and machinery

25% reducing balance

Equipment

25%/33% straight line

Stocks

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

Financial Instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Operating Leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 28 February 2019

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Grant Income

Grants towards profit and loss expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the relevant expenditure is incurred.

4. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 11 (2018: 10).

5. Intangible Assets

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ces Total
£
91 248,944
46 68,574
37 317,518
29 47,874
29 47,874
08 269,644
91 248,944
ent Total
£
20.222
26 28,229 62 7,330
88 35,559
79 6,374
43 10,812
<u>17,186</u>
66 18,373
21,855
3:11:55:11:5

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 28 February 2019

7. Debtors

	Other debtors	2019 £ 86,651	2018 £ 98,944
8.	Creditors: Amounts Falling due Within One Year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	30,973	51,994 .
	Social security and other taxes	36,457	15,611
	Other creditors	19,873	26,788
		87,303	94,393

Included within other creditors above is an amount of £10,636 (2018: £16,526). This related to deferred income on grants received. Income is recognised as and when the relevant expenditure is incurred.

9. Operating Leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

F- y	2019	2018
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	17,768	17,768
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,139	5,347
	19,907	23,115

10. Directors' Advances, Credits and Guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	Balance brought forward £	Advances/ (credits) to the directors £	Balance outstanding £
Dr J Andrews	(<u>499)</u>		(811)
	Balance brought forward	2018 Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
Dr J Andrews	£ (187)	£ (312)	£ (499)