Registration number: 05877669

PET VETS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 18 DECEMBER 2018 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

Pet Vets Limited

Contents

Pet Vets Limited

Company Information

Directors	M A Gillings D R G Hillier
Registered office	The Chocolate Factory Keynsham Bristol BS31 2AU
Bankers	HSBC Bank PLC Second Floor HSBC Building Mitchell Way Southampton SO18 2XU
Auditors	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

Pet Vets Limited

(Registration number: 05877669)
Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2019

	Note	30 September 2019 £	Unaudited 17 December 2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	-	642
Tangible assets	5	-	33,562
		-	34,204
Current assets			
Stocks	6	-	46,248
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	-	160,804
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	1,002	-
Cash at bank and in hand		-	322,071
		1,002	529,123
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	-	(220,671)
Net current assets		1,002	308,452
Total assets less current liabilities		1,002	342,656
Deferred tax liabilities		-	(2,247)
Net assets		1,002	340,409
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1,002	1,002
Profit and loss account		-	339,407
Total equity		1,002	340,409

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 20 December 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

....

M A Gillings
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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:
The Chocolate Factory
Keynsham
Bristol
BS31 2AU

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.

Name of parent of group

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of IVC Acquisition Midco Limited.

The financial statements of IVC Acquisition Midco Limited may be obtained from Companies House.

Disclosure of long or short period

The financial statements cover a period of 287 days. The accounting period has been lengthened to bring the year end in line with that of its parent undertaking, Independent Vetcare Limited.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, 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.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

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 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 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 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 balance sheet 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 charged so as to write off the cost of assets, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	**Depreciation method and rate**
Short leasehold property	Over the term of the lease
Fixtures and surgery equipment	Straight line over 5 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line over 4 years
Office equipment	Straight line over 3 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.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	**Amortisation method and rate**
Goodwill	Straight line over 5 years

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.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Financial instruments (continued)

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.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, 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 (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

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.

3 Staff numbers

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

	18 December 2018 to 30 September 2019 No.	Unaudited 1 November 2018 to 17 December 2018 No.
Average number of employees	26	27

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 18 December 2018	370,256
Transferred to group undertaking	(370,256)
At 30 September 2019	-
Amortisation	
At 18 December 2018	369,614
Amortisation charge	86
Transferred to group undertaking	(369,700)
At 30 September 2019	-
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2019	-
At 17 December 2018	642

5 Tangible assets

	Short leasehold property £	Fixtures and surgery equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 18 December 2018	51,142	120,703	4,000	175,845
Additions	-	2,330	-	2,330
Transferred to group undertaking	(51,142)	(123,033)	(4,000)	(178,175)
At 30 September 2019	-	-	-	-
Depreciation				
At 18 December 2018	44,097	94,186	4,000	142,283
Charge for the period	800	8,337	-	9,137
Transferred to group undertaking	(44,897)	(102,523)	(4,000)	(151,420)
At 30 September 2019	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2019	-	-	-	-
At 17 December 2018	7,045	26,517	-	33,562

On 31 August 2019, all of the fixed assets were transferred to Independent Vetcare Limited as part of a hive up of the company’s trade and net assets carried out.

6 Stocks

	30 September 2019 £	Unaudited 17 December 2018 £
Finished goods and consumables	-	46,248

7 Debtors

	30 September 2019 £	Unaudited 17 December 2018 £
Trade debtors	-	86,747
Other debtors	-	61,720
Prepayments	-	12,337
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,002	-
	1,002	160,804
Less non-current portion	(1,002)	-
Total current trade and other debtors	-	160,804

Details of non-current trade and other debtors

£1,002 (2018 - £Nil) of amounts owed by group undertakings is classified as non-current.

8 Creditors

	Note	30 September 2019 £	Unaudited 17 December 2018 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	-	6,171
Trade creditors		-	76,063
Social security and other taxes		-	30,319
Accrued expenses		-	31,041
Corporation tax liability		-	77,077
		-	220,671

9 Loans and borrowings

	2019 £	Unaudited 2018 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	-	6,171

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	30 September 2019		Unaudited 17 December 2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary C shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,002

Rights, preferences and restrictions

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

11 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the group to the scheme and amounted to £2,298 (2018 - £1,091).

Contributions totalling £Nil (2018 - £Nil) were payable to the scheme at the end of the period and are included in creditors.

12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent company is Independent Vetcare Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

Up to 12 February 2019, the ultimate parent undertaking was Browne Holding SARL, incorporated in Luxembourg.

Since 12 February 2019, the ultimate parent undertaking is IVC New TopHolding S.A., a company registered in Luxembourg.

13 Disclosure under Section 444(5B) CA 2006 relating to the independent auditor's report

As permitted by Section 444 CA 2006, these accounts do not contain a copy of the company's Profit and Loss account or a copy of the Directors' Report. Accordingly, the Independent Auditors' Report has also been omitted.

The Independent Auditor's Report was unqualified. The corresponding figures for the period from 1 November 2018 to 17 December 2018 shown in the financial statements are derived from the financial statements prepared for that period that were not audited. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 23 December 2019 was Simon Worsley, who signed for and on behalf of Hazlewoods LLP.