

Cain Veterinary Centre Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Period from 1 March 2020 to 30 November 2020

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Cain Veterinary Centre Limited

Company Information

Directors	R J C Edwards S J Wilson
Registered office	Cain Veterinary Centre Llansantffraid Powys SY22 6UA
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Staverton Court Staverton Cheltenham Cheltenham GL51 0UX

Cain Veterinary Centre Limited**(Registration number: 04654383)****Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2020**

	Note	30 November 2020 £	29 February 2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	633,176	647,456
Other financial assets	6	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
		<u>643,176</u>	<u>657,456</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		50,098	50,794
Debtors	7	489,323	456,879
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>210,089</u>	<u>201,292</u>
		749,510	708,965
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(548,230)</u>	<u>(385,513)</u>
Net current assets		<u>201,280</u>	<u>323,452</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		844,456	980,908
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(395,814)	(81,927)
Deferred tax liabilities	11	<u>(38,927)</u>	<u>(36,536)</u>
Net assets		<u>409,715</u>	<u>862,445</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	67	100
Capital redemption reserve		33	-
Profit and loss account		<u>409,615</u>	<u>862,345</u>
Total equity		<u>409,715</u>	<u>862,445</u>

For the financial period ending 30 November 2020 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 accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 18 May 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Cain Veterinary Centre Limited

(Registration number: 04654383)

Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2020

R J C Edwards
Director

S J Wilson
Director

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Cain Veterinary Centre
Llansantffraid
Powys
SY22 6UA

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's current forecasts and projections, together with the facilities available to the company, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements. This statement is made subject to all of the potential implications of the current COVID-19 outbreak on the company's trade, employees, customers, suppliers and the wider economy, as these are difficult to evaluate. Actual results could therefore be significantly different from the current forecasts and projections.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying 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.

Judgements

No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

No key sources of uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies.

No key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold land and buildings	Nil
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	15% of written down value
Motor vehicles	25% of written down value
Computer equipment	33% of cost

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, estimated by the directors to be 10 years.

Intangible assets

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

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.

Impairment

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.

A non financial 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.

3 Staff numbers

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

	1 March 2020 to 30 November 2020 No.	Year ended 29 February 2020 No.
Average number of employees	10	11

4 Intangible assets		Goodwill £
Cost		
At 1 March 2020		<u>95,000</u>
At 30 November 2020		<u>95,000</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 March 2020		<u>95,000</u>
At 30 November 2020		<u>95,000</u>
Carrying amount		
At 30 November 2020		<u>-</u>

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Tangible assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 March 2020	543,614	307,017	61,337	3,853	915,821
Additions	-	-	-	637	637
Disposals	-	-	(17,839)	-	(17,839)
At 30 November 2020	543,614	307,017	43,498	4,490	898,619
Depreciation					
At 1 March 2020	-	233,122	32,338	2,905	268,365
Charge for the year	-	8,317	5,425	704	14,446
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(17,368)	-	(17,368)
At 30 November 2020	-	241,439	20,395	3,609	265,443
Carrying amount					
At 30 November 2020	543,614	65,578	23,103	881	633,176
At 29 February 2020	543,614	73,895	28,999	948	647,456

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6 Other financial assets (current and non-current)

	Financial assets at cost less impairment £	Total £
Non-current financial assets		
Cost or valuation		
Other investments	10,000	10,000
At 30 November 2020	10,000	10,000

7 Debtors

	30 November 2020 £	29 February 2020 £
Trade debtors	448,275	413,849
Other debtors	40,243	34,655
Prepayments	805	8,375
	<u>489,323</u>	<u>456,879</u>

8 Creditors

	Note	30 November 2020 £	29 February 2020 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	10	193,209	169,784
Trade creditors		75,567	38,270
Social security and other taxes		247,440	161,794
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		1,238	953
Accrued expenses		30,776	14,712
		<u>548,230</u>	<u>385,513</u>
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	10	395,814	81,927

9 Share capital**Allotted, called up and fully paid shares**

	30 November 2020		29 February 2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A of £1 each	61	61	91	91
Ordinary B of £1 each	3	3	3	3
Ordinary C of £1 each	-	-	3	3
Ordinary D of £1 each	3	3	3	3
	<u>67</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

During the year, the company purchased 30 Ordinary A shares of £1 each and 3 Ordinary C shares of £1 each from Mr W I Williamson (former director). The shares were purchased at a premium of £597,960.

During the year, 1 Ordinary A share of £1 was transferred from Mr W I Williamson to R J C Edwards and S J Wilson

The different classes of share referred to above carry separate rights to dividends but in all other respects rank pari passu.

10 Loans and borrowings**Current loans and borrowings**

	30 November 2020 £	29 February 2020 £
Bank borrowings	44,625	12,869
Other borrowings	<u>148,584</u>	<u>156,915</u>
	<u>193,209</u>	<u>169,784</u>

Non-current loans and borrowings

	30 November 2020 £	29 February 2020 £
Bank borrowings	<u>395,814</u>	<u>81,927</u>

Included in the loans and borrowings are the following amounts due after more than five years:

	30 November 2020 £	29 February 2020 £
After more than five years by instalments	<u>204,185</u>	<u>25,395</u>

Cain Veterinary Centre Limited**Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from 1 March 2020 to 30 November 2020****11 Deferred tax**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

**30 November
2020**

	Asset £	Liability £
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	-	39,162
Short term timing differences	235	-
	<u>235</u>	<u>39,162</u>

**29 February
2020**

		Liability £
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances		36,536
Short term timing differences		-
		<u>36,536</u>

12 Related party transactions**Key management personnel**

Key management personnel are the directors of the company.

Summary of transactions with key management

At the balance sheet date the company owed the directors £148,584 (2019- £159,915). This amount is included in other borrowings. There are no fixed repayments terms and interest has been charged at market rate.

Transactions with directors

	At 1 March 2020 £	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 30 November 2020 £
2020				
H I Williamson				
Director's Loan Account	26,005	(77,882)	2,877	(49,000)
	<u>26,005</u>	<u>(77,882)</u>	<u>2,877</u>	<u>(49,000)</u>