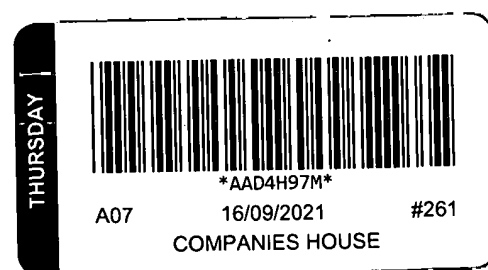


T&J MIDCO LIMITED
Annual report and financial statements
from 19 March to 31 December 2020

Registered number: 12526087



Contents

	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	4
Directors' responsibilities statement	6
Independent auditor's report to the members of T&J Midco Limited	7
Profit and loss account	10
Balance sheet	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Notes to the financial statements	13

Officers and Professional Advisers

DIRECTORS

Mr M.D. Yardley (appointed 19 March 2020, resigned 27 October 2020)
Mr R.S.D Howard (appointed 27 October 2020, resigned 15 December 2020)
Mr T.D. Stephens (appointed 27 October 2020, resigned 15 December 2020)
Mr J Bambridge (appointed 15 December 2020)
Mr J Bracewell (appointed 15 December 2020)
Mr D Millward (appointed 15 December 2020)

REGISTERED OFFICE

2nd Floor Trident
Styal Road
Manchester
M22 5XB

BANKERS

HSBC Plc
4 Hardman Square
Spinningfields
Manchester
M3 3EB

SOLICITORS

Gordons LLP
Forward House
8 Duke Street
Bradford
BD1 3QX

AUDITOR

Ernst & Young LLP
Statutory Auditor
2 St Peter's Square
Manchester
M2 3EY

T&J MIDCO LIMITED

Strategic Report

The strategic report has been prepared on the basis of the individual Company.

The directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with s414c of the Companies Act 2006.

Review of the business

The Company was incorporated on 19 March 2020. The accounts have been prepared for the 288- day accounting period ended 31 December 2020.

On 15 December 2020 the Company's entire share capital was acquired by T&J Holdco Limited. On the same date, the Company acquired the entire share capital of T&J Newco Limited. These transactions formed the group of companies of which T&J Holdco Limited is the ultimate parent company and in turn formed part of the acquisition of a majority stake in the business by 3i plc.

The Company's total income for the period ended 31 December 2020 was £nil. The loss before taxation was £577,071.

The Company's net assets position at period end is £193,695.

Key performance indicators

The directors consider the key performance indicators of the Company to be shareholders' funds, which are documented on page 11.

Section 172

The directors consider, both individually and together, that they have acted in the way they consider in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in s172(1)(a-f) of the Act) in the decisions taken during the period ended 31 December 2020. In particular by reference to the approval of our business plan for the period FY2020-2023;

Long-term consequence of decisions made in the year and Fostering business relationships

The plan was designed to have a long-term beneficial impact on the company and its stakeholders, including shareholders, customers and suppliers, through continued growth in sales and profitability whilst striving to enrich the lives of pets and their owners through visibly better pet food.

The maintenance of high standards of conduct

It is the Directors' intention to behave responsibly and ensure that the business operates in a responsible manner, operating within high standards of business conduct by aligning with the company's values of Transparency, Simplicity and Responsibility.

Engaging with shareholders

The directors are committed to openly engaging with shareholders, recognizing the importance of behaving responsibly towards shareholders and treating them fairly and equally so they can benefit from the successful delivery of the plan.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Interest rate risk

The company holds long-term debt instruments held at fixed interest rates.

Cash flow risk

The directors seek to mitigate the risk of adverse cash flows during expansion by cultivating a strong and open relationship with the Company and Group's banking partner to ensure that significant credit lines are available. As noted above the Directors seek to mitigate this inherent interest rate risk by utilising interest rate swaps.

Strategic Report

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Brexit uncertainty

The directors seek to mitigate the potential risk to the Group and Company from Britain's exit from the European Union by continuing to engage with professional advisers to understand and consider potential risks to the business from an operational and financial perspective. There have been no significant risk factors identified to date, however, uncertainties remain and the directors continue to monitor risk and to prepare for potential outcomes.

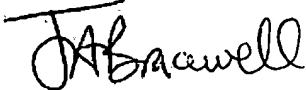
Covid-19 uncertainty

The directors seek to mitigate the potential risk to the Group and Company from the global Covid-19 pandemic through leveraging the Company's investment in global sales growth and its diverse supply chain to spread risk resulting from reliance on one country or region. The Pet Food industry is considered to be resilient and its classification as an essential industry enables the Company and its supply chain to continue to operate in territories where restrictions on movement have been imposed. Although the Company and the industry which it operates are considered to be relatively well insulated from the Covid-19 pandemic, uncertainties remain and the directors continue to consider and monitor current risks and prepare for these outcomes. The directors are monitoring risk in a number of ways including increased liaison with key suppliers and enhanced monitoring of customer and consumer sales data across the regions which the Group operates acknowledging the respective stages of lockdown in each region. The potential risks and outcomes include supply chain disruption, mitigated by increased stockholding and the impact of a reduction in sales on profits and liquidity, mitigated by a reduction in discretionary spend.

Future developments

The directors expect the general level of activity to be maintained in the forthcoming year. The Company provides services to other Group companies, which are expected to remain in-line with performance in the period ended 31 December 2020.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



Mr J Bracewell

Director

30 April 2021

Floor 2, Trident 3
Trident Business Park
Styal Road
Manchester, M22 5XB

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the period ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activity and business review

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company. The accounts have been prepared for the period ended 31 December 2020.

The results for the period ended 31 December 2020 are disclosed on page 10. No dividends were paid or proposed during the period.

In December 2020 the Company was financed with a £129,708,926 Loan Notes, a £179,234 loan from its parent company, and £1,272,843 loan from a subsidiary company.

Future developments

Details of future developments can be found in the strategic report on pages 2 and 3, and form part of this report by cross-reference.

Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no significant events since the balance sheet date.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives to manage these risks. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Interest rate and cash flow risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of interest rates.

Interest bearing assets and liabilities are held at fixed rate to ensure certainty of cash flows.

The debt instruments held with fixed interest rates are subject to a compound daily interest rate.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are other receivables, loans to group companies, and investments.

An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the Group uses long-term debt finance.

Further details regarding liquidity risk can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

Energy usage

The Company qualifies as a low energy user and such is exempt from reporting energy usage figures.

Directors' report (continued)

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors

The directors who served the Company during the period and thereafter are stated on page 1.

Going concern

The directors are fully aware of their duty to assess the Company's going concern status and have attended to this with particular care in consideration of the current economic and industry outlook.

Having reviewed the Group forecasts and projections, taking into account the current loss making position and net liabilities along with potential trading performance variations, the directors have concluded that the Company has adequate resources to meet its liabilities for the foreseeable future, although this is reliant on funds provided by its parent and subsidiary companies, and therefore the financial statements have been prepared accordingly on a going concern basis. A letter of support has been provided to the company by the directors of its ultimate parent company, T&J Holdco Limited, in order to provide additional support should the company fail to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Further details on the basis of preparation are given in note 1 to the financial statements.

Directors' indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the period and remain in force at the date of this report. The aforementioned provisions indemnify all group companies.

Auditor

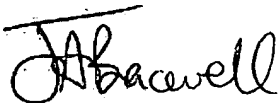
Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



Mr J Bracewell

Director
30 April 2021

Floor 2, Trident 3
Trident Business Park
Styal Road
Manchester
M22 5XB

Directors' responsibilities statement

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.

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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of T&J Midco Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of T&J Midco Limited for the period ended 31 December 2020 which comprise such as the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 16, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its and 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 12 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. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 this 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

Independent auditor's report to the members of T&J Midco Limited (continued)

otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6 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.

Explanation as to what extent 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 irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary

Independent auditor's report to the members of T&J Midco Limited (continued)

responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are the direct laws and regulations relating to elements of company law and tax legislation, and financial reporting framework i.e. Companies Act 2006.
- We understood how T&J Midco Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries with management and those responsible for legal and compliance matters. We also reviewed correspondence between the Company and UK regulatory bodies, reviewed minutes of the Board meetings, and gained an understanding to the Company's approach to governance, demonstrated by the board of directors' approval of the governance framework and its review of the risk management framework and internal control processes.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls that the Company has established to address risks identified by the entity, or that might otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud. We also considered areas of significant judgement including complex transactions, economic or external pressures and the impact these have on the control environment. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified risk. These procedures included testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. For direct laws and regulations, we considered the extent of compliance with those laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items. For both direct and other laws and regulations, our procedures involved; making enquiries with those charged with governance and senior management for their awareness of non-compliance with laws and regulations, inquiring about policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees, inquiring about the Company's methods of enforcing and monitoring compliance with such policies and inspecting significant correspondence with regulatory authorities.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located 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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Jamie Dixon (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Manchester
30 April 2021

Profit and loss account

For the 288 day period ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £
Other operating income	3	-
Administrative expenses		-
Gross profit		<u>-</u>
 Interest payable and similar expenses	 4	 <u>(577,071)</u>
 Loss before taxation	 5	 <u>(577,071)</u>
Tax on loss	7	-
Loss for the financial period		<u><u>(577,071)</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

All activity in the period is derived wholly from continuing operations.

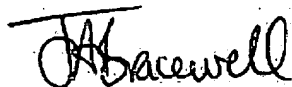
T&J MIDCO LIMITED

Balance Sheet At 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £
Fixed assets		
Investments	8	20,766
Current assets		
Debtors due after one year	10	129,888,160
Cash at bank and in hand		2,022,842
		<u>131,911,002</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(577,071)
Net current assets		<u>131,333,931</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>131,354,697</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(131,161,002)
Net assets		<u>193,695</u>
Capital and reserves		
Called-up share capital	13	770,766
Profit and loss account		(577,071)
Shareholders' funds		<u>193,695</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements of T&J Midco Limited were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 April 2021. They were signed on its behalf by:



Mr J Bracewell

Director

T&J MIDCO LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity At 31 December 2020

	Called-up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 19 March 2020	1	-	1
Issue of share capital	770,765	-	770,765
Total comprehensive income	-	(577,071)	(577,071)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	770,766	(577,071)	193,695
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period from 19 March to 31 December 2020

1. Statement of accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the period.

General information and basis of accounting

T&J Midco Limited (the Company) is a private Company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 1.

The principal activities of the Company and its operations are set out in the directors' report on pages 4 and 5.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of T&J Midco Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

T&J Midco Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement, related party transactions and remuneration of key management personnel.

Group financial statements

The Company and its subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements on T&J Holdco Limited which are publicly available. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under the terms of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. Details of T&J Holdco Limited are disclosed in note 17 to the financial statements.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting.

The Group's banking facility comprises principally of a £4.0m invoice finance line which is subject to an annual review. The Company has access to the Group's 7 year committed borrowing facility, which includes a £50m Term loan and £15m RCF facility. The director's expectation is that the bank have no reason not to continue to provide these facilities.

The directors have considered the loss generated by the Company and its net liabilities position and have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, although this is reliant on funds provided by its parent and subsidiary companies. A letter of support has been provided to the company by the directors of its ultimate parent company, T&J Holdco Limited, in order to provide additional support should the company fail to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The Company's financial position and ability to adopt the going concern basis relates principally to the operating activities of the trading companies within the group. The Group closely monitors and carefully manages its liquidity risk. Cashflow forecasts are regularly produced, and sensitivities run for different scenarios, including, but not limited to a significant decrease in revenue caused by the loss of a number of customers or a reduction in demand for pet food. Cashflow forecasts have been updated in light of the COVID-19 outbreak, with the base case run using the assumption that the Group continues to perform in-line with recent growth rates, which are broadly in-line with growth of the premium pet food sector in the various geographies which the Group operates. A downside scenario has been run on the assumption of a decline in revenues of 40% across the next 14 months to June 2022 with a corresponding decrease in Cost of Sales and assumed cost savings through a reduction in overheads of 46% over the same period. Both under the base case assumptions and the downside scenario noted above, the Group will be able to operate within the covenants and has sufficient financial headroom for at least the 14-month period after the approval of the financial statements in April 2021.

Under the extreme downside scenario, reflecting a very substantial decline in revenues, the likelihood of which directors consider remote, it is possible, without further mitigating actions in additions to those assumed for the downside scenario and noted above, the Group would breach the Leverage covenant. If performance indicates the

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period from 19 March to 31 December 2020

1 Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Going concern (continued)

extreme downside was more likely, the Group would take further mitigating actions in advance to maintain compliance with its external debt facility.

After considering these factors the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.”

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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 Group after deducting all of its liabilities.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that have no stated interest rate (and do not constitute financing transaction) and are classified as payable or receivable within one year are initially measured at an undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period from 19 March to 31 December 2020

1 Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(ii) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

(iii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

(iv) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to interest rate movements. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting 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.

(v) Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period from 19 March to 31 December 2020

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of assets (continued)

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss previously recognised for assets other than goodwill, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets of the CGU, except for goodwill, on a pro-rata basis. Impairment of goodwill is never reversed.1.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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 balance sheet date. 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.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset (other than goodwill) that is recognised in a business combination is less (more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability (asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid (avoided) in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset (liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided (paid) because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period from 19 March to 31 December 2020

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Other operating income

Other operating income shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of management services rendered to other group companies. During the period there was no other operating income.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment of investment in subsidiaries

The entity holds significant investments in subsidiaries where the carrying value requires annual assessment for impairment. Judgement therefore is required on the adequacy of impairment of financial assets.

T&J MIDCO LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period from 19 March to 31 December 2020

3. Other operating income

Other operating income during the period was £nil.

4 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 £
Loan Note interest	577,071
	<hr/>

5 Loss before taxation

The analysis of the auditor's remuneration is disclosed in the accounts of the T&J Holdco Limited, T&J Midco Limited's parent company. The audit fee of £4,000 has been borne by MPM Products Limited and has not been recharged.

6 Directors' remuneration and transactions

Directors' remuneration has been disclosed in the accounts of the T&J Holdco Limited, T&J Midco Limited's parent company.

Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

There were no transactions with directors during the period.

T&J MIDCO LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period from 19 March to 31 December 2020

7 Tax on loss

The tax charge comprises:

	2020 £
Current tax on loss	
UK corporation tax	-
Total current tax	<u>-</u>

The differences between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the loss before tax is as follows:

	2020 £
Loss before tax	577,071
	<u> </u>
Tax on loss at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19%	109,643
Effects of:	
- Expenses not deductible	(82,232)
- Effect of group relief and other reliefs	(27,411)
Total tax on loss	<u><u>-</u></u>

8. Fixed asset investments

	2020 £
Subsidiary undertakings	20,766
Total	<u><u>20,766</u></u>

T&J MIDCO LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period from 19 March to 31 December 2020

Principal Company and Group investments

The Company and Group has investments in the following subsidiary undertakings.

Subsidiary undertakings	Registered office address	Principal activity	Holding	%
MPM Bidco Limited	Floor 2, Trident 3 Trident Business Park Manchester M22 5XB	Management services	Ordinary Shares	100
MPM Products Limited	Floor 2, Trident 3 Trident Business Park Manchester M22 5XB	Pet food distributor	Ordinary Shares	100
MPM Topco Limited	Floor 2, Trident 3 Trident Business Park Manchester M22 5XB	Holding	Ordinary Shares	100
MPM Products USA Inc.	125 Town Park Drive Suite 300 Kennesaw Georgia 30144 USA	Pet food distributor	Ordinary Shares	100
MPM Products Swiss Sarl	Chemin Frank Thomas 34, 1208 Geneve Switzerland	Dormant	Ordinary Shares	100
MPM Products (Shanghai) Limited	Room 1105, 1 st Floor Building 2 No.81 Futebeilu Shanghai (Pilot) Free Trade Zone	Dormant	Ordinary Shares	100
MPM Pet Products Ireland Limited	25/28 North Wall Quay Dublin 1 Republic of Ireland	Dormant	Ordinary Shares	100
MPM Brasil Comercio de Produtos Animalis Limited	Rua Conelheiro Bruterio n.528 conjunto 1501 CEP 01154-000, Sao Paolo	Pet food distributor	Ordinary Shares	100
T&J Bidco Limited	Floor 2, Trident 3 Trident Business Park Manchester M22 5XB	Management services	Ordinary Shares	100
T&J Newco	Floor 2, Trident 3 Trident Business Park Manchester M22 5XB	Holding	Ordinary Shares	100

T&J MIDCO LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period from 19 March to 31 December 2020

8. Fixed asset investments (continued)

In 2020 the Group incorporated MPM Brazil Comercio de Produtos Animalis Limited a company registered in Brazil. The Group also incorporated T&J Newco Limited and T&J Bidco Limited, all registered in the United Kingdom.

Subsidiary undertakings have not been consolidated within the financial statements of the Company as permitted by s.400 of the Companies Act 2006 as they are consolidated in the financial statements of T&J Holdco Limited (note 16).

9. Acquisition of subsidiary undertaking

On 15 December 2020, the Company acquired 100 per cent of the issued share capital of T&J Newco Limited.

10. Debtors – amounts falling after more than one year

2020
£
129,888,160

The amounts are owed by a group company. No interest charge is levied on the amount owed.

11. Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

	2020
	£
Corporation tax	-
Accrued interest	577,071
	<hr/>
	577,071

T&J MIDCO LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period from 19 March to 31 December 2020

12. Creditors – amounts falling due after more than one year

Borrowings are repayable as follows:

	2020 £
Loan notes	
Between one and two years	-
Between two and five years	-
After five years	129,708,926
	<u>129,708,926</u>
On demand or within one year	-
	<u>129,708,926</u>
	<u><u>129,708,926</u></u>
Amount owed to group companies	
Between one and two years	-
Between two and five years	-
After five years	1,452,076
	<u>1,452,076</u>
On demand or within one year	-
	<u>1,452,076</u>
	<u><u>1,452,076</u></u>
Total borrowings	
Between one and two years	-
Between two and five years	-
After five years	131,161,002
	<u>131,161,002</u>
On demand or within one year	-
	<u>131,161,002</u>
	<u><u>131,161,002</u></u>

No interest charge is levied on the amount owed to the group companies.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period from 19 March to 31 December 2020

13. Called-up share capital and reserves

	2020 £
Allotted, called-up and fully paid 770,765 ordinary shares of £1 each	770,765

All shares hold equal voting rights.

On 15 December 2020, 100 per cent of the Company's issued share capital was acquired by T&J Holdco Limited.

The Company's other reserves are as follows:

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

14. Contingent liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2020.

15. Related party transactions

Directors' transactions

There were no transactions with Directors during the period.

Other related party transactions

The company has taken an exemption not disclose transactions and balances between group companies which are wholly-owned members of the same group, which are disclosed in the consolidated accounts of the ultimate parent company, T&J Holdco Limited.

16. Ultimate controlling party

The Company is controlled by funds controlled by 3i plc, which is the ultimate controlling party of the group, whose registered office is 16 Palace Street, London SW1E 5JD.

The largest and smallest group which T&J Midco Limited is a member for which consolidated accounts are prepared is T&J Holdco Limited, whose registered office is 2nd Floor Trident 3, Styal Road, Manchester, M22 5XB.

T&J Holdco Limited is the ultimate parent company of the group. It is also the immediate parent company of the Company.