

Registered number
11722469

Sipcam Home and Garden Ltd

Filleted Accounts

For the year ended 31 December 2020

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Sipcam Home and Garden Ltd
Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	2	62,856	72,000
Current assets			
Stocks	3	803,731	542,226
Debtors	4	586,550	162,551
Cash at bank and in hand		121,050	191,752
		<u>1,511,331</u>	<u>896,529</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,359,248)	(859,987)
Net current assets		<u>152,083</u>	<u>36,542</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>214,939</u>	<u>108,542</u>
Net assets		<u>214,939</u>	<u>108,542</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6	200,000	200,000
Profit and loss account	7	14,939	(91,458)
Shareholder's funds		<u>214,939</u>	<u>108,542</u>

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

The directors' report and statement of income and retained earnings have not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mr S Cartacci Servici
 Director

Approved by the board on 24/04/2022

Stefano Cartacci Servici
24/04/2022

Sipcam Home and Garden Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

Sipcam Home and Garden Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. The Registered Office is 4C Archway House, The Lanterns, Melbourn Street, Royston, Hertfordshire SG8 7BX.

Statement of compliance

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.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

The directors' undertake a rigorous, formal budgeting process which forecasts forward for a period of at least twelve months from the approval of these statements. The directors have sought confirmation from the parent company of the intention to continue to provide support and have assessed the ability of the parent company to do so. Based on access to that support, the directors consider that there are no material uncertainties in relation to the company's ability to continue to operate and therefore consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off to the statement of income as it is incurred.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, expected future cashflows are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when recovery is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to unwinding the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

Sipcam Home and Garden Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the date of the Statement of Financial Position. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes or duty.

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 delivery 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.

The company has some consignment stock which has been delivered to third party premises but for which revenue has not yet been recognised.

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over its useful economic life.

Sipcam Home and Garden Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill	over 10 years
Other intangible assets	over 5 years

Goodwill is recognised for the custom, connections and succession of business acquired. This is expected to have a useful life of no less than 10 years from acquisition.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and production overheads appropriate to the relevant stage of production. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less all further costs to completion and all relevant marketing, selling and distribution costs.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the statement of financial position. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of transaction. All transaction differences are taken to the statement of income.

Pensions

The company contributes to individual pension arrangements through privately arranged schemes and a company workplace scheme. Contributions are charged to the statement of income in the year in which they accrue.

Sipcam Home and Garden Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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.

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 trade and other 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.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Sipcam Home and Garden Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

There are no significant estimates or judgments used in preparing these financial statements.

Sipcam Home and Garden Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Intangible assets

	Intellectual Property £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	5,719	74,281	80,000
At 31 December 2020	5,719	74,281	80,000
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2020	572	7,428	8,000
Charge for the year	1,716	7,428	9,144
At 31 December 2020	2,288	14,856	17,144
Net book value			
At 1 January 2020	5,147	66,853	72,000
At 31 December 2020	3,431	59,425	62,856

3 Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Goods for resale	803,731	542,226

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

4 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	582,544	112,722
Deferred tax asset	3,246	18,732
Prepayments and accrued income	-	5,840
Other debtors	760	25,257
	586,550	162,551

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	765,325	328,655
Amounts owed to parent undertaking	472,190	477,902
Other taxes and social security costs	48,163	3,234
Accruals and deferred income	73,011	50,196
Other creditors	559	-
	1,359,248	859,987

Amounts owed to group undertakings include loans of £400,000. The loans are for a duration of twelve months from the date of execution and are tacitly renewable year to year. Interest is payable on the loans at a rate of 3.5% per annum, calculated annually.

Sipcam Home and Garden Ltd
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6 Called up share capital	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid: 200,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

7 Reserves

The profit and loss account represents accumulated profits and losses less dividends paid.

8 Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The immediate parent company is Sipcam Nederland Holding N/V, a company incorporated in the Netherlands.

The ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Sipcam Oxon S.p.A, a company registered in Italy.

Copies of the group consolidated accounts of Sipcam Oxon S.p.A can be obtained from Via Sempione, 195, 20016 Pero, (Mi) Italy.

9 Related Party Transactions

During the year the entity made purchases from Sipcam Oxon of £15,798 (2019 - £66,102). At the year end a creditor balance of £40,856 remained (2019 - £21,806).

During the year the entity made purchases from Sipcam UK of £50,087 (2019 - £59,682). At the year end a creditor balance of £31,334 remained (2019 - £53,784).

During the year the entity accrued interest due to Ital-agro of £4,440 (2019 - £2,900). At the year end a balance of £4,440 remained (2019 - £2,900). A loan balance of £120,000 remained outstanding due to Ital-agro at the year end (2019 - £120,000).

During the year the entity accrued interest due to Sipcam Nederland Holding of £9,800 (2019 - £7,518). At the year end a balance of £9,800 remained (2019 - £7,518). A loan balance of £280,000 remained outstanding due to Sipcam Nederland Holding at the year end (2019 - £280,000).

10 Audit

The financial statements have been audited by Andrew Mason (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP (Statutory Auditor). The auditor's report was unqualified.

11 Average monthly number of persons	No.	No.
Directors	3	3
Administration	2	1
Sales and marketing	2	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>