

Belmont Vets Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Period from 1 January 2018 to 23 November 2018

Belmont Vets Limited

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Belmont Vets Limited

Company Information

Directors	A J Davis D R G Hillier
Registered office	The Chocolate Factory Keynsham Bristol BS31 2AU
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Staverton Court Staverton Cheltenham GL51 0UX

Belmont Vets Limited**(Registration number: 06027579)****Balance Sheet as at 23 November 2018**

	Note	23 November 2018 £	31 December 2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u>	102,008	113,267
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	50,845	61,199
		<u>152,853</u>	<u>174,466</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		16,729	31,112
Debtors	<u>6</u>	65,450	76,029
Cash at bank and in hand		262,143	393,485
		<u>344,322</u>	<u>500,626</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(98,416)	(156,339)
Net current assets		<u>245,906</u>	<u>344,287</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		398,759	518,753
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>9</u>	(7,728)	(9,417)
Net assets		<u>391,031</u>	<u>509,336</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>10</u>	1,000	1,000
Capital redemption reserve		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		389,031	507,336
Total equity		<u>391,031</u>	<u>509,336</u>

For the financial period ending 23 November 2018 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.

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Belmont Vets Limited

(Registration number: 06027579)

Balance Sheet as at 23 November 2018

Approved and authorised by the Board on 20 August 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

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A J Davis

Director

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Belmont Vets Limited**Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period from 1 January 2018 to 23 November 2018**

	Share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2018	1,000	1,000	507,336	509,336
Loss for the period	-	-	(118,305)	(118,305)
At 23 November 2018	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>389,031</u>	<u>391,031</u>

	Share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2017	1,000	1,000	477,724	479,724
Profit for the period	-	-	92,612	92,612
Dividends	-	-	(63,000)	(63,000)
At 31 December 2017	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>507,336</u>	<u>509,336</u>

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Belmont Vets Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 January 2018 to 23 November 2018

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

The principal place of business is:

94 Belmont Road
Hereford
HR2 7JS

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 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.

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 estimation uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies.

Belmont Vets Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 January 2018 to 23 November 2018

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 charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Leasehold land and buildings	Over the term of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	10-15% of written down value
Motor vehicles	25% of written down value
Office equipment	33% of cost

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed twenty years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

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.

Belmont Vets Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 January 2018 to 23 November 2018

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 January 2018 to 23 November 2018

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, analysed by category was as follows:

	1 January 2018 to 23 November 2018 No.	Year ended 31 December 2017 No.
Average number of employees	29	33

Belmont Vets Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 January 2018 to 23 November 2018

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	251,350
At 23 November 2018	251,350
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2018	138,083
Amortisation charge	11,259
At 23 November 2018	149,342
Carrying amount	
At 23 November 2018	102,008
At 31 December 2017	113,267

5 Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	150,923	10,831	161,754
Additions	8,795	340	9,135
Disposals	(38,479)	(350)	(38,829)
At 23 November 2018	121,239	10,821	132,060
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2018	93,401	7,153	100,554
Charge for the year	6,696	1,556	8,252
Eliminated on disposal	(27,241)	(350)	(27,591)
At 23 November 2018	72,856	8,359	81,215
Carrying amount			
At 23 November 2018	48,383	2,462	50,845
At 31 December 2017	57,521	3,678	61,199

6 Debtors

	23 November 2018 £	31 December 2017 £
Trade debtors	37,659	46,880
Other debtors	19,976	16,006
Prepayments	7,815	13,143
	65,450	76,029

Belmont Vets Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 January 2018 to 23 November 2018

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		23 November 2018 £	31 December 2017 £
	Note		
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	-	16,162
Trade creditors		49,269	63,380
Social security and other taxes		23,209	40,369
Other creditors		937	817
Accrued expenses		47,551	10,441
Corporation tax liability		(22,550)	25,170
		<u>98,416</u>	<u>156,339</u>

8 Loans and borrowings

	2018 £	2017 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Other borrowings	<u>-</u>	<u>16,162</u>

9 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Liability £
2018	
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances.	<u>7,728</u>
2017	
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances.	<u>9,417</u>

Belmont Vets Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 January 2018 to 23 November 2018

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	23 November 2018		31 December 2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary C shares of £1 each	800	800	800	800
Ordinary D shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
Ordinary E shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

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

11 Financial commitments

	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than one year	31,526	31,182
Later than one year and not later than five years	<u>99,460</u>	<u>124,728</u>
	<u>130,986</u>	<u>155,910</u>

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the period was £3,325 (2017 - £28,093).

12 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with key management

As at the balance sheet date, the former directors were owed nil from the company (2017: £16,162). This amount was included within other borrowings in 2017.

As at the balance sheet date, M J Pugh purchased a metal shed from the company for £967.

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