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Company Registration No. 09547902 (England and Wales)

## LCDA PETS UK LIMITED (FORMERLY LA COMPAGNIE DES ANIMAUX UK LIMITED)

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Director P R Drouet

Company number 09547902

Registered office 22 Wycombe End

Beaconsfield Buckinghamshire

HP9 1NB

Accountants Harwood Hutton Limited

22 Wycombe End Beaconsfield Buckinghamshire HP9 1NB



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### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		201	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	3		22,710		7,050	
Tangible assets	4		7,996		24,360	
			30,706		31,410	
Current assets						
Stocks		69,131		60,278		
Debtors	5	203,582		84,138		
Cash at bank and in hand		126,295		72,947		
		399,008		217,363		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(557,582)		(306,007)		
Net current liabilities		•	(158,574)		(88,644)	
Total assets less current liabilities			(127,868)		(57,234)	
					=====	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	7		1		1	
Profit and loss reserves			(127,869)		(57,235)	
Total equity			(127,868)		(57,234)	

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

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

P R Drouet

Director

Company Registration No. 09547902

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

LCDA Pets UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 22 Wycombe End, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, HP9 1NB.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

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

The financial statements are presented 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The company relies on the financial support of its parent company, LCDA UK Limited. At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next twelve months. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and the rendering of services in the normal course of business, and is shown net of discounts and VAT.

#### Sale of goods

Revenue arises from the sale of foods, accessories and medical products for pets. Revenue is recognised when the customer takes delivery of the goods.

#### 1.4 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.

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:

Trademarks 10% Straight line
Development costs 20% Straight line

#### 1.5 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:

Leasehold improvements 20% Straight line Fixtures and fittings 20% Straight line IT equipment 33% Straight line

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.6 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).

#### 1.7 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.

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.

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" 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.

#### Basic financial assets

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price less any provision for impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised costs using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans and other loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised costs using the effective interest method.

#### 1.9 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.



### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 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.

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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.12 Leases

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

#### 1.13 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.

#### 2 Employees

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

20	19	2018
Numb	er	Number
Total	4	4



### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3	Intangible fixed assets			Other
	Cont			£
	Cost At 1 January 2019			8,813
	Additions			17,718
	Additions			
•	At 31 December 2019			26,531
	Amortisation and impairment			<del></del>
	At 1 January 2019			1,763
	Amortisation charged for the year			2,058
	At 31 December 2019			3,821
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2019			22,710
	1			
	At 31 December 2018			7,050
4	Tangible fixed assets		<b>.</b>	
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
		£	etc £	£
	Cost	•	•	~
	At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	79,960	5,829	85,789
	Depreciation and impairment			<del></del>
	At 1 January 2019	55,972	5,457	61,429
	Depreciation charged in the year	15,992	372	16,364
	At 31 December 2019	71,964	5,829	77,793
	Carrying amount			<del></del>
	At 31 December 2019	7,996	-	7,996
	At 31 December 2018	23,988	372	24,360



### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5	Debtors		
•		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	8,761	36,929
	Other debtors	167,145	34,235
		175,906	71,164
	Deferred tax asset	27,676	12,974
		203,582	84,138
			·
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2040	2040
		2019 £	2018 £
	Too do pos dita sa	400 000	70.047
	Trade creditors	109,820	72,817
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	308,908	196,546
	Taxation and social security	124,987	684
	Other creditors	13,867	35,960
		557,582 ———	306,007
7	Called up share capital		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Ordinary share capital	L	Ł
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1
8	Operating lease commitments		
	Lessee At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:	minimum leas	e payments
	under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows.	2019	2018
		£	٤
		7,500	22,500

#### 9 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by FRS102.1AC.34 not to disclose transactions with other wholly-owned members of the group.